

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION

IN THE YEAR 1869-70.

FROM THE RECORDS ISSUED BY THE YARIOUS INDIAN GOVERNMENTS IN 1870-71.

VOLUME XV.

SERAMPORE:

PRINTED BY HENRY D'CRUZ.

1871.

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PREFACE.

bject of this annual volume is to present a uniform statistical F of India. The Editor desires to supply a work of reference of administration of India, British and Feudatory, in which all irnt facts may be found set forth in orderly array, for the use of als and public writers no less than for the information of ory readers. Uniform results have been arrived at, with consideraccuracy, in the case of almost every branch of the admittion. The year was chiefly marked by the steady and persist attempts of the Viceroy to check undue expenditure in all bras of the services, and for the entirely new system of Finance thas grown out of those efforts. The details of the new system bely to the Annals of next year, and are only important here as havingken their rise in events that transpired in the year under rev. The year is of great importance to India as having seen a chre deficit in finance converted into a certain surplus.

It now three years since the appointment of Dr. Hunter, of the Beng Civil Service, to supervise the issue of "Provincial Gazetteers" was ted. This year we can record the rapid completion of the work—onof the greatest ever entered upon as a chronicle of facts in the crent history of India. Next year we shall have to record a vast mount of work done.

The year was one of real depression of trade, and yet, singularly, little of that depression appeared in the Trade and Navigation Returns. New trades were begun, chiefly in consequence of the pening of the Suez Canal, and of the Inland Traffic to Yarkund, the Shan States and elsewhere. To individuals the year was one of uncertainty. To the empire collectively it was one of hope that a

great crisis in trade had been passed. Public Works were necessity checked to some degree, but not in cases where the not was imperative, and it is not too much to say that in no case where the expenditure was curtailed was there any serious loss of admirtrative efficiency.

SERAMPORE,
11th December, 1871.

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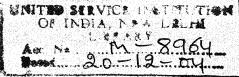
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ANNALS

OF

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION

IN 1869-70.

INTRODUCTION.

ROUGHLY, speaking British India may be said to be included within latitude 8° and 37° N. and longitude 66° and 44′ and 99° 30′ E. involving 11,260 miles of external boundary. From Tenasserim by the Himalayas to Cape Monze in Sindh the inland frontier is 4680 miles, while the coast line from the Straits Settlements to Kurrachee is 6,580. The length of India from the Indus to Cape Comorin, on the meridian of 75°, is 1,900 miles. The extreme breadth is 1,800 miles, on the parallel of 28°. The whole Peninsula contains an area of about 1,557,000 square miles and a population of 204,000,000 or 123 to the mile. It is thus thirteen times the size of Great Britain and Ireland, and contains ten times the population. Contrasted with the colonial possessions of Great Britain the dependency of India stands thus:—

VOL. XV., PART L.

				Square miles.	Population.
India		•••	•••	1,558,254	202,111,127
Falkland Isles				7,600	662
Natal				16,145	193,103
Cape of Good Ho		•••		200,610	566,158
St. Helena	·F -	•••		47	6,860
Gold Coast				6,000	151,346
Sierra Leone		•••	***	468	41,806
Gambia		•••		21	6,939
North America				632,360	3,328,872
Straits Settleme	nts			1,095	282,231
Ceylon	···			24,700	2,088,027
Mauritius				708	310,056
Labuan				45	2,785
Hong Kong			•••	32	115,098
Australia				2,582,070	1,662,063
Bermuda	•••			24	11,796
Honduras			•••	13,500	25,635
West Indies				12,583	934,197
British Guiana		499		76,000	148,026
Gibraltar				19	15,46
Malta				115	139,502

Contrasted with other great empires we have the following:-

	Square miles.	Population.
India	1.558,254	202,111,127
China	1,297,999	367,000,000
Russia with Turkistan	7.731.881	93,000,000
Netherlands India	445,411	18,000 000
Turkey	1.812,048	35,000,000
United States	1,486,917	31,445,089
Mexico	1 020 449	8,000,000
Brazil	7,677,800	3,100,000
Persia	648,000	4,500,000

The whole Peninsula of India with the exception of the small territories held by Portugal and France and a large portion of Burma is governed by Great Britain. At the last census of 1868 the population of the French possessions was 229,900 and the superficial extent of territory 122,500 acres. In Area India is slightly less than the whole extent of Europe without Russia.

Name.	Locality.	Square Miles.	Population.
Chaudernagore Karical Pondicherry Yanaon	FRENCH POSSESSIONS. On the Hooghly Coromandel Coast Ditto Orissa Coast	1911	32,670 171,217
Mahé Goa Damaun Diu	PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS. Western Coast	1,066 } Notknown.	363,7 88 44, 808

The French and Portuguese territories are administered in each case by Governor General, the former from Pondicherry and the latter from Goa.

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India. 3

The division of India into Non-Feudatory and Feudatory States is a necessity of the fact that the entire Empire is at last for many essential purposes one, under the Viceroy and Governor General, though the Non-Feudatory States are also for all ordinary purposes under the direct government of their own chiefs, assisted and guided by British Officers. The forthcoming census, with the surveys not yet complete but rapidly advancing, will give data not heretofore available for an exact estimate of the area and population of India. At present the figures stand in the latest returns:—

Square miles.	Population.
Non-Feudatory 910,853	155,348,090
Feudatory 646, 147	46, 245, 888
Native States under French Government 188	203,887
Ditto Portuguese ditto 1,066	313,262
Total Area and Population 1.558.254	202.111.127

These figures show a difference as compared with those of the previous annual returns; the estimated population is a little lower, and the area about 50,000 square miles higher than in the previous year. The census will give an entirely new basis for the Annals of Indian Administration, and will make our work at some date not very distant one of special interest. At present we have merely estimates with respect to many subjects on which after the census we shall have an approach to certainty.

CHAPTER I.

AREA, POPULATION AND LANGUAGES. THE ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM.

THE East India Company was established in 1599. In 1636 Mr. Boughton, a ship's surgeon, obtained the privilege of planting factories in Bengal. The Presidency of Madras was constituted in 1639, that of Bombay in 1662 and that of Bengal in In 1773 the Governor of Bengal was made Governor General of India with certain powers, chiefly political and financial. over the other two Presidencies. In 1784 the Board of Control was created in England. In 1858 the East India Company ceased to rule, and a Secretary of State with a Council of 15 members took its place. In 1861 the Indian Councils' Act was passed. With the exception of the transfer of North Canara from Madras to Bombay and the addition of Sindh to Bombay on the conquest of that province, these presidencies have retained very nearly their original limits, including the provinces conquered from the Peishwa and Guikwar between 1800 and 1818. The succession of conquests in Northern and Central India and Burma, gradually led to the formation of separate jurisdictions under Lieutenant Governors and Chief Commissioners. In 1853 the Governor General ceased to exercise any more direct supervision over Lower Bengal than over the rest of India. British India has, during the past eight years, been divided into ten local administrations supervised by the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, though the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay have retained their old dignity, being in direct correspondence with the Secretary of State as well as under the Governor General. and each having a Governor, a Commander-in-Chief and a Council composed of these officials and two civilians. Berar is administered for the Nizam. Mysore also is under a special administration, but Coorg is directly a British province. All except the first four are more directly under the supervision of the Governor General in Council. Madras, Bombay and Bengal have each a Legislative Council as well as a High Court. These Councils, as well as the Legislative Council of the Governor General, consist of the executive members, of two representatives of the English mercantile community and two or three representatives of the Natives, as extraordinary members. North-Western Provinces have a High Court and the Punjab has a Chief Court. The Governor General's Council for making laws, legislates for all India in general and for the Provinces which have no legislatures of their own in detail, these Provinces being represented by officials. The Governor General must sanction every Act of the three subordinate Councils before it can become law, and the Secretary of State for India may advise Her Majesty to veto any Act of the Governor General's Council.

The administration of all the Provinces is now nearly uniform. In some of the more backward portions of each, all the laws have not been introduced, and even in the older Provinces there are still districts where a speedier judicial procedure is observed and such districts are sometimes still termed "Non-regulation," though that term has lost its original meaning. Each Province is divided into Zillahs, or Districts, or large Counties, under Collector-Magistrates or Deputy Commissioners with Joints, Deputies, Assistants and Extra-Assistants. These Districts are in most cases grouped into Divisions, each under a Commissioner supervised by a Revenue Board or Financial Commissioner. English Counties average 1,000 square miles in extent. In India they are much larger. In Bombay, for instance, Collectorates average about 6,000 square miles and Khandeish is supposed to be 15,000 square miles. There is no Revenue Board in Bombay. There are two Revenue Commissioners, between whom the Collectorates are divided. The Revenue

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Commissioner there corresponds immediately with Government and is also Police Commissioner of his Division. Each District has a treasury and jail. In Lower Bengal Districts are broken up into Sub-divisions under Joint, Assistant, or Deputy Magistrates. Under the new constabulary system, introduced by Act V. of 1861, each District has a Superintendent of Police, and the Districts are grouped for police purposes into circles under Deputy Inspectors General, while the whole Police force of each Province is under an Inspector General. The constabulary, except on the North-Eastern and Trans-Indus frontiers, is a purely civil force organised on the Irish system, and subject in all respects, except internal discipline, to the civil authorities, that is, to Commissioners of Divisions and Deputy Commissioners, or Collector-Magistrates, of Districts.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The Provinces are administered by a covenanted civil service, an uncovenanted civil service and military officers of the Staff Corps. In 1854 the appointments in the Civil Service, which had previously been at the disposal of the directors of the East India Company, were thrown open to public competition among all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, within certain limits of age. The first examination took place in 1855, under the direction of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India. In 1858 Lord Ellenborough, President of the Board of Control, requested the Civil Service Commissioners to supervise the annual competition. The maximum age of admission to the open competition was originally fixed at 23, with the view of including Bachelors of Arts of Oxford and Cambridge. In 1859 it was lowered to 22, on the ground that candidates selected at any later age, would then be too old to commence life in India, and in the belief that the reduced limit somewhat exceeded in the average age at which the B. A. degree is taken. In 1866 it was further lowered to 21, that the successful candidates might pass a probation of two years in England; and the minimum limit, which had hitherto been 18, was reduced at the same time to 17. A still more important change took place in the year 1864, when, in compliance with a proposal made by the Indian Government, the examinations hitherto held at the Presidency towns were abolished, and the preliminary training of the young civilians, even in the vernacular languages, was to be completed in England. The Troops employed, and the number of Covenanted Civil Servants, are given in the following Table, in which the Provinces are arranged in the order of their importance according to revenue, population and area:—

Statement showing the strength of European and Native Troops in India according to the Distribution Returns dated 1st December 1870.

Presidencies or Provinces.	European Troops.	Native Troops.
Bengal	4,062	9,051
North-West Provinces	9,964	15,120
Madras	5,180	16,345
Bombay	10,840	25,525
Punjab	13,526	30,588
Central Provinces	2,301	3,178
Oudh	3,829	2,327
British Burma	2,011	3,019
Mysore	1,723	3,383
Hyderabad	2,342	11,003
Rajpootana	•••	4,339
Central India }		1,000
Total for all India	55,778	1,23,878

On 31st December, 1869, 1870, the strength of the Bengal Civil Service was as follows:—

Government.		Number of Civilians.	Total Ab- sens.	Special leave.	Percentage of Absen- tees.
Government of India Bengal North-Western Provinces Punjab Oudh Central Provinces	 	29 251 208 54 20 18	6 39 81 7 2 2	Nil. 1 1 1 1 Nil. Nil.	20·6 15·5 14·9 12·9 10· 27·7
Total	•••	580	90		
Government of India Bengal North-Western Provinces Punjab Oudh Gentral Provinces	 	21 264 206 63 23 15	4 59 37 15 3	NIL NIL NIL NIL NIL	19-049 22-348 17-96 23-80 13-04 33-38
Total	•••	592	123		

MADRAS.

Madras consists of twenty-one districts, the Neilgherry Hills having been formed into a district during the year. The entire area is estimated at 141,113 square miles, and the population at 26,097,021. The new district added about 1,000 square miles and a population of 38,142 to the Presidency. Of these 2,616 are Europeans, and 19,891 belong to the hill tribes. The following Statement shows:—

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The Cultivation in the several Districts for the official year 1869-70.

COMPARISON.	ase, Decrease.	Assess- Extent Assessment.	11 12 13	Rs. Acres. Rs.				:	1		7 077 60 074			43,917	:	102 00 000 06 ROLO	96.187	1911			1,232	8,51,258 64,133 2,09,045	
	Increase,	Extent.	10	A cres.	4.260	2.922	32,120	1,06,408	007600	:	:	14.099	96,043 2	18,494	90,418	ARA'AT	646 LF	1	13,135	•	:	4,98,436	000
-69-		Assess- ment.	8	Rg	6.25.518	1,72,043	11,46,742	29,81,356	17,62,951	20,36,772	13,27,036	15 95 968	27,67,473	38,98,101	13,77,496	14,34,245	99 10 991	24.304	17,84,926	•	17,64,794	3,19,58,170	
1868-69		Extent.	8	Acres.	2.71.295	71,061	4,69,914	16,09,621	12,36,310	22,96,875	11,87,357	5,79,006	10,07,249	9,15,020	9,50,747	7,48,830	18 07 900	44.976	11,02,993	:	•	1,65,24,029	
AL.		Assess- ment,	1	Rs.	6 27 999	1,78,254	11,89,4-7	31,46,227	16.49.695	20,67,959	13,21,057	10,11,100	29,63,934	89,42,018	16,13,610	14,37,984	20,63,122	22,393	18,02,342	•	17,63,562	3,26,00,383	
Total		Extent.	8	Acres.	20.05.05.05.0	73,983	4.92,034	17,16,029	12.24.699	22,96,295	11,73,714	20,14,00	11,03,292	9,33,514	10,41,165	7,68,834	10,70,024	44 563	11,16,128	•	:	1,69,68,332	
		Assess- ment.	5	Rs.	4.98.790	1,24,888	6,32,958	8,18,285	7.73,488	6,58,907	1,97,723	10.55.958	13,95,257	36,60,570	6,39,441	0,83,448	5 02 884		4,11,209		11,60,501	1,64,51,434 1,69,68,332	
Wet		Extent.	- 4	Acres.	1.74.624	23,803	2,24,986	1,47,757	1,74,434	1,44,494	27,065	1,00,109	2,53,049	7,31,159	1,32,971	1,52,212	22,009	40	61,739	•	:	29,97,745	
,x.		Assess- meut.	8	Rs,	1.59.203	53,366	5,66,449	23,27,942	8.76,207	14,09,052	11,23,334	6.08.374	15,68,677	2,81,448	8,74,169	8,94,936	17 48 591	22,303	13,91,133	•	6,03,061	1,16,48,949	
Dry.		Extent.	2	Aeres.	1,00,931	50,180	2,67,048	15,68,272	11,22,213	21,51,801	11,46,649	ger.			9,08,194	0,30,082	18 59 830	44,623	10,54,389	•	i	1,39,70,587	
	Districts.				Janiam	Vizagapatam	Godavery	Nelloro	Cuddapah		rurneol	North Arcat	outh Arcot	Tanjore	Trichinopoly	madura	Commercial	Neilgherries	Salem	Canai	dalabar	Total	

Statement showing the Prices of Grain and other Chief Articles of Produce in the several Districts for the official year 1869-70, compared with 1868-69.

<u>#</u>	RICE, II PER 0	RICE, 1ST SORT, PER GARCE.	RICE, 23	TD SORT.	Rich, 2nd Sort. Paddy, 1st sort. Paddy, 2nd sort.	ST SORT.	PADDY, 2	IND SORT.	Сво	Сногом.	CUMBOO	B00.	KAGGY	GY.	V BRAGOO.	00
Districts.	262.60	1880.70	1968-69	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70,	1868-69.	1869-70
	8	8	4	26	9	7	8	6	g	11	13	13	14	15	92 	17
1								, a	Bg	Ba	Bs.	Rs.	Rs.	ßs.	Rs.	Bs.
	R8.	Ra.	- B3.	Ks.	 \$	<u>.</u>		· ·	į				ç	Ğ	41	
	257	306	231	283	105	125	96;	114	132	188	128	191	156	187	6 6	
Vizagapatam	788	\$94	259	856 970	124	185	100	175	115	150	25.	119	110	144	801	
b	319	365	308	345	144	163	136	155	164	181	169	156	154	137	119	
Nellore	380	384	864	359	179	182	168	607	242	179	228	182	220	167	195	
ч	625	472	184 184	366	193	171	166	150	157	137	162	65.	175	155	125	
	198	14	416	#11	207	203	184	174	185	166	508	208	238	239	167	
•	475	477	440	438	227	217	802	187	28.5	197	221	193	224	188	100	
	980	420	392	38.	28E	187	172	172	211	203	908	746	170	154	10.5	
South Arcot	280	828	337	335	166	172	155	153	220	183	100	168	200	170	141	
lanjore	415	404	394	361	195	184	185	167	908	29.	8(3	191	180	179	137	
	478	443	1	403 2 5	555	208	195	165	28.5	214	212	217	33	187	156	171
	201	787	422	49.6	955	283	223	212	305	261	242	194	94.7	0.67	#20	aor.
	020	A 55 8	222	283	:		•		339	350	7,07	150	8.6	166	131	
Neilgherries	437	3.5	308	365	198	182	181	162	ŝ	ā) or	3	233	235		
	200	200	808	870	:		147	166	:	:	:	:	221	188	:	
South Canara	94	462	400	413	203	213	F81	3	:	:	:	•				
																- [
1	Ī	Ī	1		İ	Ī		0	900	104	ğ	181	196	182	194	126
Average	419	428	380	383	189	187	135	201	9	101	3					

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COTTON, PER. CANDY.	*04-698I	31	B.					113												•		114
පි	*69-898T	8	Rs.																			
SALT.	·04-6981	28	. R8.	302	285	255	106	1 68	380	346	223	29.62	27.7	e	300	250	45	318	26	33		316
ά	.68-88£	28	Rs.	282	263	9446	2.6	320	395	830	707	285	252	5 3	286	000	449	294	254	787		296
, СЗЗЗ	·04-6981	27	Bs.		200	200		700	177				281						: :	÷		276
[14 MP-01	1.88-8981	92	ä	342	90%	250	96	133	201	-	-	_	256	-	-	010	3			:		258
LY-OIL D.	°04-6981	25	lks.	37.5	383	331	000	484	369	428		415	475	503	420	Q#0	9		: :	•	1	425
GINGELLY-OIL SEED.	*69-898I	5.7	Rs.	374	350	35.5	177	403	330	307	: 6	406	463	494	558	544	T0#	•	: :	:		401
	·0 <i>2</i> -6981	53	Ba.	699	501	523	27.2	494	416	435	999	643	169	551	619	779	600	22	328	670		552
У неат.	·69-898T	22	Rs.	898	328	388	514	447	33.	385	879	630	909	909	609	\$84 5	750	3.5	427	483	Ï	499
• 000	-04-698.r	21	B8.	288	300	843	232	503	499	450	989	516	425	455	444	20.5	070	45.1	373	472	Ť	47.8
υτυκροο.	69-8981	200	Rs.	95.9	275	338	346	4.55 0.55 	472	489	623	#8# #009	929	610	919	618	eac o	5 5 6	320	456	İ	967
GEAM.	04-6981	19	Rs.	066	221	206	247	243	163	231	279	766 781	213	803	186	867	27.5	185	230	291		227
Horse-gram.	.69-8981	18	Rs.	136	138	134	161	190	165	508	278	230	243	262	280	307	307	980	311	315		237

It is satisfactory to find that considerable progress has been made during the year in registration. In 1866 the population furnishing death registers was 22,294,694. In the following year there was

an increase of nearly 50,000. In 1868 the number rose to 25,017,023. The register for 1869 showed the following:—

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Total deaths From cholera Do. small-pox Do. fevers Ratio of deaths per thousand of population	200,961 23,106 110,102	372,026 33,205 27,907 112,511 16·6	34,330	451,981 21,034 17,448 132,346 18:3

The large number of deaths in 1866 was owing to the cholera of that year. In 1869 fever prevailed, while small-pox had fallen to a lower rate than it had been at for three years. In 1869 there was an increase of cholera in certain districts, beginning at Secundrabad, and Hydrabad, where it remained for some months; then it passed to the Kurnool and Bellary Districts; then spread by the line of railway through Cuddapah and North Arcot, and from Cuddapah it went to Nellore. In 1869-70 there were 8,616 deaths from accident, 694 from suicide and 135 murders. Turning to the Army we find that the Madras Native Troops on the 1st January 1870 numbered 31,743. and was made up of Sappers and Miners 1,309; Artillery 626; Cavalry, 1371; Infantry 28,417. The average strength of the British force was 10,880; the admissions to hospital were 13,694. of whom 652 6 were constantly sick. The following very useful table shows the mortality among British soldiers according to length of time in India. The four years' men have the honour of contributing the greatest number to the death roll, why it is difficult to surmise, but the fact is noteworthy:-

Period of	Residen	Ce.	Death S	S PER M TRENGTH	ille of
			1867.	1868.	1869.
Deaths under 1 year o	of residen	C0	 19:3	19.2	27.2
From 1 to 2 years			 13.2	16.0	42.1
,, 2 to 3 ,,	•••		 15 0	166	25.03
"3 to 4 "	•••	•••	 19 1	18.2	34.1
., 4 to 5 ,,			 44.7	24.0	23 9
"5 to 6 ",		•••	 11.7	2.8	21.2
,, 6 to 7 ,,	•••	7 5.0	8.6	5.5	3.6
Above 7 years			 17 6	19.1	18.3

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The Madras Presidency may be divided into the Telugu country of the North, extending to and including Nellore; the Tamil country of the South, and the Canarese and the Malayalum districts of the Western or Malabar coast. The first division came most under the influence of the Mahomedans, and we find in it, as in Bengal, the zemindary tenure of big landlords, acting as middlemen between the State and the actual cultivators. 1802 the Regulations extended to this Northern division the permanent settlement of Bengal. In the Southern division, where the Mussulman influence had been very weak, the land was held by cultivating village communities who paid rent direct to the old Hindoo sovereigns. These original village shareholders, or Meerasidars, had tenants under them, and when the Mussulmans obtained power, the Meerasidars ceased to have any surplus income, and were practically reduced to the level of their own tenants who, though they cultivated, did not own the land. In the third or Western division, the village or communal right gives place to that of the individual to land free of all rent to the State, known as Jenm or birthright. Not till Hyder Ali conquered Southern India from Mysore were Malabar and Canara subjected to a land-tax. The landlords were bound to pay only one kind of service-military, and even then they received subsistence money. They had leasehold tenants without any right of occupancy from lapse of time. But the result of this was extravagance on the part of the landlords, and the growth of a class of mortgagees, chiefly Moplahs, who, under Hyder Ali, became the real owners. Thus, though we succeeded to a heavy land-tax, we found Malabar prosperous, being owned chiefly by wealthy capitalists. Canara had been over-assessed, but we have since done it justice.

The cultivation of every ryotwary village is inspected once a month, by a Government officer, but there are no reliable condensed returns giving the extent of land under each crop, and little or nothing is known, with accuracy, of the zemindary estates, whether as to area, cultivation or population. The population in ordinary years has subsisted without difficulty on the produce raised. The extent of land under cultivation in those portions of the Presidency held on ryotwary tenure, has risen from about ten million acres in 1855, to sixteen million acres in 1865. In 1868-69 the area under cultivation increased by 202,696 acres. We estimated the total cultivated land to be

about 28 millions of acres.

In the Ryotwary or Government lands of other districts, the land tax is fixed on each field in regard to its extent and quality, but in Malabar and Canara the tax is upon the holding.

In France in 1865, there were 85 millions of cultivated acres to 47 millions of acres of forest and waste land. In the same year, half the area of Spain was uncultivated, and in 1846 there were, in the British Isles, 46 million acres of arable and pasture land, against 31 million acres of waste. The available returns show, that of the $20\frac{1}{4}$ million cultivated acres of Ryotwary and Inam or rent-free lands of which there are details, a little less than one-fifth is irrigated, and supposing the estimated cultivation of the whole Presidency to be divided in the same proportion, there would be about $5\frac{1}{2}$ million acres of irrigated land,

and 221 million acres of unirrigated land, under crop.

During the year there have been surveys in Combatore, Kurnool, Tinnevelly, Nellore, Salem, Cuddapah, Madras, Ganjam, on the Neilgherry and Poonachy Hills, and in the Nellumboor Valley. On the plains there were 3,054 miles of boundaries surveyed, 2,435 mapped; 3,178 miles of mapping are in progress; 2,896 village maps are lithographed; 2,806 are topographically detailed, and 5,936 are ready for settlement purposes. The boundaries marked during the year have been 888 miles; fields marked 554; in progress 101; handed over to survey 785. 7,03,250 stones have also been erected. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,27,534-11. The total expenditure of survey and demarcation, including cost of the Central Office and Lithographic Establishment and measurement allowance, was 6,27,862-2-11 Rupees, about 39,139-13-1 less than the Budget grant. The following is—

THE RAINFALL FOR THE YEAR:-

	Dist	riets.			April to September 1868.	October 1868 to March 1869.	Total from April 1868 to March 1869.
					Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Ganjam	900				20.40	2.14	22 54
Vizagapatam			•••		32.64	1.43	34 07
Godavery					17:37	1.73	19.10
Kistna	***				21.6	2.69	26.95
Nellore	•••				14:40	19.66	25.06
(uddapah				5.	12.93	4.15	17.08
Pellary					18:35	2.40	20 75
Kurnool					21.99	2.34	24.33
Madras	•••				10.23	7.79	18:02
North Areot					13.90	10.10	24.00
South Arcot					10.91	9.65	20.56
Tanjore			•••	***	13.34	14:13	27.47
Trichinopoly					19.40	9.96	29 36
Madura	***	•••		(V. 28)	15.49	12.77	28 26
Tinnevelly					9.91	19.48	29 39
Coimbatore					13:19	6.16	1975
Neilgherries			Italian kan		9.87	23:57	33.44
Salem					19.18	6.82	26 35
South Canara					134.52	4.30	138.82
Malabar	3.00				98.88	8 66	107.64

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BOMBAY.

The area of Bombay and Sind is 140,827 miles, rather more than two-thirds of the area of Spain; the population is estimated at about 14 millions. Bombay was the first fruits of our Indian Empire. In 1817-18 the Presidency received considerable extensions, from the territory of Scindia, the Peishwa and Holkar. In 1843 Sind was annexed, and in 1864 the District of North Canara was transferred from Madras to Bombay. Aden also is under the Government of Bombay. The following is the latest detailed estimate of the population and districts, but the items fall short of the total at the latest gross estimate:—

Division.	A rea in square miles.	Estimated Popula- tion.	Number under cult 1867	ivation in
Northern Division. Bombay Island Ahmedabad Kaira, including Punch Mahals Surat, including Broach Tanna, including Colaba Khandeish	18½ 3,849 3,138 2,957 9,268 14,636	816 562 755,185 745,697 792,638 843,565 822,476	Acres. 513,295 380,082 318,049 1,390,044 2,411,194	Beeghas. 13,998 16,973 1,232,177 143,139
Total Southern Division. Poona, including Sh-lapore Ahmednuggur, including Nassick Sattara Rutnagerry Kulladghee Belgaum Dharwar Canara	33,866½ 7,679 10,000 5,670 4,783 6,500 4,480 6,000 4,138	4,776,123 1,200,000 1,042,410 972,421 680,524 691,425 777,022 800,000 366,351	5,012,664 3,598,850 3,446,180 1,652,740 701,126 1,938,808 1,100,424 1,547,761	
Total Sind. Shikarpore Hyderabad Kurrachee Frontier Thur and Parkur	48,650 9,042 8,914 13,650 2,176 15,000	6,530,163 513,458 566,865 340,000 85,000 225,000	13,985,889 721,671 606,150 360,591 93,092 200,154	··· ···
Total	48,782	1,730,323	1,981,658	

The population was some years ago classified as follows:-

Hindoos	5,652,109
Wild Tribes	. 913,976
Low Castes	782,003
Jains	128,798
Lingayets	565.447
Mussulmans including Siddees	779,264
	3,608
Parsees	199 569
Christians	57,766

In the five Sindh districts the population was thus classified :-

ij		: [14] : [16] : [17] : [18] : [18] : [18] : [18] : [18] : [18] : [18] : [18] : [18] : [18] : [18] : [18] : [18]	
	Mahomedans	1,354,781	
	Hindoos	363,295	
	Other religions	50,551	
		하는데 맞은 그는데 내용하는 걸음, 나는 그리다 나를 다 하는데,	

The census of Bombay Island, taken on the night of 1st February 1864, showed the following results:—

Caste or Race.	2	ñumber.	Ratio.	Caste or Race.	Number.	Ratio.
		8,021	.98		49,201	6.03
Linguage	•••	30,604 1,598		Jew N. Christian	2 872 19,903	·35 2·44
Bhatia	•••	21,771	2 67	Indo-European	1,891	.23
Hindoo Out-Caste		491,540 32,434	3.97	European Chinese	8,415 358	
Nauma African	:::	145,880 2.074	17 87 · 25	All Races	816,562	100.

It will be interesting to compare these figures with those that will be supplied by the next Census. The surface of Bombay Island is about 18:62 square miles, or a square mile to every 42,104 of the land population. The inhabited houses were 24,206 in number; of these, 6,676 were that hed huts.

An average Collectorate contains twelve taluqs or divisions, each of which contains about a hundred Government villages, that is to say, villages that are not alienated and the total revenues of which belong to the State. Each village has its regular officers, who are usually hereditary. The officers on whose services Government is mainly dependent consist of the patel, who is the head of the village for both revenue and police purposes; the tullatee or koolkurnee, who is the

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clerk and accountant; the mhar who is a kind of beadle; and the watchman. The patel and koolkurnee either hold a certain quantity of rent-free land, or are remunerated by a cash payment equivalent to a certain percentage on the collections. The mhar and watchman, in common with the other village servants, also hold land on more or less favourable terms as regards assessment, and receive, besides, grain and The other servants other payments in kind from the villagers. are the carpenter, blacksmith, potter, barber, and those whose services are necessary to the community. A village is, for Government or social purposes, complete in itself; and is, so to speak, independent of the outer world. Each year, what is termed the Jama-bandi of the village, is made, at which time the total amount of revenue due from the village is made out. As far as Government is concerned, this is a very simple business, as there is little or no unoccupied land; and the Jamabandi as nearly as possible represents the sum entered in the register. But it is a process that, nevertheless, is of considerable use, and could not safely be dispensed with. It brings the Assistant or Deputy Collector in annual contact with each village and enables him to judge of its wants and requirements. It is the time at which all cultivation and other returns useful for statistical purposes can be checked and it is the time at which the village-accounts can best be examined; transfers of numbers verified; and such a scrutiny made, as is essential to the protection of the individual occupant from fraud.

Over each taluq or division of a Collectorate there is an officer termed a mamlutdar. Under him is a stipendiary establishment of some fifteen clerks. The mamlutdar is responsible for the treasury business of his talug. He has to see that the instalments are punctually paid by the several villages; that the village accounts are duly kept; that the occupants receive their payments duly receipted; that the boundary-marks are in proper repair, and in fact that the village officers do their work properly. He has also to answer for the administration of the Local Funds, and he is a Subordinate Magistrate. An Assistant or a Deputy Collector is placed in revenue and full-power magisterial charge of usually, three talugs. He must reside in them during eight months in the year; and must satisfy himself by direct personal inspection, that the revenue and magisterial work is being properly done. He sees that the revenue of each village is properly brought to account at the time of the annual jamabandi; nominates the village officers; judges for himself of the wants of his talugs in respect to local roads, wells, tree-plantations and the like; tries all full-power cases; hears appeals from the orders of the mamlatdars; replies to references made by them; and generally supervises their proceedings. The Collector and Magistrate is placed over the whole District. He also has to travel at least for six months in the year.

There are two Revenue and Police Commissioners for the entire Presidency. They entertain appeals from the Collectors' decisions, and are the channels of communication between them and the Government. From June to October they both reside at Poona, which is also at that season the head-quarters of the

Government.

Aden is situated at the southerly point of the Arabian coast, in latitude 12' 47' North, and longitude 45' 10' East. It is a peninsula of about fifteen miles in circumference, of an irregular oval form, five miles in its greater and three in its lesser diameter, connected with the continent by a low narrow neck of land 1,350 yards in breadth, but which is in one place nearly covered by the sea at high spring tides. The town and part of the military cantonments are within the crater, and consequently surrounded on all sides by hills, save on the eastern face, where a gap exists, opposite the fortified island of Seerah. The population in 1856 was as follows:—

Christians		1,129
Indian Mahomedans		2,557
Arabian ditto		4,812
African ditto		3,627
Other ditto		58
Hindoos	H 등 등 기계 기계 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등 등	5,611
Parsees		61
Jews		1,224
Miscellaneous	5. (1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	1,659
	Total	20,738

The population of the cantonment in 1867 was 2,193 classified as follows:—

	Male.	Female.
Hindoos	666	409
Mussulmans	390	241
Parsees	16	11
Jews	45	36
Native Christians	101	19
Indo-Europeans	4	11
Europeans	78	157
Unknown Races	11	3
All Races and Castes	1.306	887

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BENGAL.

The territory under the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal comprises Bengal Proper, Behar, Orissa including the Tributary Mehals, Assam, Chota Nagpore, and the native states of Hill Tipperah and Cooch Behar. It extends from the meridian 82° to 97° east of Greenwich, and lies within the parallels of 19° 40' and 28° 10' north latitude. From the Chumparun District as far eastward as the recently annexed Bootan Dooars, the Himalaya range, running through the independent states of Nepal, Sikkim, Tibet and Bootan, forms the northern boundary of the Province. Further east, along the northern frontier boundary of Assam, lies a tract inhabited by the Akhas, Duflas, Meeries, Mishmees and other wild tribes; along the eastern frontier lies a part of the independent Province of Burma; below that the Munipore State; still lower are various hill tribes, such as the Nagas, Looshais, Khyens, Meekirs, &c.; and at the extreme south-east is British Burma. On the south of Chittagong, which is the south-eastern district of the Province, is the Akyab District of Arakan. Between Chittagong and Orissa lies the Bay of Bengal. In the south-west Orissa is bounded on the south by the Madras Presidency; and on the west by certain Tributary Estates, and by the Sumbulpore and Belaspore Districts of the Central Provinces. Further north, abutting on the western frontier of the Lieutenant-Governorship, is the native state of Rewa in the Indore Agency, and the districts of Mirzapore, Ghazeepore and Goruckpore of the North-Western Provinces. An attempt has been made to draw a line of British territory from Munipore to Hill Tipperah where British jurisdiction would cease, but this work has been thwarted by another inroad of the Looshai or some other tribe from beyond the frontier.

The territory consists of Regulation and Non-Regulation Provinces. The Regulation Provinces are divided into eight commissionerships, and the Non-Regulation Provinces into three. The eight divisions comprise thirty-six districts, each of which is under a magistrate and collector, with the exception of Howrah, where the district officer is a magistrate and deputy collector, and is subordinate, as regards his fiscal jurisdiction, to the collector of the adjoining district of Hooghly. The Non-Regulation Districts are nineteen in number including the Native States of Cooch Behar, now under the management of a

British officer, during the minority of the Rajah. Each of these districts is under a Deputy Commissioner.

	Regu	lation.		Non-Regulation.							
Bhaugul- pore Di- vision.	Bhaugulpore. Monghyr. Purneah.	Presiden- cy Divi- slon.	Nuddea. Jessore. 24-Pergun- nahs.	ion.	Kamroop. Durrung. Nowgong.	Chota Nag- pore Divi- sion.	Hazaree- baugh, Lohardugga, Maunbhoom,				
Patna Division.	Paina. Gya. Chumparun. Sarun. Shahabad. Tirhoot.	Burdwan Division,	Burdwan. Bancoorah. Beerbhoom. Hooghly. Howrah. Midnapore.	Assam Division.	Seebsaugor. Lukhimpore.		Singbloom,				
Rajshahye Division.	Rajshahye. Bogra. Dinagepore. Maldah. Moorsheda- bad. Pubna. Rungpore.	Dacca Di- vision.	Dacca. Backergunge. Furreedpore. Mymensing. Sylhet.	r Divi-	Khasia and Jynteah Hills. Julpigoree. Gowalparah. Garrow Hills.		Sonthal Pergumahs.				
Chitta- gong Di- vision.	Chittagong. Tipperah. Noakhally.	Orissa Di- vision.	Cuttack. Poorec. Balasore.	Cooch Behar Division.	Garrow Hills. Darjeeling. Cooch Behar.	hitta-Bi	Chittagon Hill Tracts				

The following statement shows the staff of officers who were employed on the 31st March 1869 in the administration of justice and in ordinary duties connected with land revenue. It does not include the police, nor the officers of the special departments, such as salt, customs, opium, income-tax, registration, &c.

1 F 2 M 2 S 1 S 3 26 C	Designation of officers.	Attached to the Regulation or Non-Regulation Provinces.
. 1	Judges of the High Court. Registrar of the High Court. Members of the Board of Revenue. Secretaries to the Board of Revenue. Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.	
	Commissioners of Divisions Ditto	Regulation Provinces. Non-Regulation Provinces.
	Civil and Sessions Judges	Regulation Provinces.

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Number of officers.	Designation of officers.	Attached to the Regulation or Non-Regulation Provinces.
1	Extra ditto (temporary)	Regulation Provinces.
2	Judicial Commissioners	Non-Regulation Provinces.
23	Magistrates and Collectors, 1st grade	Regulation Provinces.
13	Ditto, 2nd grade	Ditto.
4	Deputy Commissioners, 1st grade	Non-Regulation Provinces.
6	Ditto, 2nd grade	Ditto.
6	Ditto, 2nd grade Ditto, 3rd grade	Ditto.
3	Ditto. 4th grade	Ditto.
3	Cantonment Magistrates	Regulation Provinces.
2	Magistrates of Police, Calcutta	Ditto.
1	Coroner of Calcutta*	Ditto.
22	Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collec-	
	tors, 1st grade	Ditto.
4		Ditto.
11	Ditto, 2nd grade	Ditto.
50	Honorary Magistrates, Calcutta	
41	Ditto ditto, Mofussil	Ditto.
22	Ditto ditto, ditto	
1	Registrar-General of Assurances	Regulation and Non-Regula tion Provinces.
4	District Registrars	Regulation Provinces.
19	Special Sub-Registrars	Ditto.
18	Sub-Registrarst	Ditto.
14	Ditto‡	Non-Regulation Provinces.
_5	Small Cause Court Judges, Calcutta	Regulation Provinces.
17	Small Cause Court Judges, Mofussil	Ditto.
25	Subordinate Judges	
37	Moonsiffs, 1st grade	Both Regulation and Non-
74	Ditto, 2nd grade	Regulation Provinces.
75	Ditto, 3rd grade	
7.	Assistant Commissioners, 1st grade	Non-Regulation Provinces.
8	Ditto ditto, 2nd grade	Ditto.
7	Ditto ditto, 3rd grade Covenanted Assistants passed by the	Ditto.
5 4	2nd standard±	Regulation Provinces.
29.	Covenanted Assistants passed by the	
15.	TInnerged Assistants	Ditto.
13	Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st	Ditto.
2:	grade Extra Assistant Commissioners, 2nd	Non-Regulation Provinces.
	grade	Ditto.
3,	Extra Assistant Commissioners, 3rd	
	grade	Non-Regulation Provinces.

^{*} Held by one of the magistrates of police, Calcutta.

[†]These are held by assistant magistrates, deputy magistrates, assistant commissioners, extra assistant commissioners, or medical officers, in addition to their own duties, who are

Number of officers.	Designation of officers,	Attached to the Regulation or Non-Regulation Provinces.
2	Extra Assistant Commissioners, 4th grade	Non-Regulation Provinces.
4	Extra Assistant Commissioners, 5th grade	Ditto.
6	Extra Assistant Commissioners, 6th grade	Ditto.
10	Extra Assistant Commissioners, 7th grade	Ditțo.
10	Officers of the Subordinate Executive Service, lat grade	Regulation Provinces.
17	Officers of the Subordinate Executive Service, 2nd grade	Ditto.
25	Officers of the Subordinate Executive Service, 3rd grade	Ditto.
40	Officers of the Subordinate Executive Service, 4th grade	Ditto.
47	Officers of the Subordinate Executive Service, 5th grade	Ditto.
58	Officers of the Subordinate Executive Service, 6th grade	The state of the s
5	Supernumeraries	Ditto.
913		

A portion of the salary of the Commissioner of the Cooch Behar Division is paid from the revenues of the State of that name, which is under his management during the minority of the Rajah. The Commissioner of Orissa is also superintendent of the Tributary Mehals of Cuttack, and has the powers of a magistrate in those Mehals. He has also the powers of a sessions judge in Balasore. The Commissioner of Dacca has the powers of a sessions judge in Dacca and Furreedpore. The commissioners of Assam, Chota Nagpore, and Cooch Behar, have the powers of a sessions judge throughout their respective jurisdictions. The deputy commissioners of the Khasia and Jyntea Hills, the Naga Hills, and the Garrow Hills, exercise the powers of a sessions judge. The deputy commissioners of the

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Khasia and Jyntea Hills and of Cachar, have also the powers of civil judges. The judge of Sylhet has power of a sessions judge in Cachar. The deputy commissioners of the Khasia and Jynteah Hills, the Naga Hills, the Garrow Hills, Gowalparah. Darjeeling, Julpigooree, Luckimpore, Cachar, Hazareebaugh, Maunbhoom, Lohardugga and Singbhoom, have powers to try all offences not punishable with death, and to pass sentences of imprisonment not exceeding seven years. Of the 26 civil and sessions judges in the Regulation Districts, one, the judge of Cuttack, has jurisdiction over three districts, eight have jurisdiction over two districts each, and the remaining seventeen over one district each. There are three classes of uncovenanted judges, namely, Small Cause Court Judges, Subordinate Judges and Moonsiffs. In the city of Calcutta there are two stipendiary magistrates and 53 honorary magistrates. In the interior, the 36 collectors of revenue in the Regulation Districts are also chief magistrates in their respective districts. are also 33 joint-magistrates and deputy collectors, 3 cantonment magistrates who are military officers, and 287 magistrates of lower grades: of the latter, 53 are honorary magistrates, and 234 are stipendiary magistrates. In the Non-Regulation Provinces, besides the deputy commissioners, there are 85 magisterial officers, of whom 30 are honorary and 55 stipendiary magistrates: of the stipendiary magistrates, 28 are assistant commissioners, 18 extra assistant commissioners, and 9 members of the subordinate Executive Service. The total number of sub-divisions in the Regulation Provinces is 76, and in the Non-Regulation Provinces 22, including the 4 sub-districts in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

In the subordinate Judicial and Executive Services there were in March 1869 286 Hindoos, 87 Mahomedans and 106 Europeans, Eurasians and Native Christians.

No regular census has ever been taken of Bengal. The figures are chiefly estimates made when the districts were surveyed, years ago in many cases, and not since corrected. The population of Bengal has without doubt increased in at least the same ratio as that of other Provinces, and it is probably nearer 60 than 40 millions. An experimental census was taken in some municipalities and towns in 1869, preliminary to the general census of 1871. On that Mr. H. Beverley, F. S. S., the Registrar General, reports that the total number counted was 2,782,114 in the several divisions. Of these 1,419,124 were males and 1,362,990 females. Of the males 877,812 were above and 541,312 under twelve years of age. Of the females 905,043 were above and

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457,947 under twelve. The males comprise 51 per cent. of the population, thus confirming the results of other Indian censuses as opposed to the experience of European statistics. In Burdwan and Rajshahye the females actually exceed the males, while in Cooch-Behar and Assam, there are only 77 and 81 females respectively to 100 males. But no great stress can be laid on these figures, showing as they do the results for selected towns and districts only. While there are only 49.23 males among every 100 of the adult population there are 54·17 males in every 100 children. The number of adult men who were counted was 877,812 against 905,043 adult women, whereas the number of boys counted was 541,312 against 457,947 girls. A large number of girls may have been returned as women, although from the males exceeding the females in the total population, it must be inferred that in Bengal, as in England, male births are more frequent than female births. The average number of persons to a house varies from 2.65 in Dacca to 5.71 in Cooch-Behar but the terms "house" and "enclosure" were understood in very different senses in different parts of the country. The density of population varies from 134 souls to the square mile in Cooch-Behar to 2.629 in Burdwan. In regard to castes, it would appear that out of 637,515 souls (with some few exceptions all adult males), 428,163 are Hindoos, 185,720 Mahomedans and 4,002 Christians—the remainder being Sonthals, Paharis, and other hill tribes. The following shows the occupations of the people-

14,245	or	2.75	per cent.
12,967	,,	2.52	. ,,
22,851	27	4.45	,,
119,524	,,	23.27	,,
84,542	77	16.46	37
39.635	75	7.71	33
219,787	,,	42.79	"
513,551	"	99-95	19
	12,967 22,851 119,524 84,542 39:635 219,787	12,967 ,, 22,851 ,, 119,524 ,, 84,542 ,, 89-635 ,, 219,787 ,,	12,967 , 2·52 22,851 , 4·45 119,524 , 23·27 84,542 , 16·46 39·635 , 7·71 219,787 , 42·79

The number of petty traders returned is remarkable; they would appear to be more than twice as numerous as the artizans. Indeed the small proportion of this latter class, notwithstanding that these figures mainly relate to an *urban* population shows the very backward condition of the mechanical arts and manufactures in Lower Bengal.

The areas which follow are taken from the survey results for last year.

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Revenue, Area, and Population of the several districts of the Lower Provinces according to the latest returns.

Division.	District.	Number of estates in each district.	Amount of Government revenue.	Area in acres.	Popula- tion.
	71	4 101	Rs. 6,86,425	4,560,073	1 522 100
hts:	Bhaugulpore	4,181 8,598	8,03,147	1,848,322	1,533,196
DHAUGULPUKE	Monghyr		19 95 511	3,385,555	755,385
DIVISION. BHAUGULPORE BONTHAL PER- GUNNAHS CHITTAGONG ORISSA PATNA PATNA PRESIDENCY RAJSHAHYE	Purneah	77	12,85,511 17,852	713,167	727,562
CONTERT LY TOWN.	Deoghur Doomka	10	13,270	145,708	44,000 28,675
		438	26,109	561,280	100,000
	Rajmehal	All Govt.		002,700	100,000
	Availationar see	khas mehals.	24,718	Not known yet.	49,04€
,	Burdwan	4,786	30,55,358	1,851,313	1,542,440
	Beerbhoom	533	7,35,923	1,250,149	625,128
BURDWAN	Bancoorah	901	4,47,842	594,296	448,895
	Hooghly	3,856	14,62,234	1,206,912	1,142,758
	Midnapore	2,819	20,22,715	3,095,126	1,600,128
7	Chittagong	80,422	7,75,622	1,514,586	800,00€
CHITTAGONG (Tipperah	1,991	9,81,955	1,549,496	700,428
BHAUGULPORE - BONTHAL PER- GUNNAHS BURDWAN CHITTAGONG ORISSA DACCA PATNA PRESIDENCY RAJSHARYE ASSAM	Noakhally	1,755	7,00,247	1,440,515	544,998
	Cuttack	3,096	7,05,184	1,273,917	215,835
	Ditto Tributary Mehals	24	82,833	883,193	49,000
ORISSA	Pooree	421	4,66,455	1,103,599	545,912
BURDWAN BURDWAN CHITTAGONG ORISSA PATNA PRESIDENCY RAJSHAHYE	Ditto Tributary Mehals		6,926	230,000	42,000
	Balasore	1,477	4,14,548	1,149,668	489,975
	Ditto Tributary Mehals	600	4,969	870,400	280,000
f	Dacca		5,55,842 8,52,000	2,174,118	1,029,328
	Mymensing	5,923	2,19,947	4,084,583	947,247
	Furreedpore Backergunge	2,287	12,45,362	1,091,315	147,125
DACCA	Cachar	4,597	2,84,596	1,825,440 790,663	858,432
	Dittounsurveyed waste	8,235	2,02,000	4 00,000	113,757
	lands			2,209,337	90.046
_	Sylhet	77,672	4,45,411	2,688,985	38,242 1,044,651
}	Patna	6,009	14,39,463	1,367,599	845,790
	Shaliabad	4,556	17,00,807	2,402,057	1,583,938
Dient	Gya	4,339	13.80.386	8,336,496	1,367,392
PAINA 41.	Sarun	3,242	12,33,224 5,14,719	1,672,114	1,299,163
1	Chumparun	821	5,14,719	2,290,483	850,000
	Tirhoot	9,191	17,29,281	4,014,350	1,529,485
ì	Calcutta	1	31,212	4,996	361,400
2	24-Pergunnahs	1,488	15,82,910	1,333,901	771,982
PRESIDENCY	Soonderbuns	464	1,24,249	2,699,191	545,398
	Nuddea		11,20,616	2,141,612	568,712
	Jessore	4,604	12,16,365	2,732,944	982,235
	Rajshahye	1,704	10,29,001	1,896,134	736,588
	Malda	501	2,99,839	711,932	309,560
Dater arms	Dinagepore	780	17,48,818	3,349,883	772,841
BHAUGULPORE SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS BURDWAN CHITTAGONG ORISSA PATNA PRESIDENCY RAJSHAHYE	Rungpore Bograh	565	11,11,197 4,07,787	3,172,958	995,472
	Pubna	867	2,93,066	676,854	470,000
	Moorshedabad	818 2,850	13,48,909	739,229	387,679
,	Kamroop	1,950	3,68,688	1,495,706	1,100,080
80 YOU HELE	Durrung		2,02,834	2,158,862 720,806	80,861
	Nowgong	297	2,16,169	Notknown yet.	186,692
ASSAM	Sibsagur	132	2,71,905	2,028,265	378,675 222,397
	Luckimpore	260	1,54,833	1,798,989	109,902
	Khasi Hills (British			7,,,,,,,,	100,002
	estates)	6	11,209	1,354,931	115,218
	Lonardugga	640	65,886	4,253,465	750,294
	Hazareebaugh	121	68,752	4,493,361	715,386
rore)	Maunbhoom	3-3	90,348	3,552,219	688,712
(Singbhoom	13	57,760	143,230	289,388
	Cooch Behar and Wes-		1		
Copper Provide	tern Dooars	1,381	81,805	2,220,111	241,889
COOCH BEHAR	Gowalpara and Eastern	1	7.70		
	Dooars	1,307	14,104	1,832,287	238,060
	Darjeeling	925	61,327	789,186	86,002

A special enquiry into the mortality caused by the Famine in Orissa in 1866 was made by Deputy Collectors, with the aid of corrected returns made by the zemindars. The total population in 1865 was 3,015,826; of these 814,469 perished, and 115,028 either emigrated or disappeared, making a total loss of 929,497 and leaving 2,086,329 surviving. The percentage of deaths to population is 27, which, added to 3.81, the percentage of emigrants or missing, gives a general percentage of 30.81 as loss of population during the famine.

On the night of 8th January 1866 the Municipal Commissioners took a census of that portion of the city of Calcutta which is under their jurisdiction embracing 7.8 square miles. The results were as follows, but they are not reliable:—

Population	377,924
Average proportion of males to females	157.83 to 100
Ditto, children to adults	100 to 485.60
Average rate of mortality	5.40 per hundred.
Rate of mortality among Europeans	2.71 ditto.

The floating population is assumed at about 50,000, raising the total population of the Municipal portion of Calcutta to 430,000. The population of all Calcutta, including the densely inhabited suburbs, may fairly be taken to be a million:—

			1		Males to
	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	100 Females.
Europeans	6,820	2,545	907	952	220.96
Indo-Europeans	4,082	4,218	1,324	1,412	96-02
Greeks	17	7 1	2	4	172.72
Armenians	291	238	88	86	116-98
Asiatics	786	412	120	123	169-34
Jews	240	228	111	102	10636
Parsees	73	15	6	4	415.79
Africaus	39	9	2	3	
Chinese	378		31		
Mussulmans	65,812	28,738	9,667	8,842	200.85
Hindoos	1,19,539	78,901	21,010	19,740	142-48
Total	1,98,077	1,15,311	33,268	31,268	1

The following tables show the average temperature in the shade, and the rainfall in inches in 1869.

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	RAI	NFALL I	n inch	es.	A۱	/ERAG	E T	EMPI SHA	ERAT DE.	UR	E IN	THE	
Places at which obser- ations are taken, and	May.	September.	cember.		3	Iay.		J	uly.		Dece	mbe	or
year for which taken.	January to M	June to Septe	October to December	Total	Min.	Max.	Sunset,	Min.	Max.	Sunset.	Min.	Max.	Coment
Cherapoonjee	104.48?	414.29	3.71	522-48?	777								
Cachar	39.76	58.17	3.86	101.79		85.3		•••	90.0		•••	78-6	ŀ
Aenakhall Hylakandy	9	53.70	5.37 5.68	59·07? 87·10	•••	•••	***	:::				***	ľ
Tipperah Noakhally	34·48 9·01	46·94 69·70	4.50	83.21	***	•••							1.
Noakhally Chittagong	17.91	83.93	3.27	105.11	79.8			78.0			56.3		١.
Rangamatea Hill	1 10 50 11			88-85	1.1	M. 4 1							١
Chittagong Hill Tract	24.95	57.70	6.20	1.57.770	***	•••		•••	•••	•••	***	•••	1
Raneegunge	5-75	39.21	4.40	49.37				•••	•••	••••	•••	•••	1
Soory	6.00	64·45 31·71	5.85 7.98	76-70 44-11?	***	•••		•••	•••	***	•••	•••	1
Deoghur	4.42?	36.083	9.66	45-74?	•••			•	***			•••	ľ
Burhee Hazareebaugh	3.97	37.41	7.00	48.38	77.7	103-9		73.4	83.4		51.3	72-1	1
Pooree	1.00	43.87	Nil	44.87?									1
False Point	6-80	34.25	13.25	54-30		•••						***	l
Juttack	6.01	36.78	5.35	48.14	85.1	100-1		80.2	?		61.8	?	1
Sumbulpore	1.29	34·76 34·61	10·30 6·74	46·35 49-77		•••			***	•••	•••	***	1
Balasore	8·42 11·50	21.40	7.70	40-60	:::	•••		***	•••	:::	***	***	1
Midnapore Bancoorah	9.10	32.40	9-10	50-60								170	١
Chyebassa	2.56?	40-99	5.68	49.23									-
Purulia	1.10	42.06	5.95	49-11?		•••		•••		•••	•••		1
Burdwan	5.60	28-10	6.90	40.60	200	20.70		***	07.50	•••	***	70.4	
Saugor Island	9·49 12·05	36·72 54·69	5.76 8.53	51.97 75.27	81-9	89.5?		81.3	87.5	***	59.5	78-4	-
Contai Calcutta	11.66	47.31	3.03	62-00	80.1	94.7		80.6	88-4		61.2	77.6	Š
Howrah	19-18	46.51	5.61	71.30		•••							
Hooghly	11.30	42.98	3.53	57.81		•••		•••		ļ			
Jessore	16·25 8·96	39·70 51·69	2·64 5·76	58·59 66·41	78·4 83·6?	96.1	•••		89.1		52.0	79·1 78·1	
Berhampore Furreedpore	15.40	38.90	5.50	59.80	00 0	100-2	***	00.0	91.5		56.6	10-1	١
Burrisal	9.70	50.80	3.20	63-70		a IT							
Bhaugulpore	3.14	36.93	2.40	42.47		10.00			100	l			
Monghyr	2.31	32.92	2.20	37.43	79-6	102.7	•••	79.0	90.4		53.6	75-()
Gyah Patna	3·39 1·31	40.36 40.18	3.42	48.64 44.91	77-5	106.9	***		91·4 92·5		50·8 49·1	77.4	
Arrah	0.90	38.70	9.10	48-70	1	100 0		102	32.0	1			'
Buxar	1.20?	33-68	6-10	40.98?					1				
Chuprah		29.40	3.50	33.73								•••	
Chumparun Benares	1·10? 0·45	17·44 33·28	5·20 6·11	23·74 39·84	•••	•••		•	••••		***	***	
Roorkee	6.51	26.44	2.16	35.11	78-7	109-7		78-5	94.7	1	43.7	74.5	a
Rampore Beauleah	9-25	53.15	3.10	65.50	1		ļ		١	۲.		١	į
Pubna		62.93	5.72	86-10		***							
Maldah Bograh		49·72 71·30	2·20 4·20	54·99 89·60		•••	•••	••••	•••		•••	•••	é.
Bogran Dinagepore	10-35	97.30	4.40	112.05	:::	2.0	1::	***	•••	1	•••	***	
Rungpore	12.50	85.90	0.80	99.20	1				***	***	***	(4.6.4) (4.5.1.6)	
Julpigoree	17.40	141-58	3.05	162.03						١			
Buxa (Bootan Dooars)		203.80	12.00	252.00?									
Rungbee (Sikkim) Rishop (ditto)		132.65 80.20	3.00	157·70 95·60					•••	1	•••	***	
Darjeeling		86.92	2.24	100.58	•••	72.7			73€		•••	54	1
Goalparah	21.49	62.13	2.02	85.64	70-9	84-1	1	76-			54.6		
Gowhatty		38-53	1.90	64.03								1	Ī
Shillong Nowgong		58.27	8.80	81.93	63.5	74.9		66.	1 76.5	١	43.8	65.	1
Nowgong Tezpore	0000	58·40 42·42	6.60 2.02	87·50 66·72		•••					• •••		
Dholebagaun		59.07	12.51	103.99	:::	***	-	• •••		1.	1	•••	í
Seebsaugor	. 38.80	62-40	2.10	103.30		:::	1::			1.	:::		
Samoogoodting		27.25	3.25	41.25		154.							
Dacca		50-27 60-70		75.65 99.47	76-2	91-9		. 78	9 88-8	3	. 55.	78	8
Mymensingh													

669 11,087 2044

701 707 406

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438 5,750 396

38

143

438 5,545 396

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Cachar Sylhet teah)

Kamroop Bishnath (Soo-

Mungledye

Upper Assam
Nowgong ...
Durrung (Chardooar) ...

18,794 6103

: : :

680 806 195

20,9503

1,478 68 19,611

210 106 15,897 1,876

14,864 148

7.4

797

40,5613

2,095

10682

990

29,4614 7,827

Total

The following table has especial interest from the fact that during the year 1869 and still more recently

these gardens have been the subject of fierce raids of the Hill Tribes :—

General return of imported labourers employed in the Tea Districts under contract during the year 1869.

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7,529 .east lo bue end as guinism Total number of labourers re 9,424LatoT .benesirqual Deserted. 13 18 Died during the year. 7,725 120 LetoI. engagement. 19 48 by cancelment of Released 310 : : : Transferred to other districts. : : : **:** : Released by purchase. 776 100 104 Service. by completion of Released 49 : -: Released by permanent unft-Transferred under section of Act VI. (B. C.) of 1865. 242 : : Total. Engaged in the province. 22 Returned from imprisonment 3 Returned from desertion. 301 53 : : Received from other districts. 463 Lapported during 1869. .8981 to bue end at 1868. Number of labourers remain

Division of Pro-

vince or Dis-

Statement shows religion, races, height, weight, &c., of the men of the Regular and Municipal Police of the Lower Provinces on the last

Classification	according to religion,	Total strength of the regular police.	Average age.	Average height.	Average weight.
			Yrs. M.	Ft. In.	Mds. S. C.
According to religion	Mahomedans Hindoos Seikhs Christians Parsees	5,895 19,591 248 426 2 26,162	25 3 26 6 31 6 29 8 31 5	5 2 5 2 5 6 5 6 5 8	1 18 7 1 18 7 1 22 0 1 25 0 1 20 0
**************************************	Europeans Hindoostanees Punjabees Afighans	163 11,594 397 11 1,235	33 2 28 0 31 0 50 0 27 8	5 6 5 4 5 1 5 5 5 4	1 28 5 1 21 14 1 23 8 1 20 0 1 22 12
	From Western Hima- layas From Eastern Hima-	1,250 19 648	28 · 6 28 · 0	5 3	1 15 6
According to countries and { races	layas Bengalees From Mahratta countries Telingas Napalees Khunds Tamuls Burmese Goorkhas Meekies Assamese Mumipoories. Hill Tribes	9,388 9,388 103 166 3 4 4 131 3 1,671 143 482	28 9 31 0 27 5 36 2 30 0 30 0 29 6 28 5 27 0 28 0 29 2	54545254254254555555555555555555555555	1 16 14 1 21 0 1 22 11 1 25 0 1 17 0 1 17 0 1 19 13 1 19 7 1 17 9 1 21 4 1 18 12
		26,162			
Hindoos Ac-	Brahmins Rajpoots High classed Soodras Low classed Soodras	3,596 3,727 3,517 8,751	27 6 28 9 27 2 29 4	5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4	1 18 0 1 20 12 1 20 13 1 23 2
CORDING TO		19,591			
	General average		29 14	5 35	1 20 9

The administration report for the year gives the following

analysis of character:-

The Mahomedans and Hindoos resemble one another much, both in feature and figure. They are much alike in temper and qualifications, and are equally good for police work. They are much alike in temper and qualifications, and are equally good for police work. The Seikhs have sharp features, of intelligent and pleasant expression. They are useful for guard and military duties. Hindoostaness are middle-sized, dark complexion; generally steady, and useful for police work. Punjabees trustworthy, obedient, and fairly courageous. Oorlahs not inclined to hard work. Men from Himaleyas are truthful and courageous, but very ignorant. Bengalees are mild and clever, but the lower classes are untruthful. They are good as detectives. Goorkhas are short and steady men, generally of fair complexion; true and obedient soldiers. Assamese not well fitted for police work. Munipoories are tall, well-made men.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

The North West Provinces are situated in latitude between 30° 7' and 23° 51' North, and Longitude between 77° 4' and 84° 40' East. They are bounded on the north by the snowy range of the Kumaon, Himalayas, Oudh and the Nepalese Terai; on the south by the Saugor District of the Central Provinces, and the Native States of Bundlekund and Rewah; on the west by the river Tonse, until its junction with the Jumna, thence the Jumna till the 28th degree of Latitude; on the south-west by the Native States of Gwalior, Dholpore and Bhurtpore; and on the east and south-east by the Sarun, Shahabad, Behar and Palamow Districts of Lower Bengal. The "non-Regulation" portions are Kumaon and Gurhwal to the extreme north, Jhansie to the south-west, and Ajmere, which is separated from the western boundary by several intervening Native States. Division from its isolated position, requires distinct demarcation. It lies to the west, extending between Latitude 22° 15′, and 27° 45′ north, Longitude 71° 45′, and 77° 22′ east. It is bounded on the east by the Rajpoot States of Kishengurh and Jeypoor, on the north and west by Jodhpore, and on the south by the territory of Odeypoor. The Ajmere Division comprises Ajmere proper and Mairwarra. The Mairwarra tract belongs in unequal portions to the British Government, to Meywar or Odeypoor, and to Marwar or Jodhpore. There are in the North West Provinces 77,900 villages. The latest report shows that there are few very wealthy persons in these Provinces. Of twenty-one assessed in the class over £10,000, 5 belong to the district of Allahabad; 3 to Furruckabad, 2 to each of the districts of Muttra, Allygurh, Agra, and Benares. Of the 804 persons assessed between £1,000 and £10,000, 80 belong to Allahabad, 62 to Benares, and 57 to Mirzapore. 74,667 persons, or one in every four hundred paid the income-tax. Computing the population of the North-Western Provinces at 30,000,000, and comparing this number with the demand, it appears that an income-tax of 2 per cent., which touches agricultural as well as commercial and other profits, falls at the rate of 9½ pies per head of population, i. e. about 1½d. per head. The following table shows the :-

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Area, Cultivated and Uncultivated, and Communications, for the year 1869-70.

12,359 35,989 1,999 3,781 1,007 1,		Tor	AL ABEA IN	Total Abba in Square Miles.	fres.	UNAPI	UNAPPROPRIATED CUL- TURABLE WASTE IN ACRES.	O CUL-		СОММИИ	CATIONS	Communications—Mileagr of	E OF.	
Continuariole			Wg	ıste.		'a	Sam	Jo 98	Baid. bas			'puz		
Square S	Principal Geographical Divisions of Territory,	.hətavitlu	Culturable		-IntoT	Remainlng last yea	Sold or Granted du the year.		Water distinguis Yater distinguis	Canals.		Made Roads—lat, and Srd class.		Railroads.
Square Square Square Square Acres. Acres.<	<u>-</u>	2.	ಣೆ	4	ığ	6.	7.	8	6			10.		=
670 269 11,420 12,359 96,989 1,999 93,990 499 367 1,007 27,501 7,873 10,149 45,523 388,567 81,111 302,456 1,260 793 2,130 2,539 1,686 3,425 3,702 4,882 18,009 448,150 448,159 657 42 683 1,899 3,781 252 211 659 1,122		Square Miles.	Square Miles.	Square Miles.	Square Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Mile	, in		Miles.		MIs.
670 269 11,420 12,359 85,989 1,999 83,990 499 867 1,007 10,007 11,420 12,353 883,567 81,111 802,456 1,260 793 2,130 2,533 1,686 1,282 2,130 2,										Canals.	-i	%	ಣೆ	
27,501 7,873 10,149 45,523 383,567 81,111 302,456 1,200 793 2,130 2,533 1,686 9,425 3,702 4,882 18,009 444,159 448,159 657 42 683 1,899 3,781 252 211 659 1,122 .	1.—The Kumaon Himalayas,	670	569	11,420	12,359	95,989	1,999	086'86	•	:	499	367	1,007	i
9,425 3,702 4,882 18,009 448,159 448,159 657 49 683 1,899 3,781 262 211 659 1,122	2.—Plains north of the Jum- na and Ganges,	27,501	7,873	10,149	45,523	383,567	81,111	302,456	1,260	793	2,130	2,533	1,686	539.
Total, 37,848 12,055 27,110 77,013 927,715 88,110 844,605 1,917 835 8,312 4,799 6,474	3.—Tracts south of the Jumnan and Ganges,	9,425	3,702	4,882	18,009	448,159	i	448,159	657	45	683	1,899	3,781	712
87,848 12,054 27,110 77,013 927,715 88,110 844,605 1,917 835 8,312 4,799 6,474 Lakhiraj square miles, 6,772	į	252	211	629	1,122	900,309	•			•	•	•		•
1:	T-75-100	37,848	12,055	27,110	77,013	927,715	88,110	844,605	1,917	835	8,312	4,799	6,474	756
		Lak	hiraj squa											

Crops Cultivated, in Acres, Actual or Approximate, during the official year 1869-70.

Name of Works	aoifi	Wheat	Barley.	Other Foodgrains.	-abesa-liO	gugur	.mottoO	Fibres.	•muiq0	Other Drugs.	Indigo.	Other Dyes.	Palses.	Fedder-crops.	Garden-produce.	Aliscellaneous.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acresi	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres, Acres, Acres,	Acres,	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres. Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ganges Canal Rostern Jumna Canal	41,754 46.270	264,366	123,144	52,492 18,701	4	67,867	40,671	999	2,664	381	128,550	182	40,387	6,121 671,7	10,072	549	779,592
	Massager'		729	1,211		67.6	:	4	37	622	:	:	586	:	541	:	10,428
Janals	25,676	8,028	989	1,985	215	8,279	.98	91	:	to .		:	316	:	166	30	45,432
Total	116,236	383,178	132,577	74,389	850	1,04,031	5,623	1,083	2,738	892	130,312	582	54,63%	12,800	14,328	2,367	1,086,519
Bifnour Canals	672	588	19	64	:	383			:	:	:	•	6	:	:		
Humeerpore Irrigation, Jhansie Do.,	9 ~~~	137	540	22	8	194		:		;	•	:	£8		H 1.	•	
Grand Total	116,918	383,603	133,136	74,413	852	104,608	56,023	1,083	2,738	89%	130,312	282	54,675 12,300 14,329 2,367	12,300	14,329	2,367	1,088,831

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Census. 31

The first attempt to take an accurate census of the North-Western Provinces was made on the night of 31st December 1852. It was then intended to take a decennial census, but owing to the Mutiny and Famine, the next enumeration was not made till the night of 10th January 1865. The village accountants form an admirable agency for collecting information, being acquainted with the circumstances and the residents of the several villages, and accustomed to enquiries of a similar nature. The villages themselves are compact. The facilities for enumeration are still further increased by the numbers living in one enclosure. The mode adopted was: I.—A preliminary enumeration of the people was first made by the tellers, one of whom was allotted to an average of a hundred houses. The returns thus formed were then carefully tested on the spot by supervisors, each supervisor, having under him from ten to twenty tellers, and all ascertained errors were corrected. The returns were then subjected to a second check by the Government officials. II.—All errors having in this way been eliminated as far as possible, the returns thus checked were redistributed to the enumerators, and on the night fixed for the census, each teller carefully compared the entries in his return with the actual facts to be recorded. The returns were then finally collated and compared in the offices, first, of the Sub-Collector (the Tehseeldar), and afterwards of the Collector, by whom they were furnished to the Board; and they form the ground-work of the tables published. The preliminary enumeration was completed in the early months of the cold weather of 1864, and was then subjected to a double test—first by the supervisors, and second by the county officials. This scrutiny was accomplished by the end of the year; and the returns then revised were again checked by, and altered so as to correspond with, the actual facts existing on the night of the 10th January 1865.

		Inh.	ABITED H	ouses.	
Districts.		Number of Masonry Dwellings.	Number of Dwell- ings of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.
Dehra Doon Saharunpore Mozuffernuggur Meerut	•••	1,238 19,955 21,378	18,976 158,882 276,406	20,213 178,837 159,260	41,380 295,887 228,805
Bolundshuhur Allygurh Kumaon		7,270 33,334	107,499 156,425	297,784 114,769 189,759	413,351 262,080 314,885
Gurhwal Bijnour Moradabad	 .,.	49,186	•••••	86,399 49,186 149,967	117,218 75,891 227,279
Budaon Bareilly	•••	7,631 2,439	180,665 69,633	250,872 180,664 77,264	370,852 297,119 495,258
Shahjehanpore Terai Muttra Agra	•••	13,492 33,813	180,186 21,509 164,481	182,625 21,509 177,973	313,867 35,532 270,518
Furruckabad Mynpoorie Etawah	 		184,765 261,064	218,578 261,064 148,916	359,265 314,210 244,071
Etah Jaloun	•••	2,562 9,565	132,046 81,401	134,608 120,269 90,966	220,668 213,728 144,391
Jhansie Lullutpore Cawnpore	•••	19,249 92,400	57,750 184,889	76,999 36,382 277,289	119,957 78,243 422,258
Futtehpore Banda Allahabad	••• ••• •••	8,855 7,102	148,996 292,207	157,851 169,138 299,309	229,617 242,159 476,509
Humeerpore Jounpore Goruckpore	••• ••• •••	17,788 1,065	96,127 195,514	113,915 196,579 359,655	179,536 358,131 624,147
Bustee Azimgurh Mirzapore	•••	468 1 3,202	239,137 297,067 175,128	239,605 297,068 178,330	448,904 464,149 845,236
Benares Ghazeepore Ajmere	•••	*****	291,103	116,507 291,103 86,117	268,894 450,046 146,942
Railway Military	•••	••• ••	•••••		10,086 38,961
Total				6,007,330	10,160,030

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Women.

26,256 250,493 197,071 350,897 244,403 281,293 124,097 79,952 212,005 336,829 263,627 428,701 272,108 25,824 241,253 309,058 277,029 208,225 187,319 179,184 130,850 111,357 73,963 371,846 215,223 230,001 443,124 165,000 315,933 594,921 429,588 443,687 844,196 265,508 457,098 86,426 2,418 8,405

9,194,668

lation.

Populatio	ď.			CLASSI	FIGATION OF LATION.	Popu-
Children und	er 12 years.		quare		Christians.	
Male.	Female,	Total.	Number per Square Mile.	Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed Class- es.	Natives.
19,908 179,954 141,261 234,380 162,689 184,764 82,797 51,995 141,743 209,599 182,656 287,750 181,039 16,461 164,552 198,681 187,369 147,814 128,329 128,559 76,950 68,853 51,533 213,908 126,639 136,022 257,994 94,622 1,97,716 427,113 315,095 288,351 197,541 143,854	15,287 140,149 115,052 201,515 181,309 144,596 61,678 40,904 109,948 178,026 146,408 252,490 151,836 13,985 123,998 162,806 137,385 100,110 90,128 92,880 53,081 57,607 44,407 180,850 109,307 116,120 215,556 81,783 143,647 337,635 262,110 189,685 167,440 115,021 173,683	102,881 866,488 682,189 1,199,593 800,481 925,538 385,790 248,742 690,975 10,95,306 889,810 1,464,199 918,850 91,802 800,321 1,029,760 915,943 700,220 626,444 614,351 405,272 357,774 248,146 1,188,862 680,786 724,372 1,983,818 520,941 1,015,427 1,983,816 1,455,697 1,385,872 1,054,413 793,277 1,385,872 1,054,413 793,277 1,385,872	110 389 440 508 424 498 64 50 367 445 451 501 1,713 125 496 548 1,694 420 222 126 239 504 228 653 446 556 545 307 797 797 589	791 1,126 366 317 43 666 180 26 17 38 871 718 71 878 51 58 52 20 14 54 44 46 398 41 34 53 11 20 117 235	120 110 18 328 90 74 29 17 21 5 6 619 90 11 9 40 13 28 3 231 22 42 685 30 23 26 35 12 650 169	111 118 529 67 4 8 120 107 55 137 98 278 104 13 214 32 741 17 188 188 188 214 214
.251,576 .122,540 1,123 5,086	70,360 817 3,865	426,268 14,444 56,317	160 	558 685 14,371	128 284	
6,018,786	4,713,414	30,086,898	16,600	21,823	3,968	4,70

Vol. XV., PART L

Distr	icrs,		Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Budbists and Jains.	A borigines.
Dehra Doon		•••	91,073	10,823	24		
Saharunpore			585,781	273,098		6,257	
Mozufferungg	ar	•••	482,450	190,318		9,354	
Meerut	•••	•••	889,887	291,194		17,338	
Bolundshuhur		•••	650,982	149,343		7. J	
Allygurh	•••	•••	829,295	93,557		2,479	
Kumaon	•••	•••	52,392	128,986		9	204,19
Gurhwal	•••	•••	247,963	733		12	
Bijuour		•••	468,566	222,255			
Moradabad	•••	,,,,,,,,	733,034	362,106			
Budaon	2.0		772,368	117,361			
Bareilly	•••	***	1,157,347	306,002			
Shahjehanpor	9	•••	797,910	120,759	6		•••
Terai	•••	•••	57,918	33,881	•••		•••
Muttra	**••	•••	729,804	66,802		3,565	•••
Agra Kumulakakat	•••	•••	927,628	99,740		0.0	•••
Furruckabad	•••	•••	809,102	105,560	•••	852	• • • •
Mynpoori e Etawah	•••	•••	662,597	37,450	•••	•••	
Etah		•••	589,220	37,150		***	• 6.0
Jaloun	•••	4	558,200	56,091	•••	•••	•••
Jhansie	•••	• • •	365,596	39,649		***	•••
Lullutpore		•••	343,766	13,916	10	11,278	17.1
Cawnpore			220,637	5,078	•••	11,218	11,14
l'uttehpore	•••	•••	1,114,870 608,876	73,121	•••		
Banda			669,761	71,811	•••	17	11.90
Allahabad			1,178,929	43,110 183,335	•••	465	11,38
llumeerpore		***	488,161	32,739		*09	28,63
Journore			927,945	87,408	10.00		•••
Gorucknore		• • •	1,792,489	191,046	14		•••
liustee			1,232,114	223,569			l ::.
Azimgurh			1,204,642	181,175			
Mirzapore			927,798	68,330	vivis (57,86
Benares			721,684	70,098		198	
Ghazeepore		17,14	1,204,989	126,978			
Ajmere			347,742	54,058	66	23,795	
Railway			10,706	2,925	•••		
Military	•••	•••	30,154	11,508	•••	•••	"
	Total	*••	25,484,376	4,183,057	120	75,629	313,21

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OCCUPATION.	migra-
ists.	Im.

Occupa	TION.				migre	year.
Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.	Prevailing Lan	guages.		Emigration or Immigra	tion during the ye
5755					Emgn.	lniga.
49,583	53,248	Paharee and Oordoo		***		
470,954	395,529	Oordoo	•••	•••	865	•••
280,849	401,340	Ditto				•••
521,890	677,703	Oordoo	•••	•••		
395,647	404,834	Oordoo and Hindee				5.55
398,908	526,630	Nagree and Oordoo		• • •	7,261	10,438
360,767	25,023	Oordoo and Paharee				
202,591	46,151	Nagree			124	
276,080	414,895	Oordoo			177	
660,505	434,801	Oordoo and Persiau				
630,528	259,288	Hindee				
995,086	469,113	Oordoo				
665,326	253,524	Oordoo and Hindee			2,988	2,590
56,507	35,295	Ditto Ditto			2,000	2,000
438,672	361,649	Nagree and Oordoo				
569,541	460,219	Hindoostanee and Hi			•••	
539,869	376,074	Oordoo	actic C			
446,316	253,904	Hindee and Oordoo			•••	
	232,429	Ditto Ditto		•••	7 100	·
394,015		Ditto Ditto	34.00		7,129	665
372,137	242,214	Ditto Ditto		•••	7 600	
217,750	187,522	l rrenancia de la companya de la co			1,000	
167,253	190,521	Hindee and Oordoo	•••			
145,813	102,333			(**	16,890	3,225
717,813	471,049	Dirto Litto	•••	•	45	•••
354,015	326,771	Hindee	•••			
412,396	311,976	Ditto		100		
773,343	619,848	Oordoo and Hindee	•••		•••	
303,027	217,914	Ditto ditto				
633,351	382,076	Hindee and Oordoo			279	
1,555,478	428,338	Hindee				a retropped with the
1,125,881	329,816	Oordoo and Hindes	A		3,958	
901,049	484,823	Hindee and Oordoo			104	
580,234	474,179	Hindee				
370,414	422,863	Hindee and Oordoo			1,574	
708,790	623,613	Hindee			1,585	
223,594	202,774	Mixed Hindee				
4	14,440					
•••	56,317				•••	•••
17,915,976	12,170,922	••••			43,802	22,918

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Mr. W. Chichele Plowden, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, analyses the details of the Census in his valuable Report of 1867. The density and increase of population since 1853 is seen in the following table:—

		tion to	square mile.	age of		180	5.	188	53.
District.		Population	ednare	Percentage enlitivation	Area.	Area.	Cultiva- tion,	Area.	Cultiva- tion.
		1865.	1853.	1865.	1853.	Square	miles.	Square	miles.
Benares		797	857	69-4	65-9				
Journore		654	787	60.3	57.7	995.70	692-20	995.48	656.36
Ghazeepore		604	732	65.5	66.7	1,552-16	935.73	1,552-16	896-27
Bareilly		582	442	66.4	53.	2,222-15	1,457-11	2,180-95	1,454,50
Agra	* ***	549	537	66.	62.6	2,372.78	1,577-74	3,119-10	1,651-50
Azimgurh		545	637	49.8	49.6	1,873-50	1,241-38	1,864.90	1,168.02
Furruckabad	:::	541	501	56.7	55.1	2,545.07	1,268-64	2,516.40	1,247.98
Meerut		508	516	68.5	64.5	1,694·37 2,361·97	961-80	2.122.94	1,170-34
Allahabad		504	495	55-9	54.4		1,618.88	2,200-10	1.418.37
Cawnpore		502	500	55.2	53.3	2,764·95 2,366·16	1.548-47	2,788-72	1,518-06
Allygurh		498	527	76	70.7	1.859-56	1,305.92	2,347.96	1,250.68
Muttra		493	535	70.6	69-1		1,414.02	2,122.19	1,501.63
Goruckpore		465	421	55.9	47.5	1,612-53	1,138-97	1,613.35	1,114.63
Budaon		451	424	64.3	60.4	7,400 81	4,140.96	7,340-16	3,488.90
Moradabad		445	422	50.7	48.6	1,972-64	1,270-18	2,401.86	1,450.47
Shahjehanpore		437	427	53	48.4	2,460·74 2,328·77	1,248-42	2,698.77	1,312:37
		437	0	63.1	707		1,245.97	2,308.37	1,119.00
Etah Futtehpore		431	428	53.3	50.3	1,404.43	886-15	0	
Mynpoorv		420	412	52.8	53.3	1,580-35	842-60	1.583.08	796.5
Boolundshuhur			427	63.6	61.3	1,666*45	879-70	2,020-23	1,073.5
Mozuffernuggur	:::		409		63.7	1,908-39	1,214.37	1,828-58	1,118-10
Seharunpore		0.00	370		55.9	1,646.98	1,015.90	1,646-31	1.047.6
Etawah	:::	00.			47.8	2,227.85	1,221-67	2,162.34	1,209.7
	•	0.0-	366		48.6	1,631.44	841.55	1,676.99	871.5
Jaloun			000		40.0	1,882-28	894-96	19,100.00	922.8
Banda		1 000			43.9	1,546.43	940-09	0	
Humeerpore		900			53.7	1,030-14	1,389.95	3,009.55	1,323.1
Jhansie					007	1.608-27	1,178-20	2,241.64	1,203.5
Mirzapore	0-4 (C. P.	000			23.3	5,200-23	642.05 1,263.01	-750.00	
State of the state		100						5,152,30	1,200.4
Ajmere Lullutpore		700				2,672.13	251-15	0	
Turrai		1 -0-				1,947.41	884405	0	Part Solver
Kumaon	1 1 12 12	1 2 00				734-00	139-63	0	
Gurhwal	••	10 100				6,000.00	Unknown	0	
Guinan		. 00	U	0.4	0	5,000-00	171-38	0	

Benares is as it was in 1853, the most thickly peopled district. The density stands at 797—or, including the Military and Railway, 803—per square mile, against 856 in 1853. The most thinly populated districts are in the Kumaon division, where the density averages 58 to the mile. Large tracts of Gurhwal are thickly populated. Where the situation is favourable, the cultivation may often be found stretching high up the hill, terrace after terrace. Of the plain districts, leaving the Turrai out of consideration, Lullutpore, in the Jhansie di-

vision, is the most sparsely peopled, the average to the square mile being only 127 persons. Ajmere, with its population of 160 to the mile, comes next, and in density approaches very near to Switzerland, which it slightly exceeds. Of the remaining districts, twenty-nine in number, five have an average density of between 200 and 300 persons to the mile; three between 300 and 400, eleven between 400 and 500; seven between 500 and 600; two between 600 and 700; and one close upon 800, viz., 797, the most thickly peopled of all. The extremes of density in the sub-divisions into which the districts of the North-Western Provinces are divided, vary from 6,773 to the square mile in the Dehat Amanut of Benares, which contains the city of that name, to 37 to the square mile in Agoree, Robertsgunge, in the Mirzapore district. Looking at the people according to creed we find that of the 30 millions nearly 26 millions are Hindoos and 41 Mussulmans. The Divisions in which the Mahomedans are most numerous, are those of Meerut and Rohilkund, where they comprise nearly a fifth of the population; more than half of the entire number of the Mahomedans in these provinces—viz., 2,197,202 out of 4,243,207—reside in those northern districts. There are fewest in Jhansie, where they dwindle down to less than an eighteenth of the population. The tables show the large proportion non-agricultural Mahomedans bear to agricultural, compared with the same classes in the Hindoo population. The details are:-

Christian,		Mahor	nedan.
European Mixed Native	21,831 3,968 4,702	Not classified Sheikhs Pathans Syuds Moguls	2,207,576 1,140,208 515,426 170,248
	30,501	Moguis	41,748
4.		Hin	4,105,206
		Frahmins	3,451,692
Buddhist and Jain	75,629	Kshatryas	2 ,82 7 .7 6 8
Parsee	10,029	Vaisyas Soodras	1,091,250
Sikh	1.425	COULTAS	18,364,309
Other religious sects	195,977		25,671,819

The aborigines are returned as 313,215, and seem to be mixed up with the other sects. Looked at as to age the returns of an Asiatic population will never be reliable. Of 30,039,854 people exclusive of the Army and Railway services, 19,337,080 were above twelve years of age, and 10,702,774 below that period of life.

The proportion of the sexes is opposed to European experience, but the results seem to be at once accurate and intelligible. In

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all the countries of Europe the number of females is in excess of the males, except in Italy and Belgium where they are nearly equal. In the North-Western Provinces the number of females is astonishingly below that of males. Thus there are females to every 100 males in:—

Sweden,	105.93	North Western Province	s.
Netherlands.	105.04	total,	86.94
England.	104.74	Hindoos, total,	86.09
Norway,	104.16	Agricultural Hindoos,	84.83
	101.98	Non agricultural do.,	87.99
Spain,	101.85	Mahomedans, total,	89.44
France.	100'94	Agricultural Maho-	
Italy,	99.84	medans,	88.36
Belgium,	99.40	Non-agricultural, do.,	90.16

The difference is traceable primarily to climate and is supported by physiological facts. In northern climates there is an excess of females, in more temperate regions the proportion is equal, in warm countries there is an excess of males. Researches shew, moreover, that male conceptions are greatest, in Europe, in the hottest months. Almost equally important as a cause is the relative age of the parents. In England, where nearly 105 females are born to 100 males, the census of 1861 shows that the husband is on an average only $2\frac{1}{2}$ years older than the wife. In France, where about 101 females are born to 100 males, men marry later than in England, while women marry as early as in England. In India the husband is on an average more than six or seven years older than the wife. A third cause is to be found in social customs. The intense desire of all the natives of India. on religious grounds, is for a son. The boy is reared with a care not shown to the girl. The girl is exposed to chances productive of greater female mortality, being married the moment she attains the age of puberty, bearing children at 11 and 12, subject to a sedentary and listless life in the zenana or one of hardship in the fields, and treated oppressively as a widow. Then some allowance must be made for the existence of infanticide, and the fact that the woman suffers more from such visitations as famine and carrying away in war than the man in Asia, though such cases tell less under English rule than is generally imagined by writers on this subject. And this solution of the difficulty is supported by the consideration that among the Mussulmans, who marry wives nearer their own age than is the custom of the Hindoos, the proportion of female births is greater.

The occupations of the people are divided according to the system followed by Dr. Farr in the English Census of 1861. In the first or "professional" class, 93,904 are Government servants, 20,454 are soldiers and 313,888 belong to the learned professions. Of the last 176,701 are priests, 40,344 pundits, 11,828 doctors or bleeders, 18,497 druggists, 5,312 schoolmas-

ters, 509 actors, 1,970 conjurors, 140 picture painters, 17,458 surgeons, 1,320 players on drums and other instruments, 8,065 dancing girls, 334 dancing boys, 165 rope dancers, 6,472 bards and 3,733 acrobats. In the second class, "domestic" are 2,345,009, of whom 1,413,987 are servants, 154,622 water-carriers, 343,893 barbers, 207,568 washermen, 206,413 sweepers and 16,405 inn-keepers. In the third class, "commercial, we have 1,493,065 of whom 954,732 buy and sell and 437,333 are carriers. The 4th class, "agricultural," contains the great majority of 17,656,006 of whom 138,559 are engaged about animals. The "industrial" class embraces 3,868,822 of whom a million and a half have to do with textile fabrics and dressweavers chiefly, about a million with food and drink, and about the third of a million with the arts and mechanics; no less than 733,038 deal in metals, 374,826 in vegetable substances and 49,876 in animal substances. Only 787 booksellers are returned, but pedlars are the great distributors of idle and obscene literature. So many as 135,515 gold and silversmiths go far to account for the disappearance of the silver we import. The 6th and last class, "indefinite and non-productive," is 4,369,049, strong including labourers, 3,824,956, persons of rank and property, 4,080, and persons supported by the community, 540,013. The last half million is as follows from returns made by the people themselves: -

Beggars		479,015	Makers of Caste Marks		51
Prostitutes	•••	26,806		1987.5	2
Eunuchs		2,251	Charmers		4
Pimps		321	Sturdy Beggars		35
Mourners		29	Professional Thieves		23
Alms-takers		111	Informer		1
Pedigree-makers		28	Hangmen	1.016	133
Flatterers for gain		226	Fortune tellers	•••	3
Vagabond		1	Jesters		851
Horse-painter		16	Astrologers		1.123
Budmashes		974	Mimics		259
Grave-diggers		97	Divers		143
Ear-piercers		18	Miscellaneous		22,534

Two-thirds of the population, or 17,517,442 proprietors or tillers of the land and 3,824,956 labourers, are agricultural. Only an eighth, or 3,868,822, follow industrial pursuits. A thirteenth or 2,345,309 are "domestic" and but 1,392,065 "commercial." The cost incurred in taking the census and in the preparation of the report and returns, exclusive of the charge for printing the report, was £1,854-2-3. Of this, £876-18-9 was incurred in the preparation of printed returns, £684-15 was the cost incurred by district officers in taking the census and preparing their returns; and £292-8-6 was expended in the compilation of the statements. The cost of the last English census was £139,885.

Return showing Births, Deaths, and Marriages among the may have been ascertained during the year, and the

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Districts.	Population of Place or Num- ber of Class.	umber of Marriages during	Number of Births during the year.	Number of Deaths during the year.	ige Age at of death.
	Popul Pla ber	Number riages the year	Numl	Numl	Average time of
Dehra Doon	102,831	12 de 1		1,350	35
Saharunpore	866,483		554 100	18,299	37
Moozuffernuggur	682,189	1		17,090	25
Meerut	1,199,593			19,221	34
Boolundshuhur,	800,481			16,075	30
Allyghurh	$925,\!538$	Park Magazi		16,966	28
Kumaon	385,790			5,988	27
Jurhwal	248,742			4,513	26
Bijnour	690,975			6,465	29
Moradabad	1,095,306			11,869	19
Budaon	889,810			9,497	44
Bareilly	1,464,199	Reliable information not available.	1	28,475	33
Shahjehanpore	918,850			15,695	38
Perai	91,802			3,010	31
Muttra	800,321	6		18,077	38
Agra	1,029,760	1 *		28,527	26
Furruckabad	915,943	=		12,985	38
Mynpoorie	700,220	}		12,311	26 34
Etawah	626,444	1 4		10,559	28
Etah	$\substack{614,351\\405,272}$	1 20		10,216 9,352	[1] W. David, "Section 2019.
Jaloun					39
Thansie	357,774	l i		20,331	30
Lullutpore	248,146			11,848 26,733	27
Cawnpore	1,188,862	1 3		17,125	31
Futtehpore	680,786			26,742	19
Banda	724,372	. Jel		14,073	28
Allahabad	1,393,183 520,941	L		18,727	32
Humeerpore	1,015,427			14,502	87
Jounpore	1,983,816	100		21,845	32
Goruckpore	1,455,697		3.44	8,553	81
Bustee	1,385,872	10.500 1.000		19,653	36
Azimgurh	1,054,413	1.25.27	1	15,906	31
Mirzapere	793,277	1800		15,308	26
Benares	1,332,403		944,484	21,867	34
Ghazeepore	426,268			21,001	38
Ajmere	120,200	1			
Total	30,086,898	-	•••	529,758	30½ Years

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Population of any Place or in any Class in respect of which particulars average Age at which deaths occurred in 1869.

7			8.		9.		10.
Under 1	0 years.		en 10 and 20.		en 20 and 40.	Between	40 and 60.
Males	Females.	Males,	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
254 4,309 3,883 4,564 5,789 1,1203 1,183 1,316 3,008 1,725 6,401 3,849 5,725 8,069 2,059 2,059 1,123 8,716 1,762 6,444 4,187 1,314 4,187 2,731 9,716 2,979 2,979 2,984 2,156 	167 3,210 3,242 3,551 4,869 3,899 1,129 1,005 993 2,429 1,170 4,760 3,256 6,036 1,391 2,642 1,928 2,359 648 2,854 1,390 4,670 3,617 5,112 1,092 3,282 1,284 1,763 839 1,921 2,506 2,404 1,351	63 673 882 767 385 583 257 169 286 475 1,799 484 457 1,760 1,942 1,920 600 895 449 892 1,067 1,209 638 914 1,891 740 1,662 860 2,208 1,149 1,809 2,239 	48 582 960 959 379 632 239 198 175 395 387 1,873 508 127 507 1,526 1,462 1,845 423 398 1,023 687 796 894 456 574 1,610 875 988 572 1,822 875 988 572 1,826 1,649 	282 1,752 1,469 1,617 752 1,050 712 877 749 1,054 1,172 2,796 1,241 414 983 2,005 1,913 887 847 634 1,271 2,662 1,512 2,284 1,287 1,287 2,287 2,281 2,218 4,220 1,441 2,706 2,218 4,220 1,427 2,706	186 1,824 1,255 1,155 786 944 498 382 488 785 722 1,839 877 244 931 1,481 1,686 854 621 549 621 549 1,141 1,677 1,324 1,218 1,141 1,677 1,324 1,217 1,235 2,718 1,214 1,653 1,575 1,545 1,934	201 2,241 1,838 1,800 904 1,234 569 366 871 1,239 1,337 3,149 1,932 317 1,438 2,488 1,300 680 1,330 730 1,504 3,441 1,424 3,379 1,962 2,873 1,769 2,873 1,862 3,296 872 2,111 1,822 1,596 3,144 	97 1,298 1,344 1,312 600 900 450 280 498 680 700 1,842 1,033 210 977 1,640 962 518 775 470 971 2,121 1,087 2,320 1,393 2,964 1,182 1,907 1,119 1,817 663 1,305 1,267 1,074 1,856
114,538	87,671	33,023	26,639	55,150	39,868	60,918	39,636

Return showing Births, Deaths, and Marriages among the Population of any Place or in any Class in respect of which particulars may have been ascertained during the year, and the average Age at which deaths occurred in 1869.

1.	1	1.		12.	13.
	Ove	R 60.	To	ral.	
Districts.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Grand Total
Dehra-Doon	94	58	844	506	1,350
Saharunpore	1,532	1,378	10,507	7,792	18,299
Moozuffernuggur	1,229	1,038	9,251	7,839	17,090
Meerut	1,854	1,642	10,602	8,619	19,221
Bolundshuhur	872	789	8,702	7,373	16,075
Allygurh	1,124	856	9,735	7,231	16,966
Kumaon	511	420	3,252	2,736	5,988
Gurhwal	314	294	2,409	2,104	4,513
Bijnour	615 980	524	3,837	2,628	6,465
Moradabad	1,055	824	6,756	5,113	11,869
Da:11	2,472	750	5,764	3,733	9,497
	1,402	2,044	16,617	11,858	28,475
Shahjehanpore Ferai	1,402	1,113	8,908	6,787	15,695
MULL:	1.428	93	1,710	1,300	3,010
A	2,010	1,110	10,171	7,906	18,077
P	174	$1,521 \\ 146$	16,323	12,204	28,527
NATURE OF THE PARTY OF THE PART	183	139	7,388	5,597	12,985
D-1	684	521	6,313	5,998	12,311
DT-1	701	443	6,291	4,268	10,559
Jaloun	891	794	• 5,997 5,238	4,219	10,216
hansie	1,313	1,201	12,024	4,114	9,352
Lullutpore	874	718	6,639	8,307 5,209	20,331
Cawnpore	2,079	1,618	15,308	11,425	11,848
Futtenpore	1,221	1,028	9,490	7,635	26,733
Banda	1,513	1,414	15,001	11,741	17,125
Allahabad	1,702	959	7,906	6.167	26,742
Humeerpore	1,161	1,077	10,909	7,818	14,073
Jounpore	1,463	883	9,156	5,846	18,727 14,502
Goruckpore	1,507	1,143	13,416	8,429	21,845
Bustee	592	558	4,707	3,846	8,553
Azimgurh	1,996	1,499	11,993	7,660	19,653
Mirzapore	807	706	9,038	6,868	15,906
Benares	798	645	8,714	6,594	15,308
Ghazeepore	3,039	2,072	13,005	8,862	21,867
Ajmere			•••	· · ·	
Total	40,292	32,018	303,921	225,832	529,753

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Table showing the Monthly Mean Temperature and Mean Daily Range of Thermometer, and the Rain-fall, in Four Stations of the Central Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1869.

NG.	Preveiling Wind.	N. & N. W. Various, W. & N. W. W. & S. W. W. & S. W. W. & N. W. W. ealm. Various. W. calm. S. E. & W. W. ealm.	
Nowgong	Total Rain-fall.	0-10 0-20 0-50 0-50 0-60 6-90 6-90 6-20 1-00	57-90
-	Mean Temperature of the Month.	201 173 102 103 88 88 88 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70	83
	Mean Vight Temperature.	66688888174 66888888174	22
	Mean Day Temperature.	25 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	98
Ĕ.	Prevailing Wind.	N. & E. N. W. & E. N. W. & N. W. N. W. & N. W. N. W. & N. W. W. & S. W. E. W. E. W. N. W. W. E. W.	
NAGODE	Total Rain-fall.	0.76 0.01 0.41 0.15 0.17 0.17 1.640 1.849 5.49 8.42, 1.413	4541
	Mean Temperature of the Month.	65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 6	79
	Mean Might Temperature.	55 61 70 70 88 88 80 80 70 70 71 71	72
	Mean Day Temperature.	23 85 85 85 103 86 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87	98
	Prevailing Wind.	W. W. W. W. E. W. W. E. W. W. W. W. W. W.	:
FYZABAD.	Total Rain-fall.	 1.30 2.40 21.10 10.90 12.50	48-70
FYZ	Mean Temperature of the Month.	66 66 87 92 91 88 88 73 73 63	78
	Mean Night Temperature.	56 64 64 64 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65	74
	Mean Day Temperature.	65 92 92 98 98 88 86 73 67	88
	Prevailing Wind.	E. W.	:
SEETAPORE,	Total Rain-fall,	0.41 0.30 0.10 0.10 4.60 8.70 8.70 4.90 4.90	22-91
SEET	Alean Temperature of the Month.	65 69 83 83 83 84 94 85 77 66 65	92
	Mean Night Temperature.	51 58 65 77 77 86 88 88 83 82 72 72 59	E
	Mean Day Temperature.	69 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	88
	Months.	January, February, April, April, June, August, August	Annual Means,

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Statement showing Religion, Races, Height, Weight, &c., of the Men of the Regular Police of the North-Western Provinces, on the last day of the year 1869.

C1ı	assification accor Races,	ding to Relig	ion,	Average Age.	Average Height.			лубгадо мендис.	General Physiog- nomy and Charac- teristics of each Race and Caste.
					Feet.	Inch.		lbs.	
to Religion,	Mahomedans	•••		31	5	6	9	0	
2	Hindoos	•••		29	5	7	9	0	
멸시	Sikhs	•••	•••	31	5	6	9	1	
38	Christians	•••		32	5	7	9	7	
_	Parsees	•••		33	5	4	9	0	
45	Other Castes	•••	• • •	31	5	6	8	0	10.00
154	Hindoostanees	•••	•••	30	5	5	9	0	
	Punjabees	•••	•••	32	5	6	9	0	1 1 3 3 3 4
Bace.	Affghans	***	•••	31	5	5	8	8	
31.2	Beloochees		•••	32	5	2	8	8 4	
6	From Western	Limalayas	***	30	5	4	8	4	
Race.	Ditto Eastern	ditto		30	5	2	8	5	1 20 20
<u> </u>	Bengalees	~ ~:	•••	31	5	5	9	0 10	
12	From Mahratts	t Countries	•••	32	5	3	8	10	
ಡ	Telingas			32	5	2		8	1 - 0
	Canarees	•••	•••	32	5	2 2	8	8	1
and J	Tamuls	***	•••	32	5	5	8	8	
h j	Other Castes	•••	•••	32	5		9	0	
	70 1	•••	•••	34	5	7 6	8	10	The Same of
Ď.		•••		30	5	6	9	0	
	Kayeths	•	•••	30 30				5	
e e	Buneeahs			30 30	5 5	4 5	8	11	1
÷ =	Aheers		••• (30 29		5	8	9	1
Caste.	Jats			29 30	5	5	8	7	
. o	Traken.		•••	30 30	5	5 5	9	ó	
5 43	Sikhs			30 30	5	7	8	11	
3	Hill-men		***	30 30		2	8	11	
to (Other Castes		***	30 30	5 5	5	8	3 9	1000

Climate for the Year 1869.

1	RAINFALL IN INCHES.				AVERAGE TEMPERATURE IN THE SHADE.								
							May.		July		December.		
Places of Observa- tion.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean Maxi- ma.	Mean.	Mean Mini- ma.	Mean Maxi- ma.	Mean.	Mean Mini- ma.	Mean Maxi- ma.	Mean.	Mean Mini-
Roorkee Meerut Bareilly Agra Ajmere Goruckpore Morar Benares Jhansie Nagode	6.53 3.40 2.85 2.05 2.75 0.78 1.67 0.30 1.30 1.51	26·42 15·07 34·54 20·80 20·80 29·45 22·61 33·19 43·80	2-16 0-75 4-90 4-50 0-33 10-70 6-21 4-90 6-10 14-86	35·11 19·22 42·29 27·35 23·88 40·55 30·49 38·87 50·47 60·17	110 112 111 112 104 113 114 118 104	95 91 96 99 98 95 97 97 98 95	77 71 82 88 84 83 88 81 87 89	94 96 97 94 91 94 96 95 86	86 83 88 88 87 86 85 86 85 82	78 70 79 81 78 76 81 77 78 80	76 75 74 73 75 72 79 81 72	58 55 60 62 65 64 60 65 65 65	48 46 46 56 48 57 57 57
General Means	2.32	28.97	5.54	36.84	110	96	83	94	85	78	75	62	4

POLITICAL RELATIONS. Native States.

Principal Articles of Production, including Manufactures and Mines.	Chieffy grains. No mines are worked, though there are iron and copper ores.	} Purely agricultural.	Superior description of rice and sugar, fire-arms, and a description of cloth call- ed "khais."
Transit du. ties or not.	None.	Transit-	None.
Military Forces.	None.	About 1,000 Foot, and 500 Horse. Total, 1500	1,700
Supposed Gross Re- venue.	Rs. 80,000	2,50,000	10,00,000
Population.	About 200,000 }	About 100,000	484,961
Tribute in Men or Money.	None {	Rs. 10,000 {	Neither
In Subsidiary alliance or Feudatory.	Feudatory None	Feudatory Rs. 10,000 \(\begin{cases} \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	Ditto
Name of States.	Kumaon. Tehree,	Ajmere. Shahpoora,	Rohilkhund, Rampore,

The following Excellent Table is given in the Administration Report for the year: POLITICAL RELATIONS.

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Statement of Native Chiefs and the Principal Members of their Families in the several Districts of N. W. Provinces.

REMARKS.	The Rampore Jagher has an area of about 809 square units, a population of 485,000 souls, and a grows revene of about Ra. If (00,000 The Nawab sceps up a military force of about 1,700 men.	The zemindaree of the whole Pro- vince of Benares, comprising the dis- tricts of Benares, Mirzapore, Gha- zeepore, and Joun- pore, was bestow- ed on Rajah Mu- heep Narain In 1794, It was de-	orded to introduce the Fergal degulations into the Provinces of Benaves, and an agreement was accordingly made with the Rajah, on 27th October, 1784, under which the present Rajah now holds. In the letter from the Government of India, No. 2006, dated the 24th April, 1861, the Governor General in Council, in granting the right of adoption to the Malaxiah, declares that, although the Malaxiah, declares that, although the Malaxiah, declares that, although the Malaxiah declares that although the Malaxiah declares that although the Malaxiah declares that although the Malaxiah declares that although the Malaxiah declares that although the Malaxia and the cracky come within the definition of the chiefs to whom
Has Male Heirs, or not.	Has two sons,	Has one son by adoption.	de with the Council, in g
Family follows primo- geniture, or not.	Family follows primogeni-	lows pri- no genil- ture, ture, fure, ecordingly me or General in me within the	
Has Sumud Family fol- authorizing lows primo- Adoption, or geniture, or not.	Has a sunnud, Family follows primogenity intogenity	Yes.	greement was a 861, the Govern 3 not exactly con
How Employed.	In the man-agement of his territorry.	In the management of his estate.	tares, and an ag te 24th April, 1. of Benares does
Education,	Well-read in Arabic and Persian. Ho also knows English and Hindee, Privately educated.	By private tui- fiton. Agement of his estate. his estate. of Cheyt Singh in 1781, for 8	rovinces of Ben 2006, dated the he Muharajah
.92&	% K	. fillon	olds. Ha, No
Caste or Bace, and Beligion.	Hunfeea., Pa-than; Islam.	Rajah of Be-Brahmin; Vedasee, das.	aegulations into it Rajah now h- vernment of In- lares that, alth-
Position,	Jagheerdar; has criminal und civil jowers within his own territuries.	Bajah of Benares.	the Rengal I thich the preser from the Go Maharajah, dec
Individual Fa- mily and State.	Nawab Mahom- med Kulb Ally Khan Bahu- doox, descen- dant of Nawab Ally Khan Bu- hadoox, Nawab of Rampore.	Maharajah Ish- Bajah of Be- Brahmin; Ve- 51 By private tui- in the man- Yes, Family fol- liss ome son recensional Ma- nares. Radoot, Rajah of Be- Brahmin; Ve- 51 By private tui- in the man- Agement of his estate. Indoor, Rajah of Be- Brahmin; Ve- 51 By private tui- in the man- in organization of Bentas, four settle. Singh (grandson of Bulwunt Singh), on the Rebellion of Cheyt Singh in 1781, for a stipulated payment of 40 lakts of rupees.	cided to introduction, 1794, under which is the letter adoption to the
District.	Bareilly (Rampore State).	Bensres.	
Division.	жонп-кномр.	ВЕИАВЕS.	

Konkon. Gurhwal	nere.	ı) v	-srz.	7
Bhawanee Shah. Tehree, Gurh- wal.	Bajah Luchmun Shigh, of Shah- poora, of the family of the Rana of Oodey- pore,	of Oodeypore. The title of Dheeraj was Meywar, and his son also obtained from lands of Almeer, of the pregramah of Phedesprore, and Shahpoore under the British 10,000 per annum. His estate is ancestral	Bajah Sir Din- kau Rao, K.C. S.L.	
Rajah	Annual in- c o m e is about Rs. 2.25,000, de- rived from the estate, which is hereditary.	Ine title of Didison also obtains on the pergman abboors under in. His estate is	The Rajah has a jagheer of Rs. 12,000 in the Gwalior State, a similar iar iacheer in	conjunction with his brother in the which yields a profit vices during the mutiny.
Rajpoot; Hindoo; Sooraj Bunsee,	Sasodia Baj- poot, of the R a n a w at Khamp, Hin- doo,	l heeraj was cor ined from the F nah of Phoolia, the British Gov s ancestral.	Deceanee Brahmin,	conjunction the Diolepore State, and maafee villages in the Agra and Benares Districts, which yields a profit of about Rs. 5,000, bestowed on him by the British Government for loyal services during the mutiny.
84	26	l inferred Imper and fo ferrine	47	holepc iout R
Privately.	Privately e d neated; knows a lit- the Hindee.	f by the British r Shah Jehan unded the presunt. In 1847, he	Privately educated.	f ore State, and s. 5,000, bestov
Governing his estates.		Government. S of Delhi a grani ent town of Sha received a sur	In the management of his family affairs.	 maafee villag red on him by
Yes.	In the man- Has a summud, Family folagement of his estate, mogentities of ture.	l sooraj Mul rece t (in reward foi thpoora. The I mud from Gove	Dinkur Bao is a titular not a terri- torial Ba- jah	 es in the Agr r the British C
Yes.	Family follows priloge price, ture,	ived as his por his gallant sallant sallant sarament, fixir	Family follows primoge- niture.	l a and Benar kovernment f
Two sons.	None.	ortion the percentices) out Khyrar under ig the amoun	Has one son.	es Districts, or loyal ser-
	The present incumbent, the Rajah Dheera, of Shah-poora, is the only Ulief of Ajnere who governs his own territories. He is descended from Soorai Mu, voung-	of Oodeypore. The title of Dheeraj was conferred by the British Government, Sooraj Mul received as his portion the pergumah of Khyrari Meywar, and his son also obtained from the Emperor Shah Jehan of Delhi a grant (in reward for his gallant services) out of the Rhalas. Growninghots of Ajmere, of the pergumah of Phoolia, and founded the present town of Shahpoora. The Rajah holds Khyrar under the Sovereign of Oodergore, and Shahpoora under the British Government. In 1847, he received a summed from Government, fixing the amount of his tribute at Rajah 10,000 per annum. His estate is ancestral.	Dinkur Rao is the well-known exminister of Gwallor, which he ruled for several years with signal	success. His estates are all acquired.

Civil Divisions of Bri-

Name of Commissionerships.		Names of ' Distri	Executives.	8	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-divisions.	Area in Square Miles,	Population.	
1.		2.			3.	4.	5.	
MRERUT,	{	Dehra Doon, Saharunpore, Moozuffernugg Meerut, Boolundshuhur Allygurh,			2 4 6 38 28 39	934 2,227 1,650 2,368 1,910 1,858	102,831 866,483 682,189 1,199,593 800,481 925,538	
Kumaon,	{	Kumaon, Gurhwal,			4	6,000 5,500	385,799 248,742	
Rohilkhund,	•:{	Bijnour, Moradabad, Budaon, Bareilly, Shahjehanpore Terai,	 		7 12 10 12 85 1	1,884 2,460 1,919 2,925 1,713 734	690,975 1,095,306 889,810 1,464,109 918,850 91,802	
AGRA,		Muttra, Agra, Furruckabad, Mynpoory, Etawah, Etah,	••• ••• ••• •••	::	23 11 10 5 23 3	1,610 1,883 1,704 1,666 1,631 1,401	800,321 1,029,760 915,943 700,220 626,444 614,351	
Jhansie,	{	Jaloun, Jhansie, Lullutpore,	 ,	:::	19 4 2	1,544 1,610 1,947	405,272 357,774 248,146	
Allahabad,		Cawnpore, Futtehpore, Banda, Allahabad, Humeerpore,	:: ::: :::	::	49 6 10 6 7	2,353 1,584 3,030 2,765 2,289	1,188,862 680,786 724,872 1,393,183 520,941	
Benares,	-	Jounpore, Goruckpore, Bustee, Azimgurh, Mirzapore, Benares, Ghazeepore,			5 5 9 13 5 6	1,555 4,688 2,797 2,553 5,200 995 2,226	1,015,427 1,983,816 1,455,697 1,885,872 1,054,413 793,277 1,832,403	
Ajmere,	·	Ajmere and M			5	2,672	426,268	
		Total,			434	83,785	80,016,137	

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tish Territory, 1869-70.

			Number of Villagos.	How many Civil and Bevenue Judges of all sorts.				
			6.				7.	8.
						Souls.		
Dehra,				***		6,847	423	3
Saharunpoi Cyrana,	:е,	•••	:::	•••	•••	44,119	1,926	11
lity and Ca	intonme	nt,		:::		16,953 79,378		11 17
Choorja,	•••			•••		24,584	1,596	9
loel,	•••	•••	. Wasa Mili	•••	•••	48,403	2,029	23
lmorah,	•••					6,151	7. 423 1,926 1,039 2,061	•
	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••			3
Tujeebabad		•••		•••		19,557	3 000	11
Ioradabad,	•••	• • • •	***	***		57,304		20
Budaon, Bareilly, inc		antonmo		•••	***	31,044	2,021	16
shahjehanr	ore.	oantonine	ш.			105,649 71,719		22
			2.4	1				17 2
Iuttra,					10766			
Agra,	•••		•••	•••	***	51,540 142,667	1,080	14
lity of Fur	ruckaba	d,				73,110		21 17
Lynpoory,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	21,179		14
Itawah, Kasgunj,	•••	•••	•••	4.5	•••	27,220	1,591	13
S.m.11	•••		***	•••		15,107	1,447	10
alpee,	•••	•••				18,514	959	11
Iow, ∡ullutpore,		•••	***		•••	19,410		11
aunuspore,				•••	m	9,258		
lawnpore,	•••	•••	314			113,601	9 076	
uttehpore.	•••		•••			20,478	1,617	21 11
Banda, Mahabad,		•••		•••	***	27,573	1,265	16
laat,	•••		:::			105,926	3,994	20
ounpore,					::	25,531	918 4,363	11
Lormal-na	Oit-						*,003	15
oruckpore Thendawul	ψ16 y ,		•••	•••	•••	50,853	8,361	14
Zimonich			•••		:::	7,349	7,563 6,316	11
Tirzapore (lity,	400			:::	14,543 71,849	6,316	14
own and C	antonme		ares,			173,352	5,376 2,200	11 9
hazeepore	••••	•••	•••			34,385	5,115	17
imere,	•••		•••			34,763		The design
						42,100	936	11
			克取 国企		7827-0107	•••	92,155	472

Civil Divisions of British

Names of Cor sionership	nmis- s.	Names of Executive Districts.		How many Magistrates, of all sorts.	Maximum Distance in Miles of ₁ 71il- lages from nearest Court,	Average of ditto.
1,		2.		9	10.	11.
Meebut		Dehra Doon Saharunpore Moozuffernuggur Meerut Boolundshuhur Allygurh		6 19 14 29 20 23	95 24 18 112 38	13 29 12 17 28 20
Kumaon	{	Kumaon Gurhwal		7 3	150 103	50 82
Ronilkhund	{	Bijnour Moradabad Budaon Barailly Shahjehanpore Terai		10 15 15 24 15 2	24 16 26 33 43 50	8 13 20 17 34 50
AGRA	{	Muttra Agra Furruckabad Mynpoory Etawah Etah		12 17 11 16 2 13	133 18 29 15 44 34	19 3 19 11 24 12
JHANSIE	{	Jaloun Jhansie Lullutpore		11 11 5	22 20 36	12 14 24
ÁLLAHABAD	. (Cawnpore Futtehpore Banda Allahahad Humeerpore Jompore		25 11 14 24 11 12	45 85 40 24 30 18	29 19 21 8 9
Benares		Goruckpore Bustee Azimgurh Mizzapore Benares Ghazeepore	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	11 9 9 8 8 8	46 32 84 96 20 28	32 12 23 62 19 10
AJMERE	yes	Ajmere and Mhairwara	•••	10	64	28
		TOTAL	<i>b</i> • • •	462		ļ

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Territory, 1869-70.

		Reve:	NUB.	
Number of Police.	Total Cost of Officials and Police, of all kinds.	Land.	Gross.	
12.	18.	14.	15.	
208 768 616 1,382 503 580	Rs. 87,911 1,95,963 88,068 3,63,144 1,69,004 3,57,629	Rs. 56,288 11,63,067 11,12,851 20.39,321 12,69,823 18,93,842	Rs. 2,37,215 15,79,650 13,59,619 24,17,629 14,27,087 21,88,457	
155	1,17,416	1,36,160	3,42,629	
26	35,534	95,456	1,31,546	
544	1,72,872	12,71,609	14,29,171	
615	2,87,019	14,91,082	18,14,683	
696	2,19,339	10,49,767	12,31,273	
4,984	3,96,498	17,06,142	24,29,301	
673	8,41,839	9,72,651	12,51,081	
110	43,086	2,47,111	2,52,820	
640	2,20,549-11-8	16,28,445	3,162,430 ·12 · 4	
1,297	7,17,804	16,09,953	70,86,751	
875	3,06,450	11,01,666	14,38,042	
414	2,49,116	11,19,677	12,81,036	
423	2,41,781	11,94,298	13,24,042	
440	1,03,988	7,40,510	12,69,622	
593	1,59,709	7,53,956	8,59,594	
631	2,35,546	4,11,417	6,59,292	
407	1,38,951	1,25,139	4,27,905	
764	8,33,850	21,88,380	25, 35, 561	
481	2,27,706	14,20,993	15, 48, 501	
579	1,75,164	12,73,805	14, 00, 178	
977	3,60,591	20,48,894	24, 34, 316	
446	1,27,351	10,55,268	11, 42, 748	
489	1,58,020	12,50,269	14, 43, 067	
669	2,66,253	16,44,358	19,30,648	
414	1,51,365	13,18,847	14,34,152	
513	2,36,752	14,89,501	17,14,459	
781	93,646	8,39,036	8,74,540	
981	2,31,571	8,99,252	12,38,879	
596	2,60,592	14,93,384	18,40,000	
1,447	2,53,469	2,90,859	4,97,099.	
26,717	79,27,051	4,02,99,052	4,07,44,907	

	In	навітер Но	USES.		Po
Districts,	Number of Masonry Dwellings.	Number of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Dehra Doon	1,238	3 18,976	90.914	47.000	
Saharunpore	00 103		20,214	41,380	26,256
3 4	20,121	- 100,001	178,122 159,260	295,878	250,493
Meerut	23,599	269,327	292,926	228,805 413,351	197,071
Poolundshuhur	7,270	107,499	114,769	262,080	350,397
Allygurh	33,33	157,719	191,053	314,885	244,403
Kumaon			86,399	117,218	281,293
Gurhwal	49,186		49,186	75,891	124,097
Bijnour			149,967	227,279	79,952
Moradabad			250,872	370,852	212,005
Budaon		180,665	180,665	297,119	336,829
Bareilly	7,63	69,633	77,264	495,258	263,627
Shahjehanpore	2,439	9 180,186	182,625	313,867	428,701
Terai Pergunuah		21,509	21,509	35,532	274,573
Muttra	13,49	2 164,481	177,973	270,518	25,824 241,252
Agra	33,81		218,578	359,265	309,058
Furrnekabad	•••	261,064	261,064	314,210	277,029
Mynpoory			148,916	244,071	208,225
Etawah	2,56	2 132,046	134,608	220,668	187,319
Etah	•••		120,269	213,728	179,184
Jalaoun	9,56		90,966	144,391	130,850
Jhansie	19,249	9 57,750	76,999	119,957	111,357
Lullutpore	•••	•••	36,382	78,243	73,963
Cawnpore	92,40		277,289	422,258	371,846
Futtehpore	8,85	5 141,996	157,851	229,617	215,223
Banda	215.		169,138	242,159	230,001
<u>A</u> llahabad	7,15		299,155	476,509	443,124
Humeerpore	25,04		128,711	179,536	165,000
Jounpore	1,06	5 195,514	196,579	358,131	315,938
Gornekpore		۔۔۔۔۔۔ ا	359,655	624,147	594,921
Bustee	56	4 - 10 % B B B B B T T X	240,492	448,904	429,588
Azimgurh		297,067	297,068	464,149	443,687
Mirzapore	3,35	5 174,375	177,730	345,236	344,196
Benares Chagospoya	•••	901 100	116,507	268,894	265,508
Ghazeepore	•••	291,103	291,103	450,046	457,098
Ajmere	••		87,117	146,942	86,426
Railway	••• •••	•••	10	10,086	2,418
Military	•••		1	38,961	8,405
Total	***	•••	6,018,931	10,160,030	9,194,668

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ULATION.				CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION.				
Children under 12 years.		Square			Christian	3.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Number per Squ Mile,	Europeans,	East Indian and other Mixed Classes.	Natives.		
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.		
19,908 179,954 141,261 234,330 162,689 184,764 82,797 51,995 141,743 209,599 182,656 287,750 178,574 16,461 164,552 198,631 187,369 147,814 128,329 128,559 76,950 68,853 51,533 213,908 126,639 136,092 257,994 94,622 197,716 427,113 315,095 288,351 197,541 143,854 251,576 122,540 1,123	15,287 140,149 115,052 201,515 131,309 144,598 61,678 40,904 109,948 178,026 146,408 252,490 151,836 123,998 162,806 137,335 100,110 90,128 92,880 53,081 57,607 44,407 180,850 109,307 116,120 215,556 81,783 143,647 337,635 262,110 189,685 167,440 115,021 178,683 70,360 817	102,831 866,483 682,189 1,199,593 800,481 925,538 385,790 248,742 690,976 1,095,306 889,810 1,464,199 918,850 91,802 800,321 1,029,760 915,943 700,220 626,444 614,351 406,272 357,774 248,146 1,188,862 680,786 724,372 1,392,183 520,941 1,015,427 1,983,816 1,455,697 1,385,872 1,054,413 793,277 1,382,403 426,268 14,444	110 389 414 508 424 498 60 507 445 451 5,022 549 125 468 547 550 384 487 269 222 126 504 239 504 239 504 239 504 239 504 239 504 505 605 607 607 607 607 608 607 609 609 609 609 609 609 609 609	791 1,126 36 817 43 66 180 26 17 88 21 716 71 873 811 873 51 54 -11 426 42 46 398 11 426 398 11 17 285 157 558 685	120 110 18 328 90 74 29 619 90 11 9 40 13 28 3 231 22 42 685 30 23 242 685 30 23 242 685 30 23 24 25 26 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	1111 13 529 23 67 4 8 120 107 55 137 98 69 900 278 104 13 214 38 13 741 117 188 188 413 210 49		
5,086	3,865	56,317	:::	685 14,371	284			
6,018,786	4,713,414	30,086,898	390	21,829	3,970	4,702		

District. 1. Dehra Doon		Hindoos.	Mahomedans.		Budhists and Jains.	
		μ	Mahe	Parsees	Budhists	Aborigines.
Dehra Doon		14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
Dehra Doon				Chinese		
	•••	91,073 585,781	10,823 273,098	24	6,257	***
Saharunpore	•••	482,450	190,318		9,354	•••
Moozuffernuggur	•••	889,887	291,194		17,338	
Meerut	•••	650,982	149,343		,500	
Boolundshuhur	•••	829,295	93,557	:::	2,479	•••
Allygurh	•••	52,392	128,986		9	204,190
Kumaon	•••	247,963	733		12	
Jurhwal					1.0	
Bijnour		468,566	222,255	•••		
doradabad		733,034	362,106	•••	•••	•••
Budaon		772,368	117,361	•••	•••	
Bareilly		1,157,347	306,002		***	****
Shahjehanpore		797,910	120,759	6	•••	
l'erai Pergunnah		57,918	33,881	•••	9.50*	• • •
duttra		729,804	66,802	•••	3,565	
Agra		927,628	99,740	•••		•••
Furruckabad	10.00	809,102	105,560		862	
Mynpoory	•••	662,597	37,450	•••	•••	•••
ra Taran		589,220	37,150	•••	•••	
Etah		558,200	56,091	•••		•••
		365,596	39,649	•••	•••	
Jaloun	•••	343,766	13,916	10		•••
Jhansie	•••	220,637	5,073		11,278	11,144
Lullutpore		1,114,870	73,121			
Cawnpore	••	608,876	71,811			
Futtehpore	•••	669,761	43,110		17	11,383
Banda	•••	1,178,929	183,335		465	28,630
Allahabad	•••	488,161	32,739			
Humeerpore		927,945	87,408	l l		
Jounpore		1,792,489	191,046	14		
Goruckpore	•••	1,232,114	223,569			
Bustee	.,,	1,204,642	181,175			
Azimgurh	•••	927,798	68,330			57,868
Mirzapore	•••	721,684	70,097		198	
Benares		1,204,989	126,978			
Ghazeepore		347,742	54,058	66	23,795	
Ajmere		10,706	2,925			
Railway		30,154	11,508			
Military		,	,000			
Total		25,483,337	4,193,057	120	75,629	314,254

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19. 20. 21.			22.	
49,583			24.	23.
49,583			Emgn.	Imgn
470,954 395,529 280,849 677,703 395,647 404,834 398,908 526,630 250,259 46,151 276,080 414,895 660,505 484,801 630,528 259,282 95,086 496,113 665,326 253,524 56,507 35,295 438,672 361,649 569,541 460,219 539,869 376,074 446,316 253,904 394,015 232,429 372,137 242,214 217,750 187,522 167,253 145,813 102,383 717,813 471,049 354,015 326,771 412,396 311,976 778,348 619,848 303,027 217,914 633,351 382,076 1,555,478 428,338 10 20,355 100,255 100,		•••		
280,849		•	1,050	• ••
521,890 677,703 404,834 404,834 404,834 404,834 406,839 46,151 406,528 259,282 995,086 496,113 665,326 253,524 46,816 569,541 460,219 539,869 376,074 446,816 233,904 394,015 232,429 372,187 242,214 217,750 187,522 145,813 102,333 717,813 471,049 354,015 326,771 412,336 311,976 773,848 619,848 308,027 217,914 633,381 382,076 1,555,478 428,338 Cordoo and Hindee 100	•••	•••	•••	•••
395,647 404,834 Oordoo and Nagree 360,767 25,023 360,767 25,023 320,2591 46,151 Oordoo Oordoo and Persian Hindee Oordoo and Hindee Oordoo and Hindee Oordoo and Hindee Oordoo and Hindee Oordoo and Hindee Oordoo and Hindee Oordoo and Hindee Oordoo and Nagree Hindee Oordoo and Nagree Hindee Oordoo and Nagree Hindee Oordoo and Nagree Hindee Oordoo and Nagree Hindee Oordoo and Nagree Hindee Oordoo and Nagree Oordoo and Nagree Oordoo and Hindee Oordoo and Oordoo Oordoo and Nagree Oordoo and Hindee Oordoo and Hindee Oordoo and Oordoo Oordoo and Nagree Oordoo and Hindee Oordoo and Oordoo Oordoo and Nagree Oordoo and Hindee Oordoo and Oordoo Oordoo and Oordoo Oordoo and Oordoo Oordoo and Nagree Oordoo and Hindee Oordoo and Oordoo Oordoo and Nagree Oordoo and Hindee Oordoo and Oordoo Oordoo			•••	•••
398,908 526,630 Gordoo Nagree Gordoo		•••	•••	
360,767 25,023 Nagree Oordoo Cordoo Co	•••	•••	5,361	9,32
202,591		•••		
276,080 414,895 660,505 434,801 630,528 259,282 995,086 496,113 665,326 253,524 56,507 35,295 695,541 460,219 589,869 376,074 446,316 253,904 421,750 132,2429 372,187 242,214 217,750 187,522 167,253 190,521 145,813 102,333 717,813 471,049 354,015 326,771 412,396 311,976 773,343 619,348 303,027 217,914 633,351 382,076 1,555,473 428,338 41,049 41,049 43,040,027 217,914 633,351 382,076 1,555,478 428,338 41,049 41,	•••	1 4 447 7 1 1	28	•••
660,505	•••	:::	•••	
630,528 259,282 Oordoo Oordoo and Hindee Ditto Ditt			•••	
995,086 496,113 665,326 253,524 565,507 35,295 438,672 361,649 569,541 460,219 539,869 376,074 446,316 233,904 394,015 232,429 372,187 242,214 217,750 187,522 167,253 190,521 145,813 102,333 717,813 471,049 354,015 326,771 412,336 311,976 773,348 619,848 303,027 217,914 633,351 382,076 61,555,473 428,338 Girls of the control of the co			•••	•••
665,326	•••	•••	•••	•••
56,507 35,295 438,672 361,649 569,541 460,219 539,869 376,074 446,816 253,904 394,015 232,429 872,137 242,214 217,750 187,522 167,253 190,521 145,813 102,333 717,813 471,049 354,015 326,771 412,396 311,976 778,843 619,848 303,027 217,914 633,381 382,076 1,555,478 428,338 Oordoo and Nagree Hindee Oordoo and Nagree Hindee Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Hindee Ditto Oordoo and Hindee Hindee and Oordoo Ditto ditto Hindee and Oordoo Ditto ditto Hindee and Oordoo Ditto ditto Hindee Hindee and Oordoo Ditto ditto Hindee	•••	• • • • •	2,603	2,393
569,541 460,219 569,869 376,074 446,816 253,904 394,015 232,429 872,137 242,214 217,750 187,522 167,253 190,521 145,813 102,333 717,813 471,049 354,015 326,771 412,396 311,976 778,843 619,848 303,027 217,914 633,351 382,076 1,555,478 428,338 Hindee 1,555,478 428,338 Hindee 1,569,478 460,219	•••		•••	•••
569,541 469,219 539,869 376,074 446,316 253,904 394,015 232,429 372,137 242,214 217,750 187,522 167,233 190,521 145,813 102,333 717,813 471,049 354,015 326,771 412,396 311,976 773,343 619,348 303,027 217,914 633,351 382,076 1,555,478 428,338 Gindee and Oordoo Ditto •••	•••	•••	•••	
589,869 376,074 Hindee and Oordoo Ditto •••	•••	•••		
205,304 394,015 232,429 372,137 242,214 217,750 187,522 167,253 190,521 145,813 102,333 717,813 471,049 354,015 326,771 412,396 311,976 773,343 619,848 303,027 217,914 Hindee and Oordoo Ditto	•••	•••	•••	
394,015 242,214 217,760 187,522 167,253 190,521 145,813 102,333 717,813 471,049 354,015 326,771 412,396 311,976 778,343 619,848 303,027 217,914 633,381 382,076 1,555,478 428,338 Richard Park 19,555,478 Richard Park	•••	•••	··	
372,187 242,214 217,750 187,522 167,225 190,521 145,813 102,333 717,813 471,049 354,015 326,771 412,396 311,976 778,343 619,848 303,027 217,914 633,351 382,076 633,351 382,076 1,555,478 428,338 Control of the co	•••	•••	3,153	1,859
167,233 190,521 Hindee Hindee and Oordoo Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Hindee Alloys September 217,914 G83,381 382,076 1,555,478 428,338 Hindee Hindee Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Cordoo and Hindee Hindee and Oordoo Hindee Hindee Ditto ditto Hindee	•••	•••	•••	•••
101,293 102,333 145,813 102,333 171,813 471,049 354,015 326,771 412,396 311,976 778,343 619,848 303,027 217,914 633,381 382,076 633,381 382,076 1,555,478 428,338 Hindee and Oordoo Ditto ditto	•	•••		
145,813	•••	•••		15,000
717,813	•••	•••	2,375	1,69
354,015 326,771 Hindee Ditto Ditto Ordoo and Hindee Hindee and Oordoo Ditto Ditt	•••	•••	5	.,,
412,396 311,976 Oordoo and Hindee 303,027 217,914 Hindee and Oordoo 633,851 382,076 Ditto ditto 428,338 Hindee	•••	• • •		
778,848 619,848 Oordoo and Hindee Hindee and Oordoo 633,351 382,076 Ditto ditto	• • • •	•••		
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633,351 382,076 Ditto ditto 1,555,478 428,338 Hindee	•••			
1,555,478 428,338 Hindee	•••		2,507	
	•••	•••		
1,125,881 329,816 Oordoo and Hindee			4,037	May 11
901.049 484.823 Hindee	***	,	36	
580,234 474,179 Ditto				
370,414 422,863 Hindee and Oordoo			304	
708,790 623,613 Hindee	•••		2,147	
223,594 202,674 Mixed Hindee			No. un	certain
4 14,440				
56,317			•••	

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THE PUNJAB.

The Punjab consists of 32 districts and ten divisions. territories and dependencies include all British India north of the province of Sind, the Rajpootana States, and the District of Mattra, in the North-Western Provinces, which lies between the River Jumna on the east and the Sulemani Hills on the west. The extreme length is about 800 miles, and the extreme width, about 650 miles. The ten divisions have an average area of 10,200 square miles, and the 32 districts an average of 3,188 square miles, which are again sub-divided into 132 tahsils, or revenue and judicial sub-divisions, with an average area of 772 square miles. There are 451 Magistrates of all grades, most of them exercising civil and revenue powers, and 15,218 Police, to a population of upwards of 174 millions, or 173 to the square mile. There are 34,462 villages, each at an average distance of 14 miles from the nearest Court. The principal towns of the Province are—

				Population.
Delhi	•••	reconstruction of	444	154,417
Amritsar	•••	record of	•••	135,813
Lahore	•••			98,924
Peshawar	•••		464	58,555
Multan				56,826

Of the total population, 9,581,292 were males, and 8.015.460 females: -10,210,805 were adults, 1,137,505 were youths and young women, and 6,248,442 were children under 12 years of age; -17,411 were Europeans, 2,044 were Eurasians, 2,513 were Native Christians, 1,141,848 were Sikhs, 6,094,759 were Hindus, 9,331,367 were Mahomedans, and 1,006,810 were of other classes; -9,430,868 also were agriculturists, and 8,165,884 The British possessions in the Province non-agriculturists. returned at 102,001 square miles, of which, 31,513 square miles, or less than one-third, are cultivated, 25,333 square miles, or about one-fourth, are culturable; and the remainder is unculturable waste. The unappropriated waste at the disposal of Government is returned at 8,331,000 acres; but a very small portion of this area is really available for cultivation. The water communication is entered as 2,902 miles, and the length of roads, metalled and unmetalled, as 19,852 miles. The length of railway communication open within the Province at the end of the year was 412 miles. The density of population is very slightly less than that of France. It is higher than the average of all non-feudatory India, which is 159, and it falls below that of the North-West, Bengal and Madras alone, In the division of Jullundhur, with its good rainfall, there are 586 per square mile, omitting hilly Kangra. In the well-watered division of Umritsur the proportion stands at 532 per square mile, in Umballa at 412, at Syalkot, 512, at Delhi, 490, at Gurdaspore, 488, at Hushiarpore, 450, at Ludiana, 429 and in Lahore 210. In the Derajat frontier it falls to 77, and in desert Mooltan to 73. The country between the Beas and the Sutlej, the home of the Sikhs, is thus the most populous. The rate of population follows the rainfall, and the number of mouths waits on the facilities for cultivation, which react on each other.

Rainfall.—The following table exhibits the average fall of rain in the province during the three past years:—

Year.	January to May.	June to September.	October to De-	Total.
1867 1868 1869	Inches. 5:01 8:01 7:43	Inches. 17:40 11:89 19:44	Inches. 0·89 0·63 0·87	Inches. 23·3 20·58 27·74

Thus, the average rainfall in 1869 was about 7½ inches in excess of that of 1868, and about 4½ inches in excess of that of 1867.

Temperature.—The mean temperature of the Province for the past three years was:—

Year.	May.	July.	December.
1867	81° Fah.	87° Fah.	55° Fah.
1868	87° ",	86° "	57° ''
1869	94° ",	91° "	56° ''

The Native States with which the Government of the Punjab has political relations are of two classes, viz., Dependent and Feudatory States, and Independent States (including frontier tribes).

The Dependent and Feudatory States are 34 in number:—Kashmir, Patiala, Bhawalpore, Jind, Nabha, Kapurthalla,

Mandi, Sarmur (Nahan), Kahlur (Bilaspore), Bassahir, Hindur (Nalagurh), Keonthal, Maler Kotla, Faridkot, Chamba, Suket, Kalsia, Pataodi Luharu, Dujana Baghal, Jubbal Kumbharsian, Bhajji, Mailog, Balsan, Dhami, Kuthar, Kunhiar, Mangal, Bija, Bhagat, Darkuti, and Taroch.

According to the last most excellent Administration Report, the total population of the Feudatory states amounted to about five millions; their revenues, about £1,600,000 per annum; their military forces (exclusive of mere armed retainers), number about 50,000 men; the total tribute received from them, is £28,000 per annum.

The relations of Kashmir and Bhawalpore with the British Government are regulated by treaties; those of Patiala, Jind, and Nabha by sannads, or receipts of the Governor General. Kashmir pays an annual tribute of shawls and shawl-goats; Patiala, Jind, and Nabha furnish a quota of horsemen for general duty in British territory. A nazzaranah or relief is payable to the British Government by the last three Chiefs, on succession of collaterals to the Chiefship; and the Chiefs are bound to execute justice, and promote the welfare of their subjects; to prevent satti, slavery, and female infanticide; to co-operate with the British Government against an enemy; to furnish supplies to troops; and to grant, free of expense land required for railroads and imperial lines of road. On the other hand, the British Government guarantees them in full and unreserved possession of their territories. They differ from the remaining feudatories in the fact that they have been granted full powers of life and death over their subjects, and that the Government has undertaken not to receive any complaints from their subjects, whether mafidars, jagirdars, relatives, dependants, servants, or other classes. The remaining feudatories have not full power of life and death over their subjects, -all capital sentences passed by them requiring the confirmation of a British Officer, they are, moreover, not exempt from enquiry into complaints made by their subjects or dependents; and all but two or three of the minor States pay tribute in cash to the British Government. Of the Chiefs, those of Bhawalpore, Maler Kotla, Dujana, Luhary, and Pataodi are Mahomedans; those of Patiala, Jind, Nabha, Kapurthulla, Faridkot, and Kalsia are Sikhs; the rest are Hindus.

Of the Mahomedan Chiefs, the Chief of Bhawalpore is of the Daudputra tribe, descendant of Bhawal Khan, who acquired

independence at the dismemberment of the Durani Empire, after the death of Shah Shuja. The Chief of Maler Kotla is the head of an Afghan brotherhood, originally natives of Cabul their ancestors held positions of trust in the Sirhind Province under the Mogul Empire, and gradually became independent as the Mogul dynasty sank into decay. The Chiefs of Luharu Dujana, and Pataodi are descendants of Afghan adventurers, on whom the estates were conferred by the British Government in reward for services, under Lord Lake, in the beginning of the present century. The Sikh Chiefs are with one exception of the Jat race. The founder of the Faridkot family was one Bhullun, who rose to importance in the time of Akbar. Thul, the founder of the houses of Patiala, Jind, and Nabha, carved out for himself a principality a little more than a century ago. The Chief of Kapurthulla is of the Kalal tribe, and his ancestor. Jassa Singh, rose to importance about the middle of the last century.

The Chief of Kashmir is a Dogra Rajput, whose father, Gulab Singh, commenced his career as a horseman in Maharajah Ranjit Singh's service. The remaining Chiefs are Rajputs of an-

cient lineage.

Bhavalpore, Chamba, and Pataodi are at present under the management of British officers. The management of the first State was undertaken by the British Government in 1866, on the repeated requisition of the leading men, owing to the anarchy consequent on the death of the late Chief, and the minority of his successor.

In Mandi, a British officer exercises the functions of Councillor to the Chief, and in *Kalsia* and *Dhami*, the Chiefs being minors, the Administration is carried on by a Native Council of

Regency.

The following table shows the:-

Assessed Acres 1869-70.

Frit FJ velk dia I di

		CULTIVATED.	â			Uncultivated.	ATED.		-SB 1	
DISTRICT,	Irrigated				Grazing		Uneultur-	Totol	ares sed.	Gross amount.
	By Govern- ment works.	By private works.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Lands.	Cuiturante	able.	10001	istoT asa	
					_				100	Rupees.
Delhi	. 122,173	84,680	318,402	525,255	168,197	12,044	109,176	289,417	1 967 996	10.98.818
Gurgaon	1,141	115,090	852,516	968,747	000.0	112,012	970,007	860,800	1 505 920	8 68 580
Karnal	108,460	134,385	402,275	021,040	6,036	746 998	197,047	918 599	2,265,428	4.30,044
Hissar	53,978	36,611	1,256,247	1,340,530	7,047	676 061	106 940	954 080	1,159,680	8,97,572
•••		24,955	109,867	909,000	0,00	1 503 094	162,670	1.756.604	1,990,766	1,82,343
		65,789	168,878	200,102	:	1,000,000	459,415	786.404	1,681,930	12,94,954
Ambala	. \$ 9,272	122,410	818,844	700 800	99 495	62.525	54.877	139,897	869,787	9,59,883
		29,145	100,011	10.094	2011	115		511	11,435	14,109
	_	040	10,201	657 094	1.182	78,763	115,259	195,204	852,298	12,91,131
/ €		17.896	738 871	751,707		64,583	518,955	583,538	1,335,245	13,70,680
D.	_	118,075	469.967	581,342	:	276,655	4,895,537	5,172,192	5,753,534	8,08,430
Amritegar	117.309	186.193	624.228	927,730	5,275	173,664	196,519	375,458	1,803,188	12,85,749
		402,508	423,366	825,874	906,76	131,022	196,520	425,450	1,251,324	12,12,804
Gurdaspore	36.791	51,217	527,176	615,114	:::	58,704	184,752	248,456	0705000	9,08,412
		333,468	574,557	985,888		990,935	204,402	1,348,357	1 705 658	0,55,530
	_	79,679	1,051,371	1,131,050	253,4182	227,970	113,217	1 505 000	1,620,620	5,04,240 r, 99,040
Gujeranwala		327,832	88,612	416,444	::::	896,989	070,040	9,020,290	9 475 485	7 21 744
		16,937	940,561	957,498	020	201,041	1 190 879	1 739 445	9 509 990	6.15.050
	•	71,460	692,885	763,840	14,000	954 644	316 690	589 970	1.244,498	6.12.135
Gujerat		239,973	418,889	005,400	non'or	9 079 360	503,680	2.583.040	3,006,720	3.95.310
Shanpore		292,800	110,000	694 434	9 053	715.441	9.422.260	3.139.754	3,764,188	5,33,404
•		202,120	110,004	941 395	1 504 481	985,601	919,460	3,409,542	3,650,867	2,84,237
	_	150 700	919 048	538 940	- Arthroph	604,667	2,426,839	3.031.506	3,569,746	3,26,785
Monigomery		100,100	15 009	419 583	265 707	106.371	1,148,515	1,520,593	1,934,176	5,21,271
		135,000	119 900	541 913	364,864	1.329,796	2,305,227	3,999,887	4,541,800	3,72,275
Ders G. Khan	100.410	69.732	64.826	234,968		780,818	468,546	1,249,364	1,484,332	8,31,039
		199,145	251,374	450,519	414,607	299'89	1,092,493	1,565,662	2,016,181	4,05,100
ar		259,676	490,835	750,511		174,449	309,514	483,963	1,234,474	8,18,18
		40,108	120,792	160,900	132,510	25,430	1,497,760	1,655,700	1,816,600	1,79,408
•		32,690	178,691	211,381	:	6,815	1,701,804	1,708,619	1,920,000	2,13,500
ጥለማልን	1 279 987	4 611 904	14 186 667	90 171 558	. 3.665.618	14.017.793	27 428,081	45,111,492	65,283,050	2,17,09,288
***		T'orrivat	Tritoniane							

Civil Divisions of British Territory 1869-70.

Names of C sionersl		Names (of Ex	ecutive Distri	ets.	No. of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Di- visions.	Area in s quare miles.	Population.
Delhi		Delhi Gurgaon Karnal	*** ***	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		3 5 5	1,27 1,98 2,35	690,294
Hissar		Hissar Rohtak Sirsa	*** ***			5 4 3	2,54 1,81 3,11	2 531,227
Ambala		Ambala Ludiana Simla	 		:: :	6 3 3	2,62 1,35 18	9 583,245
Jullundhur	{	Jullundhur Hushiarpore Kangra	 	 ::	::	4 4 5	1,332 2,086 8,990	939,972
Amritsar	{	Amritsar Syalkot Gurdaspore	 :::		 :::	4 5 4	2,036 1,955 1,342	1,005,004
Lahore	{	Lahore Gujeranwala Ferozpore	•••			4 3 4	8,647 2,562 2,696	789,666 550,576 549,253
Rawalpindi	{	Rawalpindi Jhelum Gujerat Shahpore	 	***		7 4 3 3	6,212 3,910 1,944 4,698	711,256 500,988 616,361 368,796
Iultan	::{	Multan Jhung Montgomery Mozuffurgurh	***			5 3 4 3	5,882 5,704 5,577 3,022	471,563 348,027 859,437 295,547
erajat	{	D. I. Khan D. G. Khan Bunnoo	 	•	:::	5 4 4	7,096 2,819 3,150	394,864 308,840 287,537
9shawa r	1	Peshawar Kohat Hazara	 	*** *** ***		8 3 2	1,929 2,838 3,000	523,152 145,419 367,218
				Total		132	17,5752	96,102,001

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Civil Divisions of British

Name of Com-	Name of Execu-		Chief Manuel mith Danutation
missioner- ships.	tive Districts.		Chief Towns, with Population.
Delhi §	Delhi Gurgaon	•••	Delhi 1,54,417 Sonepat 12,176; Faridabad 7990. Riwari 24,503; Palwal 12,629; Farraknaggar 10,731.
	Karnal		Karnal 29,000; Panipat 25,276; Kaithal 14,940.
	Hissar		Hissar 14,133; Hansi 13,563; Bhiwani 32,154.
Hissar {	Rohtak Sirsa		Rohtak 14,153; Berie 9,723; Jahajjar 10,545. Sirsa 11,000.
	Billion 1		마루, 항 교육이 되었습니다. 이 회율은 기술
() 	Ambala	•	Ambala city 24,040; Cantonments 16,622; Jaga- dri 11,676.
Ambala	Ludiana Simla	•••	Ludiana 39,983; Gurgaon 7,096; Raikot 9,165, Simla 7,037.
	Simia		Simia 7,037.
	Jullundhur		Jullundhur 45,607; Rahun 14,394; Kirtarpur 16,953; Nurmahal 8,866; Nakodar 8,800; Philor 7,535.
Jullundhur,	Hushiarpore		Hushiarpore 12,964; Oormur 9,632; Hariana 77,45
	Kangra		Miani 7,706; Anandpore 6,859. Nurpore 9,928; Kangra 4,338.
			Amritsar 155,813; Batala 28,725,
Amirtsar {	Amritsar Syalkot	***	Svalkot 25.337; Pasrur 8,527; Zaffarwal 5,641.
	Gurdaspore	•••	Dinanaggar 7,622; Kalanaur 6,121.
(Lahore		Lahore 98,924; Muzang 8,321; Nain Mir 13,757
Lahore }	Gujeranwala	•••	Kasur 15,209. Gujeranwala 19,381.
•	Ferozpore	•••	Ferozpore 20,592.
	Bawalpindi		Rawalpindi 19,222; Pindigheb 8,223.
Rawalpindi,	Jhelum	•••	Jhelum 5,140; Pind Dadan Khan 13,340; Chake wal 5,467; Tallagang 5,647.
	Gujerat Shahpore	•	Gujerat 15,207; Jalalpore 15,626. Bhera 14,514; Miani 6,857; Khushab 8,509; Sa
	Shanbore		Wal 8,900.
	Multan	•••	
Multan	Jhung Montgomery	•••	Muchiana 10.854 : Chisusti 11.477 : Jhung 9.224.
	Mozuifurgurh	•••	
	D. I. Khan		D. Ismail Khan 24,906; Leia 17,033; Kulachi 9,92
Derajat	D. I. Khan D. G. Khan Bunnoo	::	Dera Ghazi Khan 17,164; Jampore 7,796.
,	Dunio		bad 3,185.
	Peshawar		Peshawar 58,555.
Peshawar	Kohat Hazara	•••	Kohat 11,274.
	[] IIBZWIM		Harripore 4,540; Auduttabat 1,400;
112525477 FAT			TOTAL

Territory (Punjab) 1869-70.

	onue.	Reve	Police.	ditto	dis- miles from ourt.	of all	Civil & Judges S.	33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 34 34 34 3
Remarks	Gross. Rs.	Land. Rs.	Number of]	Average of	Maximum di tances in mil ol villages fro nearest Court.	How many gistrates Sorts.	How many Civil & Revenue Judges of all sorts.	No: of Villages.
19,85,344,	44,05,902 11,90,078 7,25,122	8,88,738 10,96,415 6,56,369	518 364 482	12 8 15	24 52 70	18 9 16	10 9 14	794 1,264 913
which amounted to Rs. 19,85,344,	25,13,303 8,50,788 2,16,347	4,45,309 8,00,823 1,86,564	420 407 315	26 6 20	36 18 40	19 11 11	12 11 8	658 436 654
шош	9,96,088	7,84,483	804	10	28	24	20	2,324
which s	8,90,598 1,70,871	7,72,460 47,021	464 138	13 2	54 12	12 5	21 6	880 270
tment	15,18,081	13,19,555	467	5	20	11	13	1,257
Depar 53,065,	14,75,885	12,86,529	409	12	48	16	15	2,182
ration 3. 3,54,	8,46,728	7,39,819	387	10	34	17	16	731
y the Irrig evenue, Es	11,37,069 12,34,721 12,10,847	8.72,312 10,66,512 10,84,479	491 391 430	12 13 8	27 25 21	28 17 12	15 18 11	1,574 2,314 1,880
tions b gross r	9,91,152	6,61,986	897	10	30	23	13	1,455
al collec se total g	5,91,849 5,59,724	4,78,032 4,74,263	411 850	12 16	82 44	19 15	12 15	1,202 312
o of Can aking th	8,45,234 6,80,978	6,95,417 6,15,094	828 445	8 16	36 35	16 11	16 11	1,658 966
xelusive m	6,40,984 49,74,486	5,81,541 4,25,289	345 381	5 19	28 54	9 8	9 8	1,428 667
gross Bevenue is exclusive of Canal collections by the Irrigation Department, making the total gross revenue, Es. 3,54,63,065.	7,78,949 4,24,000 4,76,466 6,18,974	6,13,684 3,69,643 4,26,732 5,71,005	676 411 496 325	16 39 15 19	50 46 40 4 5	18 7 14 9	12 9 11 9	1,211 786 2,155 552
гоза Б	4,99,656 4,64,564	4,12,928 8,39,293	550 406	15 8 29	50 30 32	14 18 10	14 17 10	716 354 625
ষ	4,56,425 7,81,065 2,25,112 1,93,685	4,09,530 6,40,626 97,924 1,65,114	431 788 539 446	9 16 20	88 65 87	17 6 11	17 7 15	654 843 1,251
The column	4,34,67,731	2,00,25,489	15,218	14	87	451	404	35,426

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Statement of Population

			In	HABITED HO	uses.		Popu-
Di	STRICT.		No. of masonry dwellings.	No. of all other kinds.	Total.	Adult Males.	Adult Fe
		·	-				
Delhi		•••	59,666	111,678	171,344	193.296	175,788
Gurgaon Karnal	•••		22,776 43,839	138,648 81,482	156,424 125,321	193,296 205,196 186,958	195,000 166,677
Hissar			16,960	90,091	107,051	153,787	125,529
Rohtak Sirsa	•••		25,913 1,362	111,635 41,769	137,458 43,131	160,821 67,525	141,477 52,504
Ambala T	***		29,830	218,472	243,302	331,046	281,163
Ludiana Simla		•••	13,744 7,830	138,190 50	151,934 7,880	183,698 16,025	154,756 7,773
Jullundhur	•••	•••	25,884	216,948	242,832	247,724	208,682
Hushiarpore Kangra		***	17,0£0 442	192,139 146,992	209.169 147,434	284,406 225,067	253,678 214,651
Amritsar Syalkot			49,518	204,018	253,536	354,688	282,606
Gurdaspore			11,240 9,391	186,245 149,375	187,485 152,766	311,637 208,942	267,142 176,118
Lahore Ferozpore			56,797	144,739	201,536	260,892	206,405
Gujeranwala	•••	:::	7,335 26,624	112,383 131,046	119,718 158.270	170,785 181,572	136,432 144,629
Rawalpindi Jhelum			4,000	71,579	75,579	213,423	184,189
Gujerat Shahpore		::-	2,647 14,588 12,787	110,363 141,607 73,762	113,010 156,195	141,811 187,191	135,246 163,152
Multan			12,.0	.0,102	86,549	111,329	100,347
Jhung		:::	18,255 2,828	93,539 72,158	111,794	157.275	129,875
Montgomery Mozuffergurh	•••		7,255 5,578	65,021 59,557	74,986 72,276 65,135	110,046 116,666 93,458	90,209 91,306 81,569
Dera Ismail K. Dera Ghazi Kh			2,141	82,959	85,100	124,782	112,272
Bunnoo	•	:::	4,255 10	57,884 60,627	62,139 60,637	99,554 85,834	85,554 77,738
Peshawar Kohat	•••		4,848	116,608	121,456	166,090	143,779
Hazara	**		96 300	28.543 75,000	28,639 75,300	45,299 96,162	39,012 92,567
	Total		505,769	3,509,707	4,015,476	5,492,985	4,717,820

of the Punjab,-1869-70.

LATION.						CLASSI	FICATIO : OF TION.	POPUL
			REN UNDER YEARS.		square	CI	IRISTIA	n s.
Youths.	Young Women		Females.	Total.	No. per s	Euro- peans.	East Indian and other mixed classes.	Native
27,545 28,706 29,276	17,698 17,052 18,941	133,298	111,043	621,675 690,295 608,942	490 348 259	648 17 58	233 1 33	1,36
20,007 26,055 8,398	13,531 19,770 5,417	98,410	84,694	484,681 531,227 210,795	137 293 68	51 31 12	62 16 33	
45,212 26,935 1,447	26,044 17,820 936	108,709	91,327	1,035,488 583,245 \$3,995	394 429 1,885	1,195 81 2,312	111 31 283	8 12 8
85,236 88,878 87,940	20,701 24,629 21,236	146,449 181,470 130,564	156,911	780,165 989,972 748,882	586 450 83	631 39 24 8	14 22 3	10] 26
41,402 33,508 20,845	19,510 18,784 12,021	211,220 201,014 129,224	174,088 172,919 108,212	1,083,514 1,005,004 655,862	532 512 488	358 1,535 109	37 62	. 139 214
28,012 23,750 24,982	16,519 15,251 15,465	149,431 108,954 99,742	128,407 94,081 84,186	789,666 549,258 550,576	217 204 207	2,292 900 19	598 10 25	98 24 57
27,591 19,591 20,367 13,028	17,785 12,477 14,823 9,423	144,213 103,288 124,370 71,466	124,055 88,575 106,458 63,208	711,256 500,988 616,361 368,796	115 128 342 78	2,072 42 25 14	64 16 21 1	61 3 3 1
14,52: 12,595 11,319 10,370	7,708 6,582 6,770 5,189	89,603 70,980 72,031 58,293	72 577 57,662 61,345 46,718	471,563 848,027 359,487 295,547	80 61 64 98	910 13 48 24	252 5 4 6	72 3
12,822 9,612 6,109	7,855 5,050 9,625	75,130 61,086 58,612	62,007 47,984 49,629	394,864 308,840 287,547	56 133 91	169 54 27	31 10 11	83 2 4
18,962 - 5,844 17,955	10,527 8,141 20,498	100,954 28,180 77,306	82,840 28,943 62,730	523,152 145,419 367,218	271 . 51 122	3,375 53 49	37 7 5	••• •••
698,827	435,678.	3,389,480	2,858,962	17,596,752	173	17,411	2,044	2,513

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Statement of Population

		C	LASSIFICATIO	N OF POPULA	TION—Cont	inued.
District.		Sikhs.	Hindus.	Mabome- dans.	Others.	Total
				 		
Delhi		582	447,079	133,912	37,859	
Gurgaon	•••	128	477,214	212,914	20	621,67 690,25
Karnal	•••	9,236	355,816	151,213	92,556	608,94
Hissar	•••	1,812	376,833	102,928		
Rohtak	•••	253	422,302	71,295	2,986	484,68
Sirsa	••	21,525	77,980	82,120	37,329 29,125	581.22 210,78
Ambala	***	56,440	689,333	286,874	7.4	
Ludiana	•••	95,413	219,371	206,603	1,455 61,619	1,035.48
Simla	•••	410	24,794	5,175	934	588,24 28,99
Jullundhur	***	114,993	312,471	351,932		
Hushiarpore	••••	79,400	415,755	318,686	126,065	780.16
Kangra	•••	1,314	693,643	48,613	35	939.97 743,88
Amritsar		262,689	191,321	502,348	126,672	
Syalkot	•••	50,289	218,771	601,959	132,174	1,083,51 1,050,00
Gurdaspore		39,967	249,813	297,083	68,390	655,36
Lahore		119,268	116,287	470,216	80,907	
Ferozpore Gujeranwala,	•••	160,487	68,406	245,659	73,767	789.66 549.25
oujeiantwaia,	•••	38,911	104,156	857,550	49,858	550,57
Rawalpindi		24 ,355	60,720	621,169		
Jhelum		13 865	49,111		2,815	711,25
Guierat		20,653	53,174	434,157 537,701	3,794	500,98
Shahpore	, .	3,122	53,590	305,507	4,784 6,561	616,36 368,79
Mu'tan	•••	907	87,009	360,190	22,223	
Thung Montgomery	•••	2,994	57,297	270.819	16,899	471,56 348,02
Mozustrzarh	•••	12,286 2,571	69,805	277,291	••••	359,43
	•••	2,511	36,748	249,865	6,333	295,54
Dera Ismail Khan Dera Ghazi Khan		1,587	48,756	838,387	5,901	394,86
Bunnoo	***	1,124 493	38,467	264,527	4,656	308,840
	• •	****	26,222	260,550	240	287,547
Peshawar Kohat		2,014	27,408	481,447	8,871	523,152
iazara		1,837	6,544	136,565	413	145,419
	•••	973	18,563	846,112	1,516	367,218
Total		1,141,848	6,094,759	9,331,367	1,006,810	17,596,752

of the Punjab, 1869-70.—(Concluded.)

OCCUP	ATION.	
Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.	Prevailing languages.
277,491	344,184	Urdu.
399,826	290,469	Urdu and dialects of Hindi,
305,974	302,968	Pure Urdu.
351,395	133,286	Urdu, Jatu, Punjabi, Bagri.
312,522	218,705	Urdu.
149,469	61,326	Urdu, Punjabi, Bagri, Bhutti.
501,056	534,432	Urdu, Punjabi.
320,633	262,612	Ditto.
13,466	20,529	Urdu, Pahari.
405,041	375,124	Urdu, Punjabi.
518,201	421,771	Ditto.
540,034	203,848	Pahari, Urdu, Lahaoli.
417,747	665,767	Punjabi, Urdu, Persian, Cashmiri, English.
433,617	571,387	Punjabi, Hindustani.
371,581	283,781	Punjabi.
334,075	455,591	Urdu, Punjabi.
340,842	208,411	Punjabi.
213,514	337,422	Do. Urdu.
475,976 302,874 363,664 177,781	235,280 198,114 252,697 191,015	f Punjabi, Urdu, Pushtu, Persian, Cashmiri, Eng i lish, Goojerati. Punjabi, Urdu. Punjabi. Do. Urdu.
196,389	275,174	Urdu, Multani, Punjabi.
119,619	228,408	Punjabi.
153,401	206,036	Urdu, Punjabi.
205,799	89,748	Multani, Punjabi.
215,933	178,931	Punjabi, Pushtu.
173,420	135,420	Hindustani, Punjabi, Beluchi.
204,411	83,136	Pushtu, Punjabi, Hindustani.
267,736	255,416	Pushtu, Urdu.
100,257	45,162	Pushtu, Hindi, Urdu, Persian.
267,484	99,714	Punjabi, Hindi, Pushtu.
9,430,868	8,165,884	

Area, Cultivated and Uncultivated, and Communications, for 1869-70.

	TO	Total area in square miles.	SQUARE MILE	ķ	UNAPPROPRI	ATED CULTUI	UNAPPROPRIATED CULTURABLE WASTE, IN ACRES.		COMMUNICATIONS; MILEAGE OF	S; MILE	(4 R OF
District.		Wa	Waste.			Sold or	Romainina	Water	р	Di-	*B
	Cultivated,	Culturable.	Uncultur- able.	Total.	kemanning last year.	grunted during the year.		(naviga- ble ri- vers.)	olletalle Rozdz	metal- led Roads.	Railway
Delhi Gurgaon	821	189	263	1,278	1,280	:	1,280	7.5	71	870	~
Karnal	1,008	806	497	2,353	:: 093	:	600 8	97	5 S	818	:
Hissar	2,105	. 1,167	268	8,540		: :	GPA'A	2	8 8	101	:
Kontak	1,415	9.31	166	1,812		:		: :	4	516	:
Ambala	1,477	444	707	9,110 2,628	2,124	: :	9.194	S 8	9 101	445	
Ludiana	1111	128	96	1,359	i	:		3	38	154	2.0
արա	1.037	19.8	180	1 38	1,715	:	1,715	:	:	45	:
Hushiarpore	1,174	102	810	2,086	257'1	::	1,142	× =	2,50	215	43
	606	65.53	7,649	8,990		:		7.	:	513	:
Syalkot	1,290	0 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	376	2,036	5,347	:	5,347	109	25	201	:#
	186	9.7	289	1,849	90%	: :	1000	28	5.0	969	•
anore	1,540	1,548	6:29	3.647	277,107	: :	277,107	9.0	7 5	689	:
		# 5 5 5	225	2.696		:	::::	112	653	474	9
Rawalpindi	1.496	395	0100	2,962	149,946	:	149,946	35	- 33	1.269	: :
	1,193	407	2,310	3.910	021,000	:	005,126	7 76	128	1,133	:
Gujerat	1,022	868	524	1.944	64 652	:	64.659	2 2			:
	799	8,249	787	4,698	169 69g	: :	369 631		٥.	9 5	:
	976	1,118	8,788	5,882	1,880,489	::	1.880,489	2 0	. 69	187	
Montgomore	- 170	162,6	1,436	5,704	2,308,480	:	2,308,480	200	5	598	5
	6.55	# 5	6.792	5,577	2,298,654	:	2,298,654	205	•	E	: 3
		100	£.;	3,023	51.569	:	51,562	560		478	5
ra G. Khan	387	1 990	4,172	90.5	576,811	:	876,811	62	62	969	1
		- 15	2 25.0		780%	:	13,082	200	•0	1,217	
	1,173	97.5	484	0,100	:	:	•	89	:	515	:
Kohat	251	- 04	57.47	283.6	1 070	:		117	C7	Ξ	÷
	820	п	2,659	000,8		: :	1,573	40	: :	250	:
Total	81,513	25,333	45 155	100 001	8 201 075			-	i		:

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Climate of the Punjab during the year 1869.

	4	TAIN-PAIN IN INCHES.	IN INCH	ES.		LEMI	PERATUR	TEMPERATURE IN THE SHADE (IN DEGREES FAH.)	SHADE	(IN DE	REES	(AH.)		Door	Daniel In was Wrong	Traine
Place at which obser-	0.3	-đe	De-			May.			July.			December.	er.	A 1979 T	A TOTAL	· entry
vations are taken, and year for which taken.	January. May.	June to Sc tember.	October to cember.	T'otal.	Maxi- mum.	.mnminiM	Mean.	Maxi- mum.	muminiM	Mean.	Maxi- mun.	.muminiM	Mean.	Jamuary to	ot eme Eeptem- her.	October to De- cember.
1869.												İ				
Delhi	4∙0	17.8	1.7	23.5												
:	2.37	50.6	133	24.27												
Karnal	8.4	14.6	9. 3	53.6												
Hissar	5.5	9-7	:;	641								_				
 	1	163	-	21.4			3						,			
Sirsa Ambolo		10.78		10.08												
ndiana	. œ	6.06	-	3 65										2		
	10.9	45.5	35	98.0												
lhur	2.9	25.46		32.16												
Hushiarpore	8.5	23.7	-	33.1												
)harmsala)	17.8	101.7	-	123.2												
	2.9	14.4	-	51.6										. 1		
Syalkot	11.6	35.0	-	46.8	119.0	21.0	94.42	115.0	71.0	88.36	200	000	55.12	ᅿ	뼈	
ore	8:8	5.92		85.8				_								
	4.0	12:3	-	661	121.5	- - - - - -	95.68	121.0	70.5	91-15	3.5	72.0	55.05	Ж	N.	N.
	9 0 4	20.0	<u> </u>	به در در در		-								- 1		
Gujeranwaia Perrebindi	01.71	19.9	3 0	97,76	110.1	20.6	60.7	110.9	66.4	00.40	70.0	200	Š	111	F	Ė
Ishelim	5.6	19.0	99	2	101	9	3	0.011	5	7. PO	2	1.07	0.70	:	đ	Ė
	12.7	17.6		30.7												
•••		4.2	0	45	123.5	0.09	95-29	123.0	20.0	89-37	83.0	55.0	57.64	더	_	Z
Multan	5.45	8.0	:	19-45	124.0	0.89	81.46	114-75	72.0	93-25	79.0	40.0	56.94	S. W.	S	Z
Jhung	9.2	9.9	:	17:1												
Montgomery	3.0	5.5	:	9.4								-				
Mozutiergurh	3.6	55.0	:	25.6										N.E		
_	4.	6.35	<u> </u>	10.99	117-0	0.99	92.7	116-0	71.0	93:60	25.0	24.0	56.15		z. E	z X
Dera Ghazi Khan	4.03	980	<u> </u>	12:29												
Sunnoo(Edwardesanad)	6.5	20 3	7 9	7.61		-								E	F	
	1.5	19.6	- 9:	0.7.6 X-7.6										4	i	
		2 2 2	* * *													

The following facts, from a very useful Administration Report. relate to the native States in Feudal Subordination to the Pun-

jab Government, 1869-70.

The State of Jummoo and Kashmir pays as tribute 1 Horse. 12 Shawl-goats and 3 pairs of shawls, its estimated population 1,500,000, its supposed gross revenue Rs. 64,00,000, its estimated military force 31,383; its principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines are timber, shawls, papier mache work, saffron, borax, iron.

Patiala; tribute 100 horsemen, population 1,586,000, revenue Rs. 40,00,000, military force 8,000, trade—slate quarry near Simla, lead mine near Sabathu, marble stone and copper mines

in Narnaul.

Bhawalpore: population 364,582, revenue Rs. 20,00,000, military force 3,802, trade—lungis, susi, silk goods, saltpetre, alum.

Jind; tribute 50 horsemen, population 311,000, revenue

Rs. 7,00,000, military force 1,500.

Nabba, population 276,000, revenue Rs. 7,00,000, military

force 1,500.

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Kapurthalla; tribute Rs. 1,31,000, population 212,721, revenue Rs. 5,77,000, military force 2,200, trade—sugar, cereals, shawls, saltpetre produced at Phagwara.

Mandi; tribute Rs. 100,000, population 139,259, revenue Rs. 3,00,000, military force 300, trade—iron and salt mines.

Sarmur (Nahan); population 75,595, revenue Rs. 1,00,000, military force 400.

Kahlur (Bilaspore); tribute Rs. 8,000, population 66,848,

revenue Rs. 70,000, military force 200.

Bussahir; tribute Rs. 3,945, population 45,025, revenue

Rs. 70,000, military force 100, trade—timber.

Hindur (Nalagurh); tribute Rs. 5,000, population 49,678, revenue Rs. 60,000, military force 100.

Keonthal; population 18,083, revenue Rs. 30,000, mily, force 100. Maler Kotla; tribute 25 horsemen, population 46,200, re-

venue Rs. 2,00,000, military force 300.

Faridkot; population 51,000, revenue Rs. 75,000, mily. force 285. Chamba; tribute Rs. 5,000, population 120,000, revenue Rs. 1,73,000, trade—slate quarries near Dalhousie, and timber.

Suket; tribute Rs. 11,000, population 44,552, revenue Rs.

80,000, military force 200.

Kalsia; population 62,000, revenue Rs. 1,30,000, mily. force 150. Pataodi; population 18,564, revenue Rs. 76,000, mily. force 235. Luharu; population 18,000, revenue Rs. 60,000, mily. force 300. Dujana; population 6,390, revenue Rs. 10,000, mily force 110. Baghal; tribute Rs. 3,600, population 22,305, revenue Rs.

35,000, a few armed followers.

Jubbal; tribute Rs. 2,520, population 17,262, revenue Rs. 18,000, a few armed followers.

Kumharsain; tribute Rs. 2,000, population 7,829, revenue Rs. 7,000, a few armed followers.

Bhajji; tribute Rs. 1,440, population 9,001, revenue Rs. 15,000,

a few armed followers.

Mailog; tribute Rs. 1,450, population 7,358, revenue Rs. 8,000,

a few armed followers.

Balsan; tribute Rs. 1,080, population 4,892, revenue Rs. 6,000, a few armed followers.

Dhami; tribute Rs. 360, population 2,853, revenue Rs. 4,000,

a few armed followers. Kuthar; tribute Rs. 1,080, population 3,990, revenue Rs. 5,000,

a few armed followers.

Kunhiar; tribute Rs. 180, population 1,906, revenue Rs. 3,000, a few armed followers.

Mangal; tribute Rs. 72, population 917, revenue Rs. 1,000, a few armed followers.

Bija; tribute Rs. 180, population 981, revenue Rs. 2,000, a few armed followers.

Baghat; tribute Rs. 2,000, a few armed followers.

Darkuti; population 612, revenue Rs. 500, a few armed followers.

Taroch; tribute Rs. 280, population 3028, revenue Rs. 2,500, a few armed followers.

The Native Chiefs and Principal Male Members of their Families at the close of 1869-70 stood as follows:—Ranbir Singh, G. C. S. I., of Jummoo and Kashmir, Maharaja, in caste Rajput, 47 years of age, reads and writes Sanscrit, Persian and Dogra, has four sons; the eldest of whom, Mian Pertab Singh, is the heir apparent; Moti Singh, first cousin of the Maharajah, the succession is by law of primogeniture.

Muhandar Singh, G. C. S. I., of Patiala, Maharajah, in caste Siddhu Jat, alias Phulkian, aged 18, reads and writes English, Persian and Gurmukhi, has one son, born on 17th March 1867, the succession is by law of primogeniture.

Sadiq Muhammud Khan, of Bhawalpore, Nawab, in caste Daudpotra, aged 10, reads and writes English and Persian; is being educated by Pundit Jai Narain, an English scholar of Delhi; has no child. At the request of the late Nawab Bahawal Khan, the Supreme Government sanctioned, on 19th March 1850, his appointing his third son Saadat Yar Khan, who alterwards assumed the title of Sadiq Muhammad Khan, as his heir apparent in preference to his eldest son Haji Muhammad Khan (alias Fateh Muham-

mad Khan). In October 1852, the Nawab died, and was succeeded by the heir elect. But in February 1853, Haji Muhammad Khan escaped from confinement, and dethroned Saadat Yar Khan who was sent to Lahore, and took possession of the throne. Ever since, the Nawabship has continued in his family. Saadat Yar Khan died at Lahore in 1862, succession is by law of primogeniture.

Raghbir Singh, of Jind, Raja, in caste Siddhu Jat, alias Phulkian, aged 40, reads Gurmukhi and is a well informed and able ruler, has a son aged about 14 years; succession is by

law of primogeniture.

Bhagwan Singh, of Nabha, Raja, in caste Siddhu Jat, alias Phulkian, aged 26; knows Gurmukhi, and a little Persian; the Raja succeeded his brother Raja Bharpur Singh, who died childless in 1863, succession is by law of primogeniture.

Kharrak Singh, of Kapurthalla, Raja, in caste Ahluwalia, aged

20, succession is by law of primogeniture.

Bijey Sain, of Mandi, Raja, in caste Rajput, aged 34, educated in Sanscrit and English, his uncles Bhag Singh, Mins Pardan Singh and Man Singh, (the half brothers of the Raja), and Rugnath Singh, the son of Zalam Sain, receive allowances from the state. On the death of Isri Sain his brother Zalam Sain succeeded him, who after a few years' rule, during his life-time conferred the Raj on Balbir Sain, the son of his predecessor, succession is by law of primogeniture.

Shamsher Prakash, of Sarmur (Nahan,) Raja, in caste Rajput, aged 26, knows Sanscrit and a little English and Persian, and is well informed; has a son, born in the beginning of 1868; Kaur Surat Singh, aged 15, Raja's own brother; succession is by law

of primogeniture.

Hira Chand, of Kahlur (Bilaspore,) Raja, in caste Chandeli Rajput, aged 29, knows Sanscrit, and is well informed; Hari Chand, heir apparent, this Chief's sister is married to the Maharajah of Jummoo and Kashmir; succession is by law of primogeniture.

Shamsher Singh, of Bassahir, Raja, in caste Rajput, aged 32, has a son aged about 3 years, succession is by law of primo-

geniture.

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Agar Sing, of Hindur (Nalagurh,) Raja, in caste Rajput, aged 66, knows Sanscrit, and is well informed; Raja Bijey Singh, son of Raja Ram Singh, died in 1856, leaving no direct heirs. But in consideration of the eminent services of his father, Government consented to place Min Agar Singh, one of the illegitimate sons of Raja Ram Singh, in power in 1860, subject to the payment of a tribute of 5,000 Rs.; succession is by law of primogeniture.

Muhindar Sain, of Keonthal, Raja, in caste Rajput, aged 43; Balbir Sain (heir apparent), aged 18; Kour Hira Sing, aged 15; Kour Surat Singh, aged 11; Kour Sheo Saran Singh, aged 10; Kour Ranbir Singh, aged 7; succession is by of law primogeniture.

Sikandar Ali Khan, of Maler Kotla, Nawab, in caste Pathan, aged 39, knows Persian and Arabic, near relatives of the Nawab, who share in family estates and exercise sovereign powers therein, subject to a general subordination to the Nawab. Ghulam Muhammad Khan, Rustam Ali Khan, cousins of the Nawab's grandfather, Ibrahim Ali Khan, and Inayat Ali Khan, sons of the late Dilawar Ali Khan, cousins of the Nawab's father; succession is by law of primogeniture.

Wazir Singh, of Farid Kot, Raja, in caste Siddhu Jat, alias Barau Bans, aged 47, knows Gurmukhi, his son Bikram Singh, the heir apparent, is being well educated in Persian and Eng-

lish; succession is by law of primogeniture.

Sri Singh, of Chamba, Raja, in caste Rajput, aged 34, knows Hindi and Tankra (the Kangra hill character and dialect) and a little English; he has an only daughter, who is married to the Jummoo and Kashmir heir apparent; succession is by law of

primogeniture.

Aggar Sain, of Suket, Rajah, in caste Rajput, aged 58, an accomplished Sanscrit scholar, has six sons; Mian Rudra Sain, (heir apparent), aged 41; Mian Sheo Singh, aged 34; Mian Ram Singh, aged 33; Mian Narain Singh, aged 22; (Legitimate sons.) Mian Jowala Singh, aged 19; Mian Gorardan Singh, aged 18; (Illegitimate or Sirtora). Jagat Singh, Rajah's brother, aged 47; Mian Parakarm Singh, aged 9; Mian Surat Sing, aged 7, are the sons of Jagat Singh; the heir apparent has a son aged 7 years; the heir apparent lives in the Simla district, under the orders of Government; succession is by law of primogeniture.

Bishen Singh, of Kalsia, Sirdar, in caste Jat, aged 16, the chief is married to the Jind Raja's daughter. Man Singh is the un-

cle of the Sirdar; succession is by law of primogeniture.

Muhammad Mukhtar Husain, of Pataodi, Nawab, in caste Afghan, aged 17, knows Persian; succession is by law of primogeniture.

Allah-ud-din Ahmed Khan, of Luharu, Nawab, in caste

Afghan, aged 40; succession is by law of primogeniture.

Muhammad Saadut Ali Khan, of Dujana, Nawab, in caste Afghan, knows Persian, has no son. Muhammad Sher Khan, Muhammad Shamsher and Abdulla Khan, are the three uncles of the Nawab. Muhammad Husain Ali Khan, the father of the Nawab, died in 1857; succession is by law of primogeniture.

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Kishen Singh, of Bhagal, Rana, in caste Rajput, aged 53; Jey Singh, his brother, aged 52; Dian Singh, the son of Jey Singh, aged 19; Kapur Singh, aged 27; Man Singh, aged 19; Hira Singh, aged 17; Narain Singh, aged 15; Ude Singh, aged 13; succession is by law of primogeniture.

Karm Chand, of Jubbal, Rana, in caste Rajput, aged 36; Padam Chand, heir apparent, aged 8; Ghumir Chand, 2nd son, aged 5; Mian Dhirnan, aged 47; Mian Lal Singh, aged 40; Mian Hari Singh, aged 32; succession is by law of primogeniture.

Bhawani Singh, of Kumharsain, Rana, in caste Rajput, aged 51, has a son; Hera Singh, heir apparent, aged 24; succession is by law of primogeniture.

Ran Bahadur Singh, of Bhajji, Rana, in caste Rajput, aged 47; Durga Singh, heir apparent, aged 28; Mian Parmotman Singh, aged 25; Bijey Bahi Nand Singh, aged 10; succession is by law of primogeniture.

Dalip Chand, of Mailog, Rana, in caste Rajput, aged 41; heir apparent, aged 8; Keshoram, brother, aged 31; Jiwan Singh, cousin, aged 16; Phinia Singh, son of Jiwan Singh, aged 11; Ahup Singh, aged 9; succession is by law of primogeniture.

Bhag Singh, of Balsan, Rana, in caste Rajput, Ratan Singh, aged 46; Natha Singh, aged 20; Ghourdhun Singh, aged 33; Bir Singh, aged 7; are the members of the family of Devi Singh, son of the Rana. Prem Singh, son of above, dead, aged 42; Pritam Singh, son of above aged 24; Ranjit Singh, the son of the Rana, aged 72; Kahn Singh, the son of above, aged 44; Tehl Singh, son of the Rana Sansar Singh, aged 62; succession is by law of primogeniture.

Fatch Singh, of Dhami, Rana, in caste Rajput, aged 17; Mian Bishan Singh, (uncle) aged 62; Mian Bir Singh, aged 41; Mian Gharu, aged 24; succession is by law of primogeniture.

Jai Chand, of Kuthar, Rana, in caste Rajput; succession is by law of primogeniture.

Tegh Singh, of Kunhiar, Rai, in caste Rajput, aged 36; succession is by law of primogeniture.

Jit Singh, of Mangal, Rana, in caste Rajput, aged 46; succession is by law of primogeniture.

Ude Chand of Bija, Thakur, in caste Rajput, aged 43; Mians Alam Singh, Zalam Singh and Kishen Singh, are the Thakur's brothers; succession is by law of primogeniture.

Dalip Singh, of Bhagat, Rana, in caste Rajput, aged 10; Amar Singh (brother) aged 8; Jit Singh (the brother of Dheh-

Oudh. 75

raj Singh or son of Umed Singh) aged 41; Mian Sohna Singh, aged 38; Mian Hira Singh, (the son of Umed Singh), aged 13; Mian Ratan Singh, aged 10. On the death of Mohindar Singh in 1896 Sumbut, 1839, A. D., the Simla Hill Superintendent reported to Government that the Rana had no sons (as Ade Singh, the only legitimate one born died some time before.) The riasat was therefore resumed by the Government, and remained so for four years. In 1900 (A. D. 1842) Rana Bijey Singh received a sunnud conferring on him the Chiefship. On the death of Bijey Singh, disputes arose for succession between the Rani and Umed Singh, and for this reason the State remained for fourteen years in the possession of Government. In 1862, Umed Singh died, the riasat was then entrusted to his son Dalip Singh.

Ram Singh, of Darkuti, Rana, in caste Rajput, aged 54; Ram Karn Singh (heir apparent), aged 27; Hanwant Das, aged 17; Hari Ram, aged 14; Mian Narsingh Das, aged 48, Mian Lachman, aged 21; Mian Hari Singh, aged 26; Mian Arjan, aged 20; Mian Anant Ram, aged 16; Mian Sita Ram, aged 46; Mian Zalam Zor, Mian Bhawani Singh, aged 12; all the above are the principal male members of the Rana's family; succession is by

law of primogeniture.

Ranjit Singh, of Taroch, Thakur, in caste Rajput; Kabir Singh, the eldest son of the Thakur, is dead. Guddas Singh, son of above, aged 5; Tekum Singh, aged 28; Dheya Singh, aged 19; Sis Ram, aged 12; Kanshi Ram, aged 6; Dhan Singh, aged 9; Rai Singh, aged 11; succession is by law of primogeniture.

OUDH.

Oudh is one great plain, totally devoid of mountains, and with only very few and slight undulations. It lies between Nepal and the North-Western Provinces, and consists of 12 districts in four divisions, with a total of 11,207,412 inhabitants, and an area of 23,992 square miles. Thus each Commissioner may be said to rule over, in round figures 6,000 square miles, and nearly 3 million persons, and each Deputy Commissioner over 900,000 persons, and 2,000 square miles. Of the area there were, exclusive of revenue free land, 12,985 square miles of cultivated land, and of the waste 6,577 square miles are returned as culturable, and 4,168 as unculturable. In the Gondah district the boundary is on the ridge of the first range of low but abrupt hills; elsewhere it is in the plains.

Plains.—The Province is a part of the alluvial valley of the Ganges and some of its tributaries. The rivers descend from

the hills first in a southerly direction and then turn eastwards. The belts of forest come down between them, and are situated on the higher land between the streams. The Turrai stretches all along the frontier of the province immediately below the forest, and is low and moist. It is more or less settled and cultivated, but the crops are poor and the country is unhealthy, at the first, and there are great difficulties in the way of bringing the soil under cultivation. Throughout this district there are large grassy plains where numerous herds of cattle are kept, and it is interspersed with old watercourses, the former beds of the river, now forming jheels and swarming with alligators. In the Baraich and Gondah districts the rivers run in a less easterly direction to meet the Gogra, and the turrai gradually fades into the drier land; the beds of the streams become deeper and more marked, the jheels disappear or assume a totally different character, being mere collections of rain water instead of spring-fed reservoirs as before; and the country assumes the ordinary appearance of the plain of the The land is now better cultivated, villages are more numerous, groves of fine trees abound, and everything has a comparatively civilized and settled appearance. From here the country lies in belts or zones following the course of the rivers. In the Baraich and Kheree districts, where the turrai fades into the drier land, are two tracts, known as Dhowrera and Nanpara, which have an excellent breed of draught cattle. South of the Chauka and Gogra the province is divided by the Gumti, which runs through it in an east-south-east direction. into two nearly equal portions. The general character of the country south of that river is superior to that on the north. The upper part of the tract between the Gumti and the Gogra, consisting of the main part of the district of Kheree, the whole of Seetapore, a part of Lucknow, and the upper part of Barabunkee, is generally sandy, the crops are mainly unirrigated. In the centre of this tract there are a few jheels, especially in the lower part of Seetapoor, in Lucknow, and Barabunkee, where the soil is more clayey and the crops more irrigated and finer, but its general character is as described. The lower part of the Barabunkee district and Fyzabad are better; there are more jheels and more irrigation, and all the finer crops are produced. The finest part of this tract is in the district of Barabunkee between the main road from Lucknow to Fyzabad and the river Gumti. Here the population is dense, the soil excellent, and rude well irrigation general. The tract of country between the Gumti and Ganges is the finest part of the pro-

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The river Sai runs through the centre of it, and perhaps the part south of that river is, on the whole, the finer. Outside the central tract, and on either side of it, lies a beautiful stretch of country. The soil here is domat (two earths), it is all watered from rude wells, and is wooded in a style not often to be seen. The wood indeed goes on to the banks of the rivers. though, as they are approached, the water is not found so near the surface, the soil is more sandy and less productive. The products of this tract embrace all the crops found in this part of India, and the country looks like a garden. It is healthy, and the climate is agreeable to the native idea and constitution, and it produces the men who have filled the ranks of our own army as well as those of every Native State. In this tract the crops are large and heavy, and the trees attain a great size. It is nearly all cultivated, and very little waste is to be seen. The population is dense and the holdings small, and the people are remarkable for attachment to their birth-place. The cultivation is not equal over the whole areas of the villages. On the contrary, the lands lying near the villages are all watered and manured, but the out-lying lands on the borders of the villages are for the most part unirrigated, and are held by cultivators resident in other villages.

Forests.—The Oudh forests are in three divisions. or Khairigarh Division, lie between the rivers Soheli and Mo-The trees here are not large enough to produce logs of The area is 263 square miles, of which 149 square timber. miles produce sal. In the 2nd, or Baraich Division, the country between the rivers Kauriali and Girwa is partly covered with sissoo forest and partly with a dense jungle of a variety of trees. The area is 269 square miles, of which 176 square miles produce sal. The forest area is 170 square miles, of which 100 produce sal. The trees which are reserved in the Oudh forests are (1.) Sal (Shorea robusta.)(2) Sissu (Dalbergia sissoo.) (3.) Tun (Cedrela toona.) (4) Ebony (Diospyros melanoxylon.) (5) Dhau (Conocarpus latifolia.) (6.) Arseni (Terminalia tomentosa,) (7.) Kher (Acacia catechu.) (8.) Tikoi or, Haldu (Nauclea cardifolia.) Of these, sal, tun, ebony, dhau, and arseni are found in the higher forest, called Bhabar or, locally, Damar. other trees are found on the lower ground or turrai. is a very small tract under sissu reserved for the use of the gun carriage agency at Futtehgurh. The bulk of the Oudh forests, and by far the more valuable ones, were given to Nepal by Lord Canning in reward for the services of the Durbar during the Mutiny.

Rivers.—The principal rivers of Oudh are the Rapit, the Babai, the Girwa, the Kauriali, the Mohana, the Soheli, the Sarda, the Ul, the Katna, the Gumti, the Sai and the Ganges. Of these all, except the Ul, Katna, Gumti and Sai, are hill streams descending from the Himalayas, and subject to the sudden freshes which characterize the hill streams. The Rapti is a rapid river navigable for boats up to Bhinga. It is used for rafting timber in the rains. It is a second class river, and swarms with alligators. The Babai is rapid and shallow in its upper course, and useless for navigation and for rafting. The Girwa, where it enters British territory, is a mountain stream with a great fall, rushing in rapids and pools over a stony and sandy bed. It is useless for navigation. It is a branch of the Kauriali, from which it issues by percolation, and to which it is united lower down.

The Kauriali is the largest of the affluents of the Ganges. Its discharge is 13,082 cubic feet per second. It is more than twice the size of the Ganges where it leaves the hills, and is navigable for boats throughout the year within British territory. This is the river which is called Karnali in the hills: Kauriali. after it enters the plains to its confluence with the Sarju a little below Bhartapur; Gogra thence to Fyzabad; Sarju, about Adjudia; and Dewa or Gogra again below this down to its confluence with the Ganges at Revelganj near Chupra. The Mohana is the boundary of the British territory from Gwari Ghat to its confluence with the Kauriali, rather more than half its course in the plains. It is a shallow and rapid stream, not navigable, but timber is floated down it in the rains to the Kauriali. This river swarms with alligators, both the magar or broad-nosed, and the gurial or long-nosed species. The Soheli is a small stream, but has sufficient water to float timber in the rains to the Kauriali. The Sarda is a river about the size of the Ganges where it leaves the hills; nine miles below, its discharge is 6,416 cubic feet per second. It is the boundary between British territory and Nepal out It has lost the character of a hill stream and of Oudh. flows in a sandy bed. It is more or less navigable throughout British territory, but being large, rapid, and full of shallows and snags, it is not a good river for rafting, and the route by the Soheli and the Kauriali to Bairam Ghat, is considered a better one for timber. This river is called Kali in the hills and Sarda in the plains after emerging from the hills. The Ul, which receives the Barauncha, rises in the swamps of the Kheree district bordering on Shahjehanpoor. It is not navigable, except for small boats in the lower part of its course. It flows under

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The India Offic the station of Lukhimpoor and falls into the Chauka at the eastern extremity of the Kheree district. The Katna rises in Shajehanpoor and is not navigable. It falls into the Gumti about where the Seetapoor and Hurdui road crosses that river. The Gumti is a river rising in some rice fields, from which its head waters appear to trickle. Its water is sweet and its banks are cultivated throughout the province. It is navigable throughout the greater part of its course in Oudh; but it is extremely tortuous, and the navigation is impeded at Sultanpoor by rocks. The Sai rises in some fields in the Hurdui district on the borders of Kheree. It has hardly any bed for some miles, and is dry in the dry weather, but shortly below Paihani the water appears. It is not navigable, but is used for irrigation.

Theels and Marshes. There are no lakes, though some of the The country between the Gumti and the Ganges is well supplied with them. They lie in two parallel elevated hollows, on either side of the Sadi, and about midway between that river and the Gumti and Ganges respectively. They are drained by lateral nalas, which fall mainly into the Sai, and which cause the occasional floods in that river after heavy rain. They are a striking feature of the country, stretching in a continuous series, on both sides of the Sai, from the Shahjehanpoor boundary to that of Jounpoor and Allahabad, and often connected when the rain has been heavy. The Oudh Jheels are covered with all kinds of wild fowl and some of them are fairly stocked with snipe. In the turrai marshes are numerous. They are covered with long grasses and are the favourite lair of tigers after the hot weather has set in.

The total rainfall for 1869-70 was 38.03 inches, an increase of 9.99 on the 28.037 inches of 1868. For the official year 1869-70, the total fall as registered at the Lucknow Observatory is given at 41.93, against 27.08 in the official year 1868-69. The thermometer at the observatory at Lucknow was at its lowest in the shade on the 9th January 1870, when it stood at 40° 3″; it was at its highest on the 20th May 1869, when it rose to 118° 1″. The annual mean was 75° 3″, or 5° less than in 1868-69.

The four commissionerships comprise the following districts:

Division.		District.		Area in sq.miles.	Population.
1. Lucknow	{	Lucknow Oonao Barabunkee	 	988 1,766 1,785	789,460 1,970,337 1,101,954
		Total	•••	4,489	2,961,751
II. SEETAPOOR	{	Sectapoor Hurdui Kheree	 	2,206 2,292 2,907	930.224 931.377 747,550
		Total		7,405	2,609,151
III. Fyzabad	{	Fyzahad Baraich Gondah		1,644 2,710 2,683	965,285 774,640 1,166,515
		Total		7,037	2,906,440
IV. ROY BAREILLY	{	Roy Bareilly Sultanpoor Pertabgurh	•••	1,741 1,702 1,423	874,483 1,071,483 784,154
		Total		4,866	2,780,070
		Grand Total	•••	29,797	11,207,412

There are 171 Pergunnahs, by means of which the settlement officers make their assessments. The census was made on the night of 1st February, 1869, and Mr. Williams reported a total of 11,198,095 souls, the Hindus numbered 10,002,278, the Mahomedans, 1,195,817. To the whole population the Hindus bore a percentage of 89.3; the Mahomedans and non-Hindus of 10.3. There were 6,543,296 agriculturists; of whom 6,112,291 were Hindus, 430,579 Mussulmans, and 4,655,225 nonagriculturists; of whom 3,889,985 were Hindus, and 765,238 Mussulmans. The percentage on total population was:—Agricultural 58.4 and non-agricultural 41.6. Of the total Hindu population 61:1 per cent., and of the total Mahomedan population 36.1 are agriculturists. The total number of inhabited houses was 1,774,355; giving 4.5 persons to each house. Of these but 21,902 were returned as masonry buildings. Province contains 24,784 villages or townships, averaging 968. or not quite one square mile apiece. The total urban population of towns (58 in number) with more than 5,000 inhabitants is 789,272. There are: -

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8,243 villages	with a no	nulation	d under	250	5.5		200
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The population of the	city of Lu	icknow	is,	•••	***		284,779
To the whole populati	on, the pe	rcenta	ge				
Of adults was,				1 (1 () () () () () () ()			64.0
Of children ur				***	***		36-0-100
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Of adult males	3,	434	~**	•••		***	62.4
Of boys,	*** ***	•••	***	•••	***		37.6-100
Of women,							65.8
Of girls,					***	•••	34.2-100
Or giris,	***	****	••••	***	***		34-2100
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All ages,	Trans	2100	•••	***	***		51.8
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Adults,	y Men	•••	•••	•••	***	***	50.5
	(WOI	nen,		***	***	***	49.5-100
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Children,	Boys	5,	***		***	***	54.3
	Girl	S,	***	***	•••	***	45.7-100

That the difference between adult males and females should be only 10, whilst between boys and girls the difference is 86, points to a result on which more than one theory may be based. In density of population, Oudh stands higher than any other Indian province; and is not even equalled by Belgium. Its total average to the square mile is 474. In three districts, Lucknow, Barabunkee, and Fyzabad, it is more than 600. In 58 pergunnahs more than 500; and, three tahsils deducted, or on 84 per cent. of its area, 514. Mr. Williams divides the population into 173 classes: - Europeans, 5,466; Eurasians, 985; and Native Christians; 2 classes. Higher castes of Mahomedans; 1. Sayads, 51,679; 2. Sheikhs, 166,516; 3. Pathans, 191,880; 4. Moghals, 26,672; total, 436,747; 4 classes. Mussulman converts from higher castes of Hindus; total, 12,607; 4 classes. Lower castes of Mahomedans; total, 661,836; 36 classes. Higher castes of Hindus; total, 2,480,414; 13 classes. Lower castes of Hindus; total, 7,234,908; 64 classes. Aboriginal tribes; total, 90,490; Religious mendicants; total (clerical,) 130,548; 30 classes. Miscellaneous; total, 155,388; 8 classes.

The chief strata of the population are thus low caste Hindus. High caste Hindus come next. Of the so called high caste Mahomedans, not a few are in all probability converts. More than 90,000 aborigines are said to linger in the province; whilst scattered through it are no less than 130,548 religious mendicants. The Administration Report says that from the fair Sayad and stately Thakur, to the swarthy Lodh and diminutive Bhar, every shade of complexion, and every kind of stature and physique is represented.

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Revenue.	Gross.	11,06,998		14,77,761	29,114		16,24,067	1,54,653	
Bov	Land.	7,74,490		12,41,108	Local)		14,82,751	Local) funds.	
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Chief Towns with population.		Lucknow, 284,779 Amethi, 7,128		Oonao, 7,277 Bangarman, 7,621	Purwa, 10,880 Morowan, 7,997			Baminagar, 5,714 Fattehpur, 7,494 Darriahad, 4,999	raduuli, 12,617
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Seetapoor, Khyrabad, Laharpur, Bari, Mahmudabad,	Pirnagar, Pirnagar, Shahabad, Bilgram, Sandila, Hurdui,	Mallaon, Lakhimpur, Mahamdi, Gola, Kheree, Pallia,	Fyzabad, Ajudhia, Jalalpur, Tanda,	Baraich, Bhinga, Nanpara, Jarwal,	Gondah, Colonelgani, Atroula, Balrampur, Nawabgani,
930,224	931,377	747,550	965,285	774,640	11,66,515
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Civil Divisions of British Territory.—(Continued.)

22,958 14,16,581 12,26,918 13,93,623 12,91,767 Gross. Revenue. 10,52,333 11,59,468 12,54,396 11,471,062 Land. Local funds, 0 0 00 00 0 0 Including City, Cantt, and Town Police, 00 0 0 00 63,915 Total cost of Officials and Police of all kinds. 1,55,992 1,38,689 1,02,348 18,89,929 90,503 64,601 888 8,173 516 380 13 Total, Distt... Town, Number of Police. Distt., Town, 12 6 Average Ditto 10 16 Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court. 48 24 27 Munber of magistrates of series. 20 146 Ħ Η Number of Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts. 20 10 13 172 1,768 2,524 24,748 2,209 Number of villages. 4,975 5,654 11,544 3,758 Chief Towns with Population. Boy Barelly, Jehanabad, Dalmau, Jaes, Pertabgurh, Manikpur, 1,702 (10,71,483 Perkinganj, 874,433 784,154 11,207,412 Population. 1,423 23,797 Area in square miles. Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions. 4 4 co Ç. Roy Bareilly, Sultanpore, Pertabgurh Grand Total Names of Executive Dis-Sames of Commissioner-ships. Roy Barellly,

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Oudh.

Population.

	INH	BITED H	ouses.			POPUL.	ATION.		
	masonry	cinds.					n under		mile.
DISTRICT.	Number of ma buildings.	Ditto of all other kinds	Total.	Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.	Total.	No. per square mile.
Lucknow	4,090	130,602	134,692	347,667	319,176	170,462	144,974	982,278	706
Oonao	4,972	119,767	124,739	236,511	234,199	136,207	118,237	725,154	537
Barabunkee	925	147,271	148,166	283,364	283,512	166,857	141,854	875,587	649
Total	9,987	397,640	407,629	867,542	836,886	473,526	405,065	2,583,019	631
Seetapore	1,456	161,169	162,625	3 16,858	282,511	180,383	153,207	982,959	417
Hurdui	3,419	175,024	178,519	316,210	278,859	184,744	151,564	931,377	406
Kheree	129	119,042	119,171	263,589	222,805	135,996	115,699	738,089	242
Total	5,080	455,235	460,315	897,126	784,487	501,195	420,618	2,603,426	356
Fyzabad	3,283	276,567	279,850	456,476	465,685	283,683	235,113	1,440,957	616
Baraich	52	121,853	121,905	256,146	237,337	150,779	130,378	774,640	286
Gondah				354,414	354 ,627	250,210	209,211	1,168,462	444
Total	3,335	398,420	401,755	1,066,942	1,057,823	6 84,670	574,695	3,384,130	44:
Roy Bareilly	1,544	160,865	162,409	236,132	260,892	153,567	132,655	783,246	580
Sultanpore	1,221	155,568	156,789	281,647	3 12,794	184,895	151,327	930,663	59:
Pertabgurh	735	184,725	185,460	286,944	301,664	188,477	159,178	936,263	54
Total	3,500	501,158	504,658	804,723	875,350	526,939	443,160	2,650,172	57:
Grand Total	21,902	1,752,453	1,774,855	3,636,119	3,554,899	2,186,247	1,843,467	11,220,232	-

Population.

	С	lassificat	ion of popul	ation.	Occ	upation.		ion	
	Chri	stians.				ts.		migrat	
DISTRICT.	European,	East Indian and other mixed classes.	Hindus,	Mahomedans,	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Prevailing languages	Emigration or immigration during the year	
	erson ou (e n)								- Lun
Lucknow	4,222	760	785,734	188,52	398,34	2 588,986	1	1,093	2
Oonao	10	2	673,019	51,930	408,07		11:	600	to 1
Barabunkee	67	9	748,061	127,312	471,98	403,598			mns 11
Total	4,299	771	2,204,116	366,834	1,278,407	1,304,612		1,698	en in coh
Seetapore	430	85	813,331	117,807	533,747	899,212			tals giv
Iurdui	89	9	845,293	85,684	599,696		indi.		or or
Cheree	78	18	664,610	73,637	474,810	263,794	cts of H		with th
Total	547	62	2,822,679	276,769	1,608,258	995,173	Urdu and Purbia dialects of Hindi.		respond
yzabad	426	41	1,302,859	135,390	946,140	494,817	d Pur	23	not co
araich	84	6	676,313	98,124	495,751	278,889	n an		90
ondah	82	7	1,050,433	117,383	753,720	414,742	Urd		s or to s
Total	492	54	8,028,502	350,760 g	2,195,611	1,188,519		23	The latter do not include the missing and the latter do not connected the course given in columns 11 to 18
oy Bareilly	47	85	749,148	83,726	399,634	383,612			latter
ultanpore	43	40	838,467	91,556	521,357	409,306			the
ertabgurh	18	23	859,819	76,234	540,034	896,229	I	: he flore	include and
Total	108	98	2,447,434	201,516 1	,461,025 1	,189,147		Jo slatot 1,716 L	er includ
rand Total	5,446	985	10,002,731	1,195,879 6	,543,2964	,677,451		1,716 E	former

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Survey and Settlement.

	Area vey	previously ed, in mi	y sur- les.	Cost	per mile.	Survey	ed during the year, th cost per mile.
- Districts.	Topographically.	By villages.	By fields.	l Topographical.	Revenue.	Topographical.	Revenue.
Lucknow Oonao Barabunkee Seetapoor Hurdui Kheree		1,372 1,331 1,295 2,226 2,318 2,753	1,391 1,341 1,283 2,211 2,292 2,278	******* ****** ***** *****	Rs. As. P. 45 10 6 24 1 0 33 7 7 9 37 1 9 53 8 2		(238 square miles by villages, at Rs. 44-1-3 per
Fyzabad Baraich Gondah Roy Bareilly		2,592 2,486 	2,257 2,259 1,350		38 12 1 30 6 11 86 5 2		(S.M.) 7 square miles by villages, at Rs. 127-10-11 per S. M.
Sultanpoor Pertabgurh Total	******	1,568 1,723 21,006	1,570 1,570 1,713 19,945	******	39 15 11 42 10 0	*****	

Settlement.

Nature of settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.
Settled in perpetuity	400	102,260	
,, for 30 years or upwards	16,146.25	1,11,03,350	Between the years 189; and 1899.
Settled for 10 years and under 30	32-35	4,283	Between the years 1877 and 1879.
Settled under 10 years	31.90	26,383	Various.
" in progress …	1,400-50	4,62,721	
Total	18,021	1,16,98,997	
Settlements previously made, including full record of rights	4,871	25,02,067	
Settlements without such record	12,979	76,88,998	
Settlements Detailed	671	5,07,932	
year. (Summary		*****	

Surveyed and Assessed Area, in Acres.

		Вемапко,	13									{Assessment not yet	commenced.			
	-19s	Rate per acre total area of tlement.	12	Rs. A. P.	1 9 G	1 15 1	1 2 2	1 8 3	0 13 10	1 9 5	0 12 6	:	1 10 2	1 9 7	1 11 0	6 114
MENT.	uo o	Hate per acre nalelarutino	F		.b 98	ssess]A B	rste	rdəs	10u		əĮq	eang			
ASSESSMENT.	πο (Eate per acre cultivation.	10	Bs. A. P. 2 6 0	2 5 10	2 4 7	1 8 3	1 11 8	1 6 11	2 0 9	154	:	2 6 7	2 2 8	3 3	6 3 4
		Gross amount.	6	11,68,287	10,62,992	12,25,210	8,16,409	14,38,563	1,91,663	13,54,276	6,38,029	:	10,33,615	10,93,819	11,77,209	1,12,00,072
	*pəss	esza retr IrtoT	8	6,66,857	6,34,736	6,30,921	7,18,234	11,96,718	2,21,650	8,44,188	8,47,982	:	6,32,063	6,89,812	6,97,949	011,18,77
UNCULTIVATED.	*0158.	w eldaratinoaU	7	2,11,325	2,28,920	1,92,090	1,27,592	2,70,396	35,861	3,45,509	1,13,323		2,32,323	3,15,001	4,05,195	24,77,535
UNGOL	-gng-	Grazing land turable.	9	1,84,995	1,85,956	96,627	1,80,229	3,52,167	87,803	1,83,275	8,52,188	•	2,03,697	1,85,478	1,63,676	160'92'12
		Total,	z	4,81,862	4,48,780	5,34,294	5,38,005	8,44,551	1,33,847	6,60,913	4,95,794	:	4,28,366	5,04,334	5,34,273	96,05,019
TED.		Unitrigated.	4	2,72,108	2,39,151	8,78,517	4,19,931	5,86,338	95,659	2,87,776	4,56,821	:	1,19,742	1,10,875	1,24,970	888'16'08
CULTIVATED.	Irrigated.	By private in- dividuals.	60	2,09,754	2,09,629	1,55,777	1,18,074	2,58,213	38,188	3,73,137	38,973	:	3,08,624	8,93,459	4,09,303	25,13,131
		By Govern- ment works.	2	:	•		:	:	:	:	•	:	:	:		:
		a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a		:		:	•	•	:	ī	:	•	:	:	•	:
		Distrator	T	Lucknow	Оопао	Barabunkee	Seetapoor	Hurdui	Kheree	Fyzabad	Baraich	Gondah	Roy Bareilly	Sultanpoor	Pertabgurh	Total

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Vurieties of Tenure held Direct from Government.

Nature of tomure.	5 id	res maser ordinary mw,		Small zamindaris other than those of cultivating communities 1,576	Proprietary cultivating communities paying in com-	Proprietary cultivators paying separately, including all small estates paying less than Rs. 100, 350	Holders of revenue (In perpetuity.) S22	Landholders who have redeemed the revenue,	Grantees, 47	Parenase of waste fault. Purchasers, 20	Total 6,166
Number of villa-	ıá	58 9255 39 5,285	88 1,936	3 2,905	5,6153) 374	671,1	:	81	47	28,852
Number of holders, or shareholders, Gross area in	18 2,122,209	ર્ય	1,104 1,169,172	5,961 1,441,962	36,749 2,689,737	5,368 148,676	2,115 315,746		50 72,542	21 54,236	61,625 11,151,589
Average area of each estate.	A. 117,900	11,421 2	13,286 0 7	914 3 39	905 2 21	494 3 6	379 2 0		1,543 1 31	2,714 1 8	
Average assess- inent of each estate,	Rs. A. P. 1,16,482 4 6	6	13,367 10 8	1,015 8 0	822 12 5	406 13 4	0 0 0	:	0 0 0		:
Revenue rute per ucre.	Rs. A. P. 1 2 7		0 15 104	1 2 3-2/5	1 2 23	0 13 112	0 0 0	:	0 0 0	!	
Supposed net pro- fit per acre.	Bs. A. P. 1 1 8 1 9 6	-	0 15 10	1 1 4 4	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 13 113	0 0 0	•	0 0 0	:	

Varieties of Tenure not held direct from Government.

Nature of tenure.	Number of holdings.	Average area of each holding.	Average rent of each holding.	Average rent per acre.
Intermediate on permanent tenure, holders between zamindars and on farming leases,	28,223 155	A. B. P. 212 2 34 216 1 29	Rs. A. P. 398 7 2 427 9 1	Rs. A. P. 1 11 104 2 9 64
Ryots holding at fixed rates,				
Ryots with right of occupancy at vari-} able rates, }				
Cultivating tenants with no permanent; rights,	Data cam	not be furnis!	red till comp	letion of set-
Holders of service grants,				
Total 📆 📆	28,378	214 2 113	413 0 13	2 2 82

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Religion, Races, Age, Height, and Weight of the Men of the Regular Police of the Province of Oudh, on the last day of the year 1869.

							Ave	RAGE	AGE					
C	lassification according to religion, races, &c.	Lucknow.	Оошаэ.	Barabunkee.	Seetapoor.	Hurdui.	Kheree.	Fyzabad.	Baraich.	Gondah.	Roy Bareilly.	Sulanpoor.	Pertabgurh.	General Average.
		Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs
'n.	Christians	29	31	33	26		24	24	42	40	31	37	32	31
According to religion.	Mahomedans	27	34	30	29	31	31	31	31	25	34	36	27	30
rding 1	Hindus	26	30	28	34	32	29	2 8	31	25	37	32	30	30
Acco	Sikhs	32	48	31	37	34	31	35	35	30	40	33	34	35
	Hindustanis	26	40	28	22	31	30	29	32	25	35	34	28	30
races.	Panjabis	32	48	31	34	42	28	33	86	30	34	35	34	35
s and	Affghans			34	61			32		•••	30			39
According to countries and races.	From Western Himala- yas From Eastern Himala- yas		••		•				28				•••	28
Accordin	Bengalis				36				32				•••	34
	From Mahrata countries			34							•••			34
9	Brahmins	27	40	29	24	26	29	28	27	25	28	29	38	29
to caste.	Rajputs	29	\$ 8	28	26	28	26	28	23	25	28	33	28	28
	Lower castes	26		31	30		•••					35	29	30
	General Average	28	88	30	32	32	29	29	32	23	33	33	31	31

								Ave	rage	hei	ght.					
	Classification acco religion, races,	rding to &c.	Trobnow	- The state of the	Ocmeo		4	Darabunkee.		seetapore.	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Hardui		Kheree.	***************************************	Fyzabad.
			Ft.	ĺn.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft	. In.	i	In.	Ft.	-
rion,	Christians	•••	5	9	5	5	5	7	5	11			5	9	5	8
to relig	Mahomedans	***	5	7	5	5	5	7	5	9	5	7	- 5	8	5	7
According to religion,	Hindus		5	8	5	7	5	8	5	8	5	7	5	7	5	7
Aeco	Sikhs	•••	5	8	5	9	5	7	5	8	5	7	5	5	5	8
	Hindustanis	···	5	7	5	6	5	8	5	8	5	6	5	8	ŏ	7
races.	Panjabis		5	8	5	9	5	7	5	8	5	7	5	7	5	8
es and	Affghans		•••		•••••		5	6	5	9			•••		5	6
eountri	From Western layas	Hima-														
According to countries and races.	From Eastern layas	Hima-					••••	"	••••	.	•••		•••	•••	•••	
Accor	Bengalis	•••			••••	.	••••	.	อ้	4	•••		••••		•••	•••
	From Mahrata e	ountries,	•				5	7			•••	•	••••	.		
Smin.	Brahmins		5	ន	5	6	5	7	5	7	5	6	5	7	5	8
to caste.	Rajputs	•••	5	9	5	6	5	8	5	9	5	7	5	8	5	8
•	Lower castes		5.	8			5	7	5	6	•••	.		•	••••	
Gen	eral Average		5	8	5	6	5	7	5	8	 5	7		7	5	 7

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	ī ·		Ī	1	I	ī	1	l l	1	7
Baraich.	Gondah.	Roy Bareilly.	Sultanpore.	Pertabgurh.	General average.	Lucknow.	Oonao.	Barabunkee.	Seetapore.	Hardui,
Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	St. lbs.	St. lbs.	St. lbs.	St. lbs.	St. 11
5 8	5 11	5 8	5 6	5 8	5 8	10 8	9 10	10 10	11 13	
5 8	5 7	5 7	5 10	5 8	5 7	8 8	8 8	10 9	10 8	7]
5 5	5 7	5 7	5 8	5 5	5 7	9 0	8 8	10 2	8 0	8
5 7	5 7	5 8	5 9	5 7	5 7	9 4	8 6	9 11	10 0	8
5 8	5 7	5 5	5 8	5 6	5 7	8 12	8 8	10 2	8 4	7]
5 7	5 7	5 1	5 9	5 7	5 7	9 4	8 6	9 11	10 10	8
		5 6	.	•••••	5 6		•••••	9 10	10 7	*****
5 6		•••••		••••	ŏ 6					•••••
5 7		****	•••••		5 5	••••	••••	/	8 13	•
				•••••	5 7	•••••		9 8		•••••
5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 7	9 0	9 0	10 3	9 8	8
5 8	5 8	5 8	5 9	5 6	5 7	9 1	9 8	10 1	9 0	7 1
			5 10	5 10	5 8	9 1		10 0	8 10	****
5 7	5 8	5 6	5 8	5 7	5 7	9 3	8 13	10 1	9 8	8

Police,—(Concluded.)

	WEIGHT.								7
Clas ing	ssification accord- to religion, races, &c.	Kheree.	Fyzabad.	Baraich.	Gondah.	Roy Bareilly.	Sultanpoor.	Pertabgurh,	General average.
		St. lbs.	St. Ibs.	St. Ibs.	St. Ibs.	St. lbs.	St. lbs.	St. 1bs.	St. lb
gion.	Christians,	10 0	11 1	10 0	12 0	10 3	9 7	9 4	10 8
According to religion.	Mahomedans,	10 0	8 13	8 6	9 0	8 2	10 9	8 8	9 2
ording	Hindus,	8 8	9 4	8 0	10 0	8 8	10 2	8 6	8 12
Acc	Sikhs,	8 8	9 10	9 12	10 0	8 13	10 0	9 4	9 7
Š.	Hindustanis,	10 0	9 11	7 10	10 0	6 13	10 5	8 8	8 13
nd race	Punjabis,	11 6	8 11	8 0	10 0	8 10	10 8	9 4	9 6
ries an	Affghans,		8 10	•••		8 10			9 5
to countries and races.	From Western Himalayas, From Eastern			8 0				•••	8 0
According	Himalayas,) Bengalis,			8 0					8 6
Acco	From Mahrata countries,								9 8
- - - -	Brahmins,	8 8	9 12	8 6	10 0	7 12	10 6	8 6	9 1
ing to caste.	Rajputs,	8 8	10 8	8 8	10 0	8 12	10 5	8 2	9 3
Ŧ\	Lower castes,					•••	10 0	8 2	9 3
enera	ll Average,	9, 9	9 9	8 7	10 2	8 7	10 3	8 11	9 2

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Religion, Races and Classes of the Native Officers and Men of the Army Attached to the Province of Oudh, on the Last Day of the Year 1869.

	Classifica	tion acco	ording to	race, &c.		Avorage one	arvenage age.	Augusta haisht	angran agaman	A woma co mojeth	with the second
						Y.	м.	F.	ı.	s.	lb.
3	Mahomedans,					32	4	5	7	9	3
cording religion.	Hindus,			•••		31	1	5	6	8	12
According to religion.	Sikhs,	***	•••	•••		34	6	5	7	9	13
Ă	Christians,	•••	•••			30	0	5	6	8	4
16S	Hindustanis,					29	10	5	5	8	9
According to countries and Races.	Panjabis,					34	1	5	7	9	11
o co	Affghans,					30	11	5	7	9	12
d b	Western Hime	ılayas,				39	0	5	10	11	13
2010 18	Eastern d	o . ,	·			26	6	5	4	8	7
8	Bundelahs.	•••	•••			27	0	อั	6	8	9
<u>50</u>	Brahmins,	•••	•••			32	s	5	7	8	12
to easte.	Rajputs,					32	3	5	7	8	11
easte.	Ahirs,				<u></u>	28	2	5	7	8	10
to	Jats,	•••	•••			29	9	5	9	8	3
	Other castes,					29	2	5	6	8	7
C	łeneral average					31	1	5	6	9	9

The following Analysis of character is given in the Administration Report. Nahomedans.—As a rule are crafty and untruthful, fanatical on matters of religion. Time servers and prone to penetrate into the intentions of their Rulers. These men have no confidence in Christians, are extravagant in their habits, and, as a rule dirty and immoral. Sikhs. Are more self-contained and under control, persevering and enduring, well accustomed to discipline, brave and good soldiers, but have not the fire of the Afghans; are strong and well built, wear their hair uneut and \$Aghhans.\$—Are impretuous, irregular, equally given to excess, unfettered by caste prejudices. \$Afghans.\$—Are impretuous, irregular, equally given to excess, unfettered by caste prejudices, spending moneyistic getting it. *Hindustant Mahomedans.*—Are demure and quiet, very courteous to superiors, have neither the dash of the Affghans nor the endurance of the Sikhs, are good horsemen, not wanting in courage or good soldierly qualities, are usually bigoted. *Brahmins.*—Bigoted as a class, smooth tongued, but decoliful, patient to a degree, and enduring to gain an end. Some considerable courage, trustworthy (under autherity) in money matters, Are much the same as Sikhs, though not strictly belonging to that religion, are quite devoid of men to counteract the influence of Hindustani Brahmins. *Rejnuts.*—Are orquite devoid of men to counteract the influence of Hindustani Brahmins. *Rejnuts.*—Are goulet men, well conducted, willing to serve, make very good soldiers, have some caste prejudices, but not many. *Ahirs.*—Clean and simple minded men, more trustworthy than either the Rajput or Brahmin, less bigoted and far more trusting, consequently more faithful soldiers. *Jars.* Are rough, raw countrymen from the North-Western Provinces, a sort of Indian, free of all caste tranuals.

The following is an estimate, but not guaranteed as reliable of the acreage under the various crops specified:—

1,331,396 acres produced rice. 1,775,119 , , , wheat. 4,594,990 , , , other food grains.	9,234 acres produced 11,631 " " 49,805 " "	indigo. fibres. tobacco. tea.
140,074 ", " oil seeds. 158,859 ", " sugar 25,808 ", " cotton. 31,260 ", " opium.	1,687,799 ", ",	coffee. vegetables.

The following return also is only approximate:-

Cows and Bullocks, 3,065,449	Pigs,	301,071
Horses 13.424	Carts,	41.752
Ponies, 68,237	Ploughs,	919,289
Donkeys, 46,291	Boats	1,050
Sheep and Goats, 804,492		

The Mahommedan part of the population is the most numerous and powerful in the central districts of Lucknow and Barabunkee. Their settlements there were mostly effected in the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries, and they have generally continued to hold the lands they first acquired. Of the 55 talukdars of these two districts, 34 are Mahommedans; 23 belong to Barabunkee and 11 to Lucknow. The first Mahommedan invasion of this province took place above 800 years ago, when Sayad Salar Masa'ud, a relative of the great Mahmud of Ghuzni, fought his way into Oudh at the head of a large army. The history of his invasion, his first success and his final defeat and death at Baraich are told in the Mirat-Masa'udi. Of the whole native population of 11,198,095 so many as 6,542,870, or 58'4 per cent., are agricultural and 4,655,225, or 41'6 per cent., non-agricultural.

The returns of age show the same abnormal excess of children as compared with Europe, which prevails in other provinces. Mr. Williams is, however, of opinion, that the proportion of 64 per cent. of adults to 36 per cent. of children under 12, as revealed by Indian enumerations, is as nearly as possible correct. The proportion of the sexes is 51.8 males to 48.2 females of all ages as against 53.6 to 46.4 in the North-Western Provinces. The only district in Oudh where in the total population the females exceed the males is Roy Bareilly. Probably this is owing to the absence of large numbers of men of the higher castes with their regiments, either in the army or the police. This district was for a long period the principal recruiting ground of the Bengal Army. The same remarks apply to Sultanpore and Pertabgurh, and to a less extent to Fyzabad, and these are all districts in which the proportion of females is unusually high. Oudh contains 451 persons to a village against 334 in the North-Western Provinces. The average area in acres per village varies

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from 414.5 in Fyzabad to 1097.5 in waste Kheree. For each cultivated acre there are 1.45 inhabitants in Oudh against 1.24 in the North-Western Provinces with Kumaon. The number of agriculturists in Oudh is 6,542,870, and the number of adult male agriculturists is 2,119,295. These men cultivate 7,971,293 acres. In Oudh there are 3.7 acres to each agricultural male adult against 4.04 in the adjoining provinces. On the area actually under the regular settlement during the whole of 1868-69, the average rate per cultivated acre reached the high figure of Rs. 2-0-8 and in the Lucknow district, Rs. 2-9-7.

Turning to religion and caste, we find the returns of Christians unreliable. Native Christians and Eurasians seem generally to have returned themselves as Europeans. The

higher castes of Mahomedans are thus classified:

Saved 51.679	Pathan, Kandhan, Robil-
Shaikh, Milki, Malik, Ku.	la 191,880
raishi 166,561	Moguls 26,672

The following are Mahomedan converts from higher castes:-

Bhalesultan	1,699	Rajpoot 6,775
Khanzada	2,093	Mewatee 2,140

The rest are returned as belonging to no fewer than 36 lower castes of Mahomedans. The higher castes of Hindoos are thus given:—

Brahmin 1,397,808 Bengali 128	Kashmiri 219 Marwari 74
Jat 10,845	Punjabi 93
Jain, 56	Sikh 4,752
Kshatriya 662,946	Saraok 4
Kyath 148,923	Vaishya 241,460
Khatri 13,374	[18일] [1] 그는 아이 아이 아이아 아름다면서

Of the lower Hindoo castes the most numerous are these:-

Aheers 1	,167,499	Kahars	288,263
Bhunyas	143,362	Korees	360,173
Bhats	63,000	Kurmees	764,422
Barheire	134,844	Lohars	122,573
Chumars 1	,030,467	Lodhas	350,907
Dhobees	161,004	Malees	107,732
Parsees	649,741	Muraos	406,868
Telees	213,999	Naos	220,759

Eleven aboriginal castes are entered varying from 14,925 Domes and 13,093 Nats to 30 Paharees. Thirty orders of religious mendicants are given. Of these the most numerous are the Goshamis 40,999; Jogies, 8,642; Bairagies, 6,230 and Sadhus, 9,923. There were 3 Arabs, 90 Abyssinian negroes, 150 Irakees, 185

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The Indi Offi Jews, 29 Persians and 10 Turks, and there were 18,848 travellers when the census was taken.

The people of Oudh follow 125 occupations thus classified according to Dr. Farr's system. Only adult males are entered and the few women who have occupations, as midwives nurses, dancing-girls and corn-grinders. Hence Order 4 is omitted, as comprising the "domestic" class:—

Name and number of class.	Name and number of order.	Numbers composing it.
Professional, {	Government servants, Engaged in defence of the country, Learned professions,	64,790 72,126 26,137
	Total, 3,	163,063
II	5. Engaged in entertaining and performing personal offices for men,	224,864
	Total, 1,	224,864
Commercial,	6. Persons who buy or sell, keep or lend money and goods of various kinds, &c., 7. Engaged with conveyance of men, animals and goods,	47,261 34,171
	Total, 2,	81,432
Agricultural,	8. Persons possessing or working the lands, &c 9. Persons engaged about animals,	2,165,541 47,837
	Total, 2,	2,213,378
Industrial, V	10. Arts and mechanics, 11. Textile and fabrics and dress, 12. Food and drink, 13. Dealers in animals, 14. Dealers in vegetable substances, 15. Dealers in mineral substances, 16. Dealers in mineral substances, 17. 18.	35,937 131,733 139,866 21,806 51,901 70,802
	Total, 6,	452,045
Indefinite and non-productive,	16. Labourers, 17. Persons of rank or property not returned under any office or occupation, 18. Persons supported by the community and of no specified occupation,	428,215 1,816 83,842
	Total, 3,	513,873
	GRAND TOTAL, 17	3,648,655

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The Central Provinces, under a Chief Commissioner, extend from the 18th to the 24th degree of North Latitude, and from the 76th to the 86th parallel of East Longitude. They are bounded on the north by the Independent States of Bundelkund, of which the principal are Tehree and Punnah; on the west and

north-west by the British district of Chundevree, Lullutpore (belonging to the North-Western Provinces), by the Bhopal State, by Sindia's dominions, by Berar and by the Nizam's dominions; on the south and south-east by the Nizam's dominions, and by the Madras district of Rajahmundry; on the east by the Jeypore State under Madras jurisdiction, by those portions of Bengal known as the Tributary Mahals, by the North-West Frontier Agency and by the Rewa State. The survey of the entire tract thus bounded has not been completed. The administrative establishment of the Provinces is composed of 7 civil servants. 40 uncovenanted civil servants and 40 military officers. The provinces contain 18 districts in 4 divisions. The Administration Report for 1869-70 says that the Forest administration has been improved and new elements introduced into the sale of waste lands. During the year the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Jubblepore was opened by the Viceroy, His Excellency during his tour, late in the year, travelled over the Northern road from Jubblepore to Nagpore, and on to the Chanda coal fields, visiting on the way the cotton mart of Hingunghat, and riding across some fifty miles of cotton country. At Googoose, a village on the Wurdah river some fourteen miles west of Chanda, a pit for working the Chanda coal had been sunk. The Viceroy formally opened this pit, which was named the Mayo colliery. At the point where the Mayo pit is sunk 32 feet of coal are found at a depth of about 80 feet from the surface. And the pit is situate in the midst of a patch of 21 square miles, over which these coal seams (30 to 40 feet thick) have been proved to be nearly continuous. This pit struck a 4-foot coal seam at 80 feet below the surface, and again at 95 feet below the surface it came into a bed of coal 33 feet thick. The coal in these two beds is of variable quality, but it was considered that we had found at least 20 feet thickness of good coal. Since the pit has been in working order, galleries have been run into the upper or 4-foot seam, which contained the best coal; and this seam has been found to thicken out to 9 feet as it dips from the outcrop. The Googoose coal pit is now in thorough working order; it is rivetted with masonry wherever the sides were insecure and is fitted with guiding rods and two cages. A large gin, worked by hand power, can raise from 10 to 15 tons of coal a day. The Administration Report says that there "is now absolutely no possibility of doubt about the continuity of thick coal beds over the Googoose area, which includes 31 square miles of coal bearing rocks. If we estimate the mean thickness of good coal to be 20 feet, this area contains about forty millions of tons

of coal. A Minute was some time ago submitted to the Supreme Government stating the case as far as it was known, and it was recommended that early steps should be taken towards making a railway which could serve the Chanda coal and iron country, the cotton fields of the Wurdah valley, and which might be produced to the navigable head of the Godavery below the Third Barrier. The Supreme Government at once authorised the preparation of surveys and estimates for a railway to the Chanda coal field, and with a recommendation that it should save the Chanda iron mines as well as the coal field. The boring operations were prosecuted vigorously on both sides of the Wurdah river, with the object of finding the westernmost limit of the coal field. where would necessarily be the nearest coal to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Close to Googoose the coal bearing rocks turn across the Wurdah into Berar, and in that Province a number of bore holes were put down which proved a coal area said to contain at least 480 million tons of good coal. Westwards of Googoose the coal field reappears on the Chanda side of the Wurdah river at the village of Teylwassa, and here at the bore hole, was proved 44 feet of coal at a depth of 60 feet from the surface. Further west again a bore hole (No. 20 on the map) proved 50½ feet of coal 75 feet below the surface at the village of Majree. Bore holes were put down at Nundoree to the north-west of Majree, but they hit upon a trap dyke which appears to run up north from the Wurdah river. At present the steam borer is putting down a hole at Wurrora; the hole is now 260 feet deep and is still in the coal bearing sandstone. Majree so far is the nearest point to the railway at which thick coal has been actually proved. The bore holes at Majree and Teylwassa and the general appearance of the rocks warrant a belief that there are thick coal beds between these two places, and the field between Teylwassa and Majree is more than twice the size of the Googoose field. The exact distance of Majree from the nearest station on the Great Indian Peninsula Kailway is 54 miles vid the cotton mart of Hingunghat. Iron ores are found both in Chanda and in Berar very close to the coal; but these ores are not very rich. The richest known in all this part of the country is at the village of Lohara, some 50 miles north-east of Chanda. The ore is a rich hematite, and the Chemical Examiner, Bombay, found it to contain 67 per cent. of metallic iron. When it is remembered that the richest of the Swedish ores contains only 73 per cent. of metallic iron, it will appear that the Lohara hematite is an extremely rich and valuable ore. Lohara appears to be at least 30 miles distant from the nearest point in the possible coal bearing area.

As soon as the open season begins, from 50 to 100 tons of coal raised from the Mayo colliery are to be carted every month to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and delivered at Sindhee at the rate of Rs. 24 per ton. Even with this high charge of carting, the coal will cost little more than half the price of English coal at Sindhee. Very recently coal was discovered at Wurrora. It was first struck in a bore-hole half a mile from where the steam borer was working. The first coal was reached 102 feet below the surface, and Mr. Fryar wrote from Wurrora on the 6th September,-" yesterday and to-day we passed through 9 feet more of clean coal at the hand boring here, so now we have a total thickness of 21 feet of coal and are not yet through it." Mr. Fryar considers that there is no doubt of coal at Majree and Teylwassa. Other borings are being put down to east and north of the hole which has struck coal. If the coal beds are shown to be constant a pit will be sunk for the supply of the railway at Wurrora, as Wurrora is only 47 miles from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, or about 26

miles nearer than the Mayo colliery at Googoose.

A number of assays have been made of specimens of coal brought up by boring tools from bore holes in the Chanda district. The average of 31 specimens brought up from the Googoose bore hole gave 44.5 per cent. of fixed carbon; the average of 43 specimens from the Teylwassa bore hole yielded 443 per cent. of fixed carbon. Mr. Juland Danvers considers that the effective power of coal may be taken to vary directly as the amount of fixed carbon they contain; and he notes that the average of 74 assays of Bengal coal yielded 52 per cent. of fixed carbon. During the open season of 1870 the coal outcrops in the Husdoo valley near Korbah, in the Belaspore district, were visited by Mr. W. T. Blanford of the Geological Survey. Coal seems 50 feet thick were seen by Mr. Blanford, who considers that the total thickness of the coal at the spot he examined is probably about 75 feet; much of this is believed to be good coal. It is expected that the Husdoo coal beds will prove to be thicker and perhaps of better quality than the majority of the Chanda coal seams. Colonel Haig has raised a small amount of coal from an outcrop on the Godavery river, some 15 miles above Doomagoodiem (the First Barrier works). The seam was of good workable thickness. In February 1870 Mr. W. T. Blanford examined a vein of galena, discovered by Mr. Smart at a place named Chicholee on the Eastern road, 70 miles west of Raepore. He found a distinct metallic lode, but he did not consider that the quantity of lead ore in the exposed part of the metallic vein would repay working.

The Indi Off The following table shows the area of land surveyed and settled:—

The Survey and Settlement.

SURVEY.

Area	previou in n	asly su tiles.	rveyed	Cos	t per	mile.	Surv	eyed d	uring the year, with cost per mile.
Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	By village.	By fields.	Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Вечепие.	Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue.
•••	24,186	40,443			•••	R. A. P. 44 4 9			5,389 square miles, at a cost of Rs. 45-4-1 per square mile.

Settlement.

Nature of Settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual Revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of Settlement.	Remarks.
Settled in perpetuity		Rs		
Settled for 30 years or up- wards	27,063	45,81,309	30th June 1897.	
Do. for 10-years and under 30	26,213	12,02,944	39th June 1888.	
Do. under 10 years	1,432	9,597	1874.	Zemindaree wastes set- tled for 3 years.
Do. in progress				
Total	54,708	57,93,850		Exclusive of Feuda- tory States.
Settlements previously made, including full record of rights	•••••		#•••	ov. J. Sauces.
Do without such record	.		•••••	
Settlement during the year. { Detailed Summary	4,200	, 85,406		Extension of present summary Settlement of the Sumbulpore dis- trict.

Cunt	Irnigated.	Dy Government Works. By Government Works. By pairate in- dividuals.		Nagpore 9,652 Dhundara 12,620 Chanda 11,666 Wurdah 3,428	: : : : e	Seonee 66,677 Mundla 1,441 Battool 14,750	Hoshungabad 6.889 Chindwara 6.889 Nursingpore 7,559 Ninar 350 7,488	Raepore	Товы 350 551 464 11
CULTIVATED.		Dairrigated.		936,598 897,779 486,908 755,243	212,034 727,534 578,245 448,161	555,711 359,267 626,304	889,421 451,736 545,823 309,658	1,995,639 864,721 33,438	11.584.220
		алноп		946,250 820,399 678,574 758,671	213,627 729,836 585,158 449,745	622,388 360,708 641,054	891,587 458,635 558,473 317,446	2,003,063 1,060,882 44,538	12,136,034
Þ		Grazing lands.		112,204 30,845 312,983 20,782	468,840 3,964 231,363 177,171	177,827	279,619 286,053 	:::::	21,01,759
Омсегтиатер,	Culturable.			301,024 551,073 2,410,492 273,797	112,538 639,940 512,994 210,723	359,220 737,752 548,871	235,758 270,276 175,006 223,564	2,688,580 1,176,559 56,478	11,484,645
Unculturable waste.				587,423 613,425 1,090,917 230,326	110,983 465,478 330,005 370,238	430,499 380,948 307,353	271,410 257,895 289,445 161,718	1,381,733 2,243,438 86,816	9,590,051
	•pəs	reser rear reses		1,946,907 2,015,742 4,492,966 1,283,576	905,988 1,839,218 1,659,520 1,207,877	1,412,107 1,479,516 1,675,105	1,658,374 1,272,859 1,017,924 702,728	6,073,376 4,480,874 187,832	85,812,489
		Gross amount.	Bs.	8,11,742 4,09,316 9,27,251 4,85,226	70,662 5.46,613 4,38,741 2,63,378	2,20,306 63,772 1,90,392	4,87,469 1,97,858 4,13,103 1,73,573	5,44,144 2,68,811 31,493	57,93,850
ASSESSMENT	uo	Rate per acre cultivation,	Rs. A. P.	0 13 8 0 8 0 0 5 4 0 10 2	0 12 0 0 11 0 0 11 9	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 5 & 8 \\ 0 & 2 & 10 \\ 0 & 4 & 7 \end{array}$	0 7 10 0 6 10 0 11 11 0 10 4	0 4 4 0 77 0 11 3	0 7 7
MENT.	Rate per acre on culturable land.	Rate per acre culturable lar	Rs. A. P.	0 9 5 0 4 9 0 1 1 0 7 6	0 3 6 0 5 5 0 5 5 0 5 5	0 8 7 0 0 II 0 2 6	0 6 2 0 4 4 0 9 1 0 10 2	0 1 10 0 1 9 0 5 0	0 8 10
	-19S	Rate per sere total srea of themelt	Bs. A. P.	0 6 7 0 0 10 0 0 0	0 0 0 1 4 4 8 2 6 1 9	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 4 9 0 2 6 0 6 6 0 3 11	0 0 0	0 2 7

		INHA Hot	SES.			Popul	TION.		
DISTRICTS.		Number of masonry dwell-ings.	Ditto of all other kinds,	Men.	Women,	Chil	Female.	Total.	Number per square mile.
	A set								
Nagpore	•••	52,114	99,900	220,258	202,537	115,188	101,358	639,341	17
Bhundara	•••	469	123,031	176,081	187,954	128,850	115,595	608,480	15
Chanda	***	664	113,417	160,343	172,646	108,220	96,086	537,295	5
Wurdah	•••	12,845	65,064	110,611	110,965	64,174	57,735	343,485	144
Balaghat	•••	5 5	33,978	48,399	51,223	37,334	33,978	170,934	68
Jubbulpore		2,175	155,793	193,244	183,465	118,556	103,952	599,217	153
Saugor	•	76,189	36,994	159,606	147,975	100,728	90,333	498,642	12
Dumoh		21,005	42,886	91,793	87,057	56,211	48,564	283,625	101
Seonee			91,836	124,338	126,726	89,112	81,474	421,650	116
Mundla		134	45,525	58,818	60,140	44,530	39,061	202,549	48
Hoshungabad	•••	3,189	86,265	139,910	129,766	90,779	79,978	440,433	104
Baitool		24	52,669	75,996	55,487	76,500	50,352	258,335	62
Nursingpore	•••	450	66,018	108,012	102,348	67,334	59,102	336,796	176
Chindwara		48	59,164	86,725	89,225	61,693	57,175	294,818	76
Nimar		25,215	14,305	63,829	58,681	36,580	31,471	190,561	70
Raepore		517	164,639	346,466	378,164	320,890	277,142	1,322,662	90
Belaspore		37	138,587	211,128	215,191	188,378	165,806	780,503	101
Sumbulpore		57	159,460	221,018	234,099	185,652	171,579	812,348	50
Upper Godavery	•••	175	40,911	86,331	85,534	77,528	74,971	324,364	22
Grand Total		194,862		2,682,906	 2,679,183	1,968,237	1,735,712	9,066,038	79

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lation.

		CLAS	SIFICATION	of Popu	LAT	ion.		Occu	PATION.	
Cl	hristi:	ens.			Ī					es.
Europeans.	East Indians.	Natives.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Farsees.	Bhudists and Jains,	Aborigines,	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists,	Prevailing languages.
				10.0						*
2,462	(A)	(B)	570,282	27,409	28	6,010	33,150	276,457	362,884	m o
12	16	96	498,971	12,134		1,364	95,887	193,910	414,570	m
23	25	49	361,074	9,447		1.86	163,491	252,771	284,524	mgt
64	48	•••	288,115	12,782	8	•••	42,468	186,179	157,306	m g
2			143,917	2, 098		12	24,905	52,791	118,143	m h
1,018	77	330	409,021	27,049	-1	•••	161,718	388,844	210,373	h
884	153	•••	389,227	21,129	E	13,135	74,109	208,614	290,028	hn
13	6	•••	232,555	8,335		191	42,525	149,529	134,096	h o
46	55	. 10	265,350	16,956	1(***	139,223	273,245	148,405	h o
8	3	***	93,452	1,464			107,622	136,640	65,909	o h
101	190	47	331,647	21,586	1	107	86,750	211,738	228,695	o h m
6	14	***	163,231	4,357		•••	90,727	160,649	97,686	hgr
62		•••	271,761	11,487			53,485	156,952	179,844	goı
49	3	123	170,694	9,931		(B)	114,018	163,537	131,281	h m
63	127	6	137,247	18,279	3	(B)	34,805	41,722	148,839	m h
52	11	189	1,102,029	15,158	- 1		205,223	720,348	602,314	c h
3	3		628,704	9,035			142,758	554,949	225,554	ho
47	(A)	16	666,960	2,567			142,758	497,774	314,574	u h
16	25	156	202,736	1,900		•••	119,531	169,600	1 54,764	otk
4,931	756	1,022	6,929,973	233,103	95	21,005	1,875,153	4,796,249	4,269,789	
			w.							

(A).-Included among Europeans. (B).-Included among Hindoos.

VOL. XV., PART L

^{*} m Mahratti, o Oordoo, h Hindee, g Gondi, t Telugoo, c Chutteesghurhee, n Nimaree, n Uryah, k Koya.

Area cultivated and uncultivated, and communications.

			To	tal area i	Total area in square miles.	miles.	Unappr wa.	propriated cult waste, in acres.	Unappropriated culturable waste, in acres.	Comi	nunica	Communications, mileage of-	milea	-jo eg
					Waste.			Suțin	10 98	gn i n bus	N N	Made roads.	ds.	_
Principal geographical divisions of territory.	l divisions o	of territory.	-Cultivated.	Culturable.	Uneulturable.	LatoT.	Remaining last year	Sold or granted d	Remaining at clos year.	Water—distingulsi arevizable rivers alanso	sanio ta	nd Class.	rd Class.	absorliss
PRITISH POSSESSIONS.	SSESSIONS.			_	_						r	3	g	I
ns-Nerbudda dis-	Saugor	•	1,006	1,770	1,229	4,005	442,391	:	442,391					
) sagara	, Dumoh	•	7.87	757	1,306	2,800	547,184	1,586	545,598		: :	: %	.:.	
Nerbudda, valley dis-	Jubbulpore Nursingpore Hoshungabad		1,400 894 1,401 496	1,230 312 802 1,004	1,288 710 2,019 1,200	8,918 1,916 4,222 2,700	278,284 119,250 1,024,790 864,832	91,673 1,611 21,906 8,900	186,611 117,639 1,002,884 855,932	$\frac{224(a)}{150(b)}$		303	 100	66 70 163 75
Sautpoora hill dis- tricts S tricts S	Mundla Balaghat Seonee Chindwara . Baitool		622 341 1,069 960 1,040	2,464 541 770 651 1,359	1,633 1,726 1,770 2,241 1,719	4.719 2,608 3,609 4,852 4,118	1,449,592 177,032 468,202 468,145 613,031	19,958 3,418 8,090 1,748	1,429,634 177,632 465,784 465,655 611,288	99(c) 120(d)		::848	:::4	
Nagpore plain dis-{N tricts, in valleys of Wur G dah and Wyngunga (W	(Nagpore Bhundara (Chanda (Wurdah		1,800 1,281 1,091 1,292	759 1,132 5,099 558	1,175 1,509 8,510 529	3,734 3,922 9,700 2,379	89,743 330,061 719,232 109,019	 655 975 468	89,743 329,406 718,257 108,551	245(e) 194(f)	1,11	174 58 47 74	## : :	2 1 2
Chutteesgurh dis- (Baepore triets (Belespor	fRaepore		3,188	4,409	4,439	12,036	872.303	:	879.208					F

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umbalpore district on the Mahanuddy pper Godavery district		2,520	1080	600	4,200	349,424		329,571	90(g) 895(h)	1:	· :			
Total British		23,08S	27,504	53,490	84,162	9,339,206	176,097	9,154,109	1,542		(1,053 1	940]	445	
NATIVE STATES.										1		╁	Π	
	:	316	3,141	9,605	13,069		i	!	:	·	:			
Raegurh-Burgurh Sarungurh	: : :	686 400	338	800 75	86.5 80.5 80.5 80.5 80.5 80.5 80.5 80.5 80		: !		: :	::	::	::	11	
Fatha Sonepore Rehracole	::	1,680 600 600 600	205 125	615 275	1,000		: : :		50(9)	: : :	:::	:::	111	
		1,500	250	750	2,500		::		::	; ;	::	::	: ;	
	ىہ:	176	172	539	887		: :		::	::	::			
Kakeir Khyragurh	. : :	154 451	445	153	623		: ;		: :	: :	: :	: :	; ;	
Nandgaon Makral	::	104	303 53	155 58	905 215		:::		:::	:::	111	::=	111	
Total Native States		8,573	5,587	13,577	28,037		:		20	1 :	1:	1=	T :	
Grand Total	:	91,961	171,68	47,067	112,199	9,330,206	176,097	9,154,109	1,592	门	1,033 11057	[8]	449	

(a) During rains by Nerbudda, Boodhye, Shukur, and Shere; (b) by Nerbudda, Towa, Denwa and Gunjal; (c) by Baugunga, Bagh, Dee, and Sone; (d) by Mahanddy; (d) by Godavery and Pranheita.

(g) by Mahanddy; (g) by Godavery and Pranheita.

Norm.—The difference between the "total area" as shown in 1868-69 and in 1899-70 in the Chanda, Racpore and Belaspore districts, is caused by the former figures having been only estimates, while the latter are taken from the Settlement Reports submitted during the year.

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The last census, taken in 1866, showed that in the whole of the Central Provinces there are 29,223 inhabited villages, and the average number of inhabitants to each village is 212 persons. Besides the villages there are 712 towns containing from 1,000 to 5,000 souls; there are 31 towns containing from 5,000 to 10,000 souls; there are 8 towns containing from 10,000 to 50,000 souls; and there are three cities containing over 50,000 inhabitants. The number of males of all ages (exclusive of feudatory chiefships) was to the number of females of all ages as 4,100,190 to 3,910,679 or as 51.2 to 48.8. But the number of adults was almost the same for both sexes, being 2,405,662 male to 2,408,340 female adults. Male infants under 14 years of age are to female infants as 53 to 47. The proportion of sexes was 100 males to 95.4 females. The numerical disproportion between the sexes is very much smaller in these Provinces than it has been found to be in Northern India. probable that the equality between the numbers of male and female adults in the Central Provinces may account for the comparative infrequency of such crimes as "abduction of women," " adultery" and the like. In the returns of castes and professions, females and infants are entered as of the same calling as the head of the family:-

Hindoos	
Mahomedana	6,864,770
Gonds and other hill or aboriginal tribes	237.962
and anoriginal tribes	1 005 000

Besides the above, there were 6,026 Europeans and Eurasians and 90 Parsees in the whole of the Central Provinces. The Mussulmans are an insignificant part of the population; they are distributed over all the districts, and they congregate chiefly in cities and towns. Among Hindoos the following are the most important agricultural clans;

Rajpoots,	numbering				
Konbees		•	••	***	2.41,748
Teylees	29			***	6,76,270
Lodhees				•••	4 90,606
Chumars	,, ,,			***	2,34,767
Korees	,,	•		***	5,18.389
Powers	95			•••	1,39,776
Ooriyas	77	•			91,586
		••			. 2.145

Of the whole population 4,879,431 are agricultural, 155,740 being landholders; 3,750,457 tenants; 795,805 farm servants and 177,429 other agriculturists. The remaining commercial and mechanical classes are:—

€oolies		949,867	Bankers		52,405
Servants	•••	537,564	Oilsellers		50.350
Weavers		414,124	Goldsmiths		48,590
Shoemakers		122,148	Washermen		47.855
Barbers		79,945	Potters	•••	47,097
Iron-workers		79,491	Carriers (Brinjarees)		41,823
Cloth and English goods			Masons		14,023
sellers		75,126	Tobacconists		6,767
Grain dealers		70,652	Others		875,775
Carpenters		55,148			

The figures show that 57 per cent. of the population is engaged in agriculture. There seem to be 5½ inhabitants to each of the 1,734,721 houses. Owing to the Mahratta system, under which there was an official establishment in every small "pergunnah" or hundred, the population used to congregate in small towns which our centralized administration is breaking down in many places. The price of cotton, the railway and public works and the increased wealth of the villagers, on the contrary, combine to attract the town population to the country, though, as cotton cheapens, artizans and mechanics are returning to the towns, especially to those near the railway.

BRITISH BURMA.

This Province, under a Chief Commissioner, has an area of 93,879 square miles and a population of 2,395,988 in 3 Divisions containing 13 districts. It extends along the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal from the Chittagong Division of Bengal to the kingdom of Siam in 10° N. Lat. British Burma is geographically divided into four portions: Arakan stretching from the Naf Estuary, which separates the Province from Chittagong, to Cape Negrais, and consisting of a comparatively narrow strip of country between the sea and a high mountain chain: the valley of the Irrawaddy which, divided from the Sittoung valley by the Pegu Yoma range, unites with it in its southern portion; to the eastward is the chain of hills which forms the watershed between the Sittoung and the Salween rivers, and on the west the Anouk-pek-toung-myeng, literally "the high western range of mountains," sometimes called the Arakan Yoma range: the valley of the Salween: and Tenasserim, a narrow strip, like Arakan, reaching down to the Pakchan stream in 10° N. Lat. and separated from Siam by a lofty chain of hills running from north to south nearly parallel to the coast, at a distance of from 30 to 40 miles inland, but approaching nearer to the sea at its southern extremity.

Arakan, originally a powerful kingdom conquered by the Burmese, and taken from them by the British after the first Burmese war in 1825, and having an area of 18,529 square miles, lies between the Nâf Estuary and Cape Negrais. It is

bounded on the south and west by the Sea, and on the north and east by the high chain of mountains which, forming the eastern boundary of Bengal, trends from the South-eastern extremity of Sylhet and Cachar in a south-westerly direction as far as the Fenny River, and from about the 23rd parallel of North Latitude turns south-east for 360 geographical miles, when turning again to the westward of south it gradually diminish. es both in breadth and elevation till it ends 15 or 16 miles south-east of the rocky promontory of Cape Negrais at Pagoda point, called by the Burmese Hmau-deng. This chain, though of considerable height to the north, (the Blue mountain is sunposed to be 8,000 feet above the sea level) diminishes in altitude as it reaches Arakan, and none of the passes across it in that portion of its length is more than 4,000 feet above the sea; the Aeng pass into the valley of the Irrawaddy is much less. From Combermere Bay, 25 miles south of Akyab, the coast is rugged and rocky, offering few harbours for ships. Kyoukphyoo harbour inside the island of Ramree is safe and easy of approach, and at the mouth of the Gwa river further south there is a fairly sheltered roadstead and an inner harbour easy of access through a channel with two fathoms of water at low tide. The rise and fall of the tide is 7 feet only. The coast is studded with fertile islands the largest of which are Cheduba and Ramree. Owing to the nearness of the range which bounds Arakan, there are no large rivers: the principal ones are the Naf estuary on the extreme west: the Mroo River, an arm of the sea about 40 miles to the eastward and from 3 to 4 miles broad at its mouth and extending more than 50 miles inland; and the Koladan or Arakan River rising somewhere near the Blue Mountain in about 23° N. and which is navigable for 50 odd miles by vessels of 300 or 400 tons burden. On the right bank close to its mouth, is situated Akyab the head quarter Town of the Akyab district and of the Arakan Division, the approach to which, however, is dangerous and difficult. Beyond this the rivers are of but little importance; they are the Talak and the Aeng navigable by boats only, and the Sandoway, the Tounggoop and the Gwa streams, the latter of which alone has any importance owing to its mouth forming a good port of call or haven for steamers or vessels of from 9 to 10 feet draught. The entrance to the Koladan or Arakan River is dangerous for ships of heavy draft: the channel is narrow, not more than 2 miles in breadth, and there are only 31 fathoms of water over the bar at low water springs. There are no lakes properly so called, but there are some small sheets of water, the principal of which are near the old town of Arakan, the capital of the ancient kingdom, formed by bunds placed across different valleys by the former kings, which are now all out of repair and have become marshes rendering that portion of the country very unhealthy. The soil is mainly alluvial, in many places mixed with sand, and the rocks are composed of a dark brown sandstone, black gneiss, and brown and grey clay slate. Towards the southern portion, basalt is plentiful. Except a small quantity of iron and of limestone there are no mineral productions of any value.

The Valley of the Irrawaddy at its lower end unites with the valley of the Sittoung to form an extensive plain stretching from Cape Negrais on the west to Martaban on the east. The watershed between these two streams is the Pegu Yoma range which, running north and south, terminates in low hills at Rangoon. The boundaries of the tract of country which compose these two valleys are the Anouk-pek-toung-myeng on the west, and the Poung-loung range, rising to a height of 7000 feet it is said, on the east. The northern boundary line, which separates the British possessions from the territory of the king of Ava and which is marked by a line of stone pillars, leaves the Arakan hills at a point called "The ever visible peak," and running due east it passes the Irrawaddyat its 50th mile and 43 miles further on the Pegu Yoma range; thence after 33 miles it crosses the Sittoung, and finally loses itself in a desert of mountains 13 or 14 miles further east. The Irrawaddy Valley, which is about 80 miles broad at the frontier line, counting from chain to chain, and is then so rugged that little regular cultivation can be carried on, gradually widens towards its southern extremity, and about 60 or 70 miles south of the frontier the Hills which bound it have receded so far that it becomes a broad flat level plain, highly cultivated and the richest portion of the whole Province. The Irrawaddy rising in about latitude 28° N. and longitude 97° 30' E., flows for 660 miles before reaching the British possessions, and thence its waters roll on for 240 miles to the sea in a S. S. W. direction. As it nears the coast it divides, converting the lower portion of the valley into a network of tidal creeks. A little above Henzadah, about 90 miles inland, it sends off its first branch to the westward which, flowing past Bassein, receives the waters of the Panmawaddee and of the Penglaygalay, and, bifurcating, enters the Bay of Bengal by two main mouths, the Bassein and the Thekkay-thoung Rivers. This branch is navigable for large ships for 30 miles, that is as far as Bassein which is a port of some importance. After passing Henzadah it sends off a small branch to the eastward which joins the Hleing just above Rangoon. The Main River then divides and subdivides till it empties itself into the sea by 10 mouths, the Yuay Dayaybhyoo, Pyamaloo, Pyengazaloo Dalla, Phyapon, Donyan, Thanhteat and China Buckeer Rivers, and the Irrawaddy which is between the Pyengazaloo and Dalla mouths. The waters of the Irrawaddy commence to rise in March and continue to rise till September when, or in October, they commence to fall again, having risen from 37 to 40 feet. It is navigable for steamers as far as Bhamo, 500 miles beyond the British Frontier. The velocity of its waters when the river is full is 5 miles an hour. The Hleing rises close to Prome where it is called the Myitmakat stream and flowing in a southerly direction nearly parallel to the Irrawaddy, it gradually assumes the name of the Hleing, and finally of the Rangoon River, and flows past the town of that name, having received some of the waters of the Irrawaddy through the Nyungdon stream. Just below Rangoon it is joined by the Pegu and Poozoondoung Rivers flowing from the east and north-east, It is navigable for vessels of the largest size for some little distance above Rangoon, but owing to the Hastings shoal formed at the junction of the Pegu, the Poozoondoung and Rangoon Rivers, vessels of more than 6 feet draught cannot come up at low tide. The Pegu and the Poozoondoung Rivers rise close together in the Yoma Range about 58 miles above the town of Pegu, the capital of the ancient Taline kingdom conquered by the Burmese under Alom-pra and which gives its name to all this portion of the country. Here the Pegu River, which is almost dry during the hot season at low tides, is 105 yards broad: in its further course of 60 miles to the Rangoon River it rapidly increases in breadth, but narrowing at its mouth, a bore goes up it, the effects of which are felt at Pegu. The Poozoondoung River which empties itself into the Rangoon River at the same spot as the Pegu River is a much smaller stream, being only 50 yards wide at a distance 35 miles from its mouth. Throughout the whole of the lower portion of the valley the Rivers intercommunicate so much that it is almost impossible to say that they are distinct: the waters of the Irrawaddy are partially poured out through the Rangoon; the Poozoondoung and the Pegu Rivers are connected by many small streams.; and the Rangoon River itself returns some of its waters to the eastern mouth of the Irrawaddy. The Sittoung River rises far north of British territory which it enters just above Toungoo. Here it is narrow, and navigable with difficulty for large boats during the dry season. Below Shwe-gyeen, where it receives the waters of the Shwegyeen River from the east, it gradually and slowly widens till at Sittoung it is half a mile broad. Thence it curves backward and at last flows into the Gulf of Martaban through a funnel-shaped

channel widening so rapidly that it is impossible to tell where the river ends and the gulf begins. Owing to the meeting in this Gulf of the great tidal wave of the Indian ocean, arriving from the south-west, and of other portions which come along the Tenasserim coast from the south-east, a bore with a curling crest 9 feet high sweeps up the Sittoung River, its effect, though broken by the serpentine curve below Sittoung, being felt at Shew-gyeen. The Beeling river rises in the Poungloung hills and flows southward to the sea, entering the gulf between the

Salween and the Sittoung.

The Valley of the Salween is British territory only in its lower portion. The right bank of that river is a wilderness of mountains drained by various streams the most important of which is the Yonzaleen; but lower down, and especially below the Thoungyen River on the east bank, there are large alluvial plains which are drained by the Gyne and the Attaran Rivers. The Salween though a large river is not navigable owing to its rapids. At its mouth is the town of Maulmain, the head quarter town of the district of Amherst and of the Tenasserim Division. The Attaran rises in the chain of hills which forms the boundary between the kingdom of Siam and British Burma, and flows in a South-westerly direction through dense teak forests and an almost uninhabited country. The Gyne, which flows in a somewhat similar direction passes through a more open country, and there are numerous villages on its banks: it is navi-

gable for 180 miles for small boats. Tenasserim is that tract of country lying between 17° and 18° N. latitude along the Eastern side of the Bay of Bengal, and between it and a high chain of Hills about 40 miles inland, and includes the Mergui Archipelago, that is the chain of islands along the coast 15 or 20 miles distant from it. The surface of the country is mountainous, thinly populated and much intersected by streams. Between the sea and the boundary range is another lower one, separated from the higher by the River Tenasserim. The grand range is in some places 5,000 feet high: its breadth at Martaban has never been ascertained, but further south, in the latitude of Tavoy, it appears to be 40 miles wide. whence it gradually narrows to 10 miles, near Mergui. The whole range is covered with pathless jungle, and may be said without exaggeration to be without a human habitation of any kind. The coast is very irregular, and low for some miles inland, consisting of uncultivated mangrove islands, The Tenasserim, which rises in about 16° N. latitude, flows through a valley scarcely broader than its bed to the southward,

Ris

when, after passing the ancient town of Tenasserim which gives its name to the Division, it turns suddenly to the west and empties itself into the sea by two mouths, the northern of which is the easiest navigable for large ships; although in 1825 the cruiser "Thetis" sailed up the southern entrance as far as old Tenasserim. The river is navigable for boats for 100 miles.

Of the total area of the Province or 93,879 square miles, 18,528 are in Arakan, 36,454 in Pegu, which includes the Valley of the Irrawaddy and the whole of the valley of the Sittoung on the right bank of that river; and 38,897 in the Tenasserim Division which includes the left bank of the Sittoung, the southern portion of the left bank of the Salween i. e., the country to the eastward drained by the Gyne and the Attaran, and the Eastern Coast of the Bay of Bengal. Of this total area of 93,879 square miles 3,044 are cultivated. This is a falling off of from 1867-68 when 3,175 miles were under cultivation and this is due to a decrease in Akyab, Bassein, Myanoung and Shwe-gyeen. only 31 per cent. of the total area and 7 per cent. of the culturable area, which is 38,195 square miles. In Pegu alone there are no less than 17,076 square miles of culturable uncultivated waste land, which only requires population to become as fertile as any in the world. The unappropriated culturable waste in acres was 28,212,936, which is more than last year, owing to the smaller area under cultivation, and of this only 10,857 acres were granted during the year. Last year the grants and sales amounted to 44,025 acres out of 20,089,685 or about 0.2 per cent. The largest amount of land was disposed of again this year as last in the Rangoon District, the lower portion of the valley of the Irrawaddy, where there are only 6341 miles of cultivated land and 7,939½ miles of culturable waste. Notwithstanding the comparatively large revenue of the Province there are but 655½ miles of road altogether, of which 124 are first class and 374½ second class.

The three leading events of the year 1869-70 politically were The opening of a good road between the British district of Toungoo, and the more remote countries of Karennee and the Shan States; the establishment of a court at Mandalay for the trial of all civil cases in which British subjects and Burmese and British subjects were concerned, and the establishment of an Assistant Political Agent in the remote town of Bhamo, with the view of re-opening the old commercial route over the Kachyen hills towards western China.

Area, Cultivated and Uncultivated and Communications.

				-	Total area in square miles.	n square n	illes.	Unapprent	Unannronriated Culturable waste	able waste	Communication-Mileage of	cation	-Milea	ge of
	Principal Geographical Divisions of Territory.	ipal Geographical sions of Territory.	ol Divi-		M	Waste.			in Acres.		Waterdistin-	Mad	Mada Roade 1st	tar
Division				Cultiva	Cultura- ble.	Uneultur- able.	TetoT	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year.	navigable Rivers and Canals.	200	2nd and 3rd Class.	d la
10.27	BRITISH POSSESSIONS. Districts.	н Possessic Districts.	NS.									1	61	ಣ
	Akyab	:	:	440	455	6886	10,784	274,731	1,264	273,467	2,000 a	:	¢ι	70
оуи	Ramree	:	:	141	208	3,631	4,080	198,089	2,302	195,787	884 9	:	:	152
	Sandoway	:	•	58	88	3,541	3,667	34,057	528	63,529	130	တ	:	:
	(Rangoon	•	:	6523	7,9213	1,226	9,800	5,786,627	3,955	5,782,672	1,000	8	:	:
	Bassein	:	:	344	770	7,840	8,954	5,494,001	1,422	5,492,579	387 c	:	:	:
•	Myanoung		:	\$88 <u>1</u>	2,9863	7,75	4,150	1,891,965	3,158	1,888,807	170	:	:	;
	Prome	:	•	4231	1,2614	3,8154	5,500	814,559	1,161	813,398	92 d	138	:	:
	[Toungoo	•		58	4,093	8,899	8,050	2,620,160	640	2,619,520	400	:	- <u>-</u>	:
	Amherst		: 1	318	4,917	606'6	15,144	3,167,847	1,960	3,165,887	200	54	4	:
	Tavoy	•	•	88	3,560	8,542	7,200	2,277,639	492	2,277,147	140	24	· ~	
	Mergui	•	i	99	3,000	4,694	7,760	1,919,540	24	1,919,516	178	16	Class not	not
	Shwe-gyeen		:	118	5,772	2,904	8,794	3,696,731	721	3,696,010	200	130)a _	
	T.	Total	•	3,105	85,1123	55.6651	93.883	28.175.946	17 697	98 158 910	6.061	100	8	1 5.7

(a,)-2000 miles rivers and creeks; (a)-884 Sea and Rivers; (c.)-Bassein, Pyemalaw and Dugga Rivers; (d.)-The Irrawaddy from the Frontier to the boundary of Tarophmaw.

3,16,711 1,17,745

1,18,358

86,309 81,174

337

10 64

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16,166 ... 2,720 ... 1,523 ... 1,479

Akyab Myohoung Kyoukphyoo Sandoway Tongoop

4,080 2,667

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Ramree Sandoway Akyab

ARAKAN.

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*						Climate.						Ì	
	-		Bain-fal	Rain-fall in inches.							Rain-fall in inches	inches.	
Places at which Observa- tions taken, and year for which taken.	arva-	danuary to	June to Sep- tember.	October to December.	LeioT	Places tion fc	Places at which Observa- tions taken, and year for which taken.	Observa- nd year aken.		January to	June to Sep- rember.	October to December.	LetoT
Akyab	:	647	1765	8.2	187-16	Thayetmyo Toungoo		1 1	: :	6.40	20.50	6.30	33-20 46-90
Sandoway		4-40	178-55		191-50	Maulmain Tavoy		: :	: :	14·10	165-95	09-61	189-85
Rangoon	; ;	8.09	72-11	8:94	89:14	Mergui		:	:	21.30	130-20	13.50	165.00
Su	i	3.28	26-34	91-9	35.78	Shwe-gyeen		:	:	14-45	160-20	8.45	183·10
Prome	:	4.40	23-50	0849	34.00	General average		:	<u> </u>	9-24	107-78	9.17	116-33
	1			Civil I	Divisions of	of British	1 1	Territory.					
	Isi -dr	•ao						oour			elals	REV	Revenue.
Vames of Commission of Sames of Sames of Experience of Sames of Experience of Sames of Experience of Sames of S	Number of Judie and Revenue Su Divisions.	lim eraupa ni serA	Population.	Chies Popr	Ohief Towns with Population.	No. of villages.	Revenue Judge	rates of all sor	from Court. Average of do.	ио. от Ройсе.	Total cost of offi	Land.	Gross.
Akeah	G	10,782	264,822	Akyab	16,166	1,757	12	13 4	40 25	514	2,82,392	5,45,189	13,10,233

3,716	57,29,661	11,84,641	9,85,500	8,03,255	1,52,036	10,97,085 1,98,501 1,33,882 2,52,634	122,85,500
684	8,30,168	3,57,694	3,89,336	2,84,574	82,671	8,58,986 91,879 53,503 52,377	31,64,804
34,104	2,17,596	1,51,872	1,56,141	1,73,447	50,112	1,72,210 60,622 87,240 1,24,154	16,76,873
116	442	351	585 5	1,230	287	821 230 239 522	5,703
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171	1,532	1,552	2,288	. 2 388 383	673	555 193 182 711	18,212
given §	96,942 4,357 4,220	20,111 5,640 6,372 4,824 g 3,606 g 2,611	14,624 8,637 6,074 4,597 3,015 8,950	24,616 10,439 8,607 5,885 2,987	609'6	71,534 14,509 9,488 7,183	3,70,071
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Dalekmay	Rangoon Yandoon Pegu	Bassein 20,111 Lamyethns 5,640 Parkana 6,872 Yargree 6,872 Nga-thain-khyoung 3,606 Doungyee Doungyee 2,611	Henzada Kyangheen Myanoung Zaloon Kanoung	Prome Shwe-domg Thyetmyo Poungday Padoung	Toungoo	Maulmain Tavoy Mergui Shwe-gyeen	
6,977	361,437	300,011	423,998	368,802	79,257	234,681 69,784 43,753 133,804	2,463,484
8,000	008'6	8,954	4,150	5,500	8,050	15,144 7,200 7,760 8,794	98,881
-	9	.	18	29	20	SI 470 00	122
: :	•	:	•	•	:	:::::	<u> </u>
Northern Arakan	Rangoon	Bassein	Myanoung	Prome	Toungoo	Amherst Tavoy Mergui Shwe-Gyeen	Total
		•	Bedr			TENAS.	

Population

				1	NHABITE	D House	s.			Don			pulati
	on.			-			- -				ULATION		
	Name of Division.) ISTRI	o t.	Number of Masonry dwel-	other					Chi	ldren un 12 years.	der	e mile.
	Name o			of Mas	of all								per Square mile.
-				Number	Number kinds.	Total.	Men.	Womon	. OZHOHI	Malo.	Female.	Total.	Number pe
ني ا	ll N	yab rth	 ern	4	1 58,42	58,40	38 77,2	19 69,	170	62,29		i –	<u> </u>
ARAKAN.	AI Day	nszi.s'	•••		0 2,04	4 2,04	4 2,40	3 2,1	47	1,48	4 99	03 6,97	
A	11	uree doway			25,74		9 36,75	39,2	93	28,72	5 24,37	3 129,11	8 38.8
	Gau	uoway	***		10,44	6 10,44	6 18,62	2 13,1	19	10,88	9,40	6 47,04	0 12-1
		Tota	il	41	96,666	96,70	129,98	1 124,0	29 1	03,336	90,61	1 447,95	7 24.04
	Ran		"	576	76,886	77,462	117,79	95,6	30	74,105	73,900	361,437	37.
PEGU.	Bass		"	36	64,438	64,474	85,85	85,60)2	39,306	59,748	300,011	
PE	Pron	noung	"	6	81,067	81,073	136,294	138,58	4 7	5,603	73,517	423,998	102.
	Toun			196	84,719	84,915	108,472	110,47	5 7	6,918	72,937	368,802	67-
		800	" _	9	19,853	19,862	22,187	21,96	5 1	7,980	17,125	79,257	10-
		Total.		823	326,963	327,786	470,104	452,256	31:	3,912	297,233	1,533,505	42.
CIDE.	Amh		••	234	36,545	36,779	78,980	53,984	51	,960	49,757	234,681	15.48
TENASSERIM.	Tavoy		••	1	12,307	12,308	17,399	20,467	16	3,969	14,949	69,784	9.69
TE	Mergu		•[-	1	7,897	7,898	12,420	12,052	10	,220	9,061	43,753	5.63
	Shwe-	Gyeen	-	0	27,042	27,042	32,709	33,527	33	,100	34,46 8	133,804	15.21
		Total.		36	83,791	84,027	141,508	120,030	112	,249	108,235	482,022	12:68
	Grand of Burn	Britis	h.	100	507,420	508,520	741,593	696,315	529,	497	496,079	2,463,484	78:72

for 1869.

		CLASSI	FICATIO	N OF P	PUL	ATION.		Occur	ATION.		tion
European.	East Indian and cother mixed sir classes.	Natives,	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.	Prevailing language.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.
	O	0	85,956	19,375	10	188,826	20,997	⊲ 37,554	227,268		
268 0	0	0	0	75,575	0	38	6,932		known	English Burmese, Hindoos tanee and Bengali	E. 2,458 I. 2,966 E. 0 I. 907
3	28	0	246	3,429	0	116,963	8,449	17,567	111,551	h Bura	E. 1,161 I. 170
4	11	1	48	1,826	0	40,793	4,357	9,442	37,598	Englisl doos ta	E. 838 I. 577
275	39	1	35,650	24,637	0	346,620	40,735	64,563	376,417		E. 4,457 I. 4,620
1,276	1,098	1,696	9,040	4,425	158	976,989	66,760	41,508	76,288		E. 15,541 I. 16,919
68	99	19,160	955	1,676	15	184,478	93,560	33,010	267,001		E. 1,611 I. 3,205
15	92	4,245	948	774	2	355,895	62,027	63,452	360,546	Burmes e.	E. 17,843 I. 31,510
59	27	177	2,396	1,996	21	338,341	25,785	59,103	28,520	B	E. 6,181 I, 8,906
8	35	151	507	1,152	11	60,976	16,417	Not	given		E.1,546 I. 3,526
1,426	1,351	25,429	13,846	10,023	202	1,316,679	264,549	197,073	732,355		E.42,722 I. 64,066
112	1,292	1,825	20,815	15,823	43	0	194,766	26,318	17,070	aren, lugoo	E. 17,698 L. 19,752
2	58	0	448	520	0	0	68,756	20,500	49,284	Taling, Karen Famil, Telugoc Bengali.	E. 418 I. 310
10	133	0	100	2,190	0	0	41,311	7,345	36,4 08	se, Tal 3, Tan nd Ber	E. 168 I. 311
7	25	0	415	71	1	0	138,285	19,276	114,528	Burmese, Taling, Karen, Chinese, Tamil, Telugoo and Bengali.	E. 35 L. 857
131	1,508	1,825	21,787	18,609	44	0	438,118	73,439	217,290		E. 18,319 I.21,230
1,832	2 898	27,255	71,280	53,269	216	1,663,299	743,402	335,075	1,326,062		E. 65,498 1,89,916

1.—Crops cultivated, in acres,

												tching palm.)	
Names of I trict.)1S+	Bice.	Oil Seeds.	Sugar.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Fibres.	Tobacco.	Vegetables.	Cocoanut.	Betel-nut.	Dhunnee (thatching palm.)	Plantains.
							-						
Akyab	•••	244,190	30	77	24	2	0		6	367	75	9 7,58	1,628
Sandoway	•••	29,19	806	185	547	2	71	1,559	148	0			0
Ramree	•	81,570	1	1,890	2	66	50	1,228	332	0	279	2,184	1,027
Northe Arakan	rn 	688	143	0	286	0	0	0	72	0) (0
Rangoon	•••	898,176	40	0	0	0	0	C	0	1,751	C	40	13
Bassein	***	201,610	0	51	83	0	0	2	43	0	0	C	758
Myanoung	•••	207,712	6,641	0	3,121	77	0	2,271	8,504	17	10	0	3,738
Prome	•••	202,095	2,376	53	1,476	0	0	5,134	745	10	621	0	1,403
Toungoo	•••	33,987	200	102	211	0	0	49	1,415	0	6	0	775
Amherst	•••	170,460	0	948	569	0	0	26	7,702	1,023	3,375	4,262	1,538
Tavoy	•••	49,572	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,098	398
Mergui	•••	31,205	2	148	0	0	0	43	0	111	752	3,136	422
Shwe-Gyeen	•••	66,581	0	0	277	0	0	0	1,297	25	4,410	0	644
Total	••	1,712,030	10,239	8,521	6,596	147	121	10,318	20,255	3,304	10,212	20,296	12,339

Actual or Approximate.

,				.come.c												_		
Betel-vines.	Chillies.	Hemp.	Mixed Fruit Trees.	Mixed Products.	Products of Toungyas cultivation.	Peas,	Mulberry Plant.	Madder,	Pepper.	Marrian.	Pulse.	Onions.	Indian Corn.	Toddy.	Doorlans.	Melons	Ground Nuts	Other Fruit Trees.
443	2,068	113	8,016	1,125	4,583	0	0	0	0	. (0	0	(0	(0	0
71	0	0	0	0	0	76	24	35	245	C	0	0	c	0	C		0	0
133	375	0	0	1,469	0	0	0	o	0	C	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
0	0	0	0	0	o	0	0	0	10	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	15,995	3,549	2,442	0	0	0	0	159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,553
529	481	0	3,421	1,207	2,556	0	0	258	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
284	298	0	5,474	0	5,089.	0	0	0	0	0	2,332	188	771	0	0	0	0	0
0	741	0	12,482	6,351	36,174	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,267	0	0	0	0	0	0
:0	Ú	0	-411	0	3,056	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	0	o	0	ok O
1,270	0	0	10,856	1,966	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	o	0	. 0
93	0	0	4,146	343	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,092	0	0	0
1	3	0	2,619	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	o Ì	0	0	0	244 (33	28	0
290	0	0	825	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3,119	3,966	113	61,656	16,010	54,499	76	24	293	255	159	2,332	1,455	771	71	1,412	30 5	28	8,553

Stock.

Division.	*101	edei	٧			nB ₀ ,	I,		•	.min	esse:	поТ		
ā	(Akyab	Ramree	Sandoway	[Rangoon	Bassein	Myanoung	Prome	Toungoo	Maulmain (town)	Amberst	Tavoy	Mergui	Shwe-gyeen	
District.	:		•	•	:		:		own)	:	•	•		Tota1
	•	:	:	•	:	:	•	•	•	:	:	:	•	
Cows and Bullocks	84,815	44,879	26,730	20,850	33,746	81,543	1,39,098	4,936	8,503	20,394	8,170	203	7,024	475,391
Horsea.	20	0	•	1,368	•	0	0	0	П	0	H	•	0	1,400
Pontes.	200	8	28	0	1,243	1,526	1,181	128	959	89	8	жэ	224	5,669
Donkeys.	H	0	0	0,	4	0	0	0	63	0	-	0	0	
Sheep and Goats.	5,981	981	820	986	1,281	867	976	610	1,117	182	416	182	300	14,699
Pigs.	5,928	4,386	5,050	7,148	23,462	11,242	14,667	3,110	179	3,218	1,076	735	1,500	81.701
Cartis.	3,913	535	1,015	14,479	14,074	45,609	48,287	3,007	365	3,731	330	24	4,489	134.891
Ploughs.	39,599	18,549	5,546	65,300	28,253	37,458	42,480	6,131	44	10,137	2,791	3,026	5,451	254.760
Boats.	13,283	4,785	1,573	8,417	12,623	3,675	1,790	438	877	4,378	1,515	2,110	1,488	56.947
Ejebpvuta•	0	•	0	108	0	181	41	109	36	256	72	10	218	1.031
Buffaloes.	77,627	28,709	0	56,348	78,108	59,528	23,679	8,749	74	44,487	25,700	19,687	17,293	439.928
Oil and Sugar Ellim	0	1,205	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	٥	0	0	0	1 313
Gayals.	200							0		0	0	0		002

The population shows an increase of 2.86 per cent. in the year, the greater portion of which is due to immigration from India, Upper Burma, and China.

The emigrants from the province numbered 60,928 and the immigrants into it 64,827. The prevailing languages of Burma are Burmese, Taline and Karen. In Arakan and the seaports English, Hindoostani and Bengali also are spoken.

Major General Fytche, Chief Commissioner, who recently left for England, has left behind him a very concise statement of the last four years "administration" of Burma. The seizure of the country, General Fytche holds, was forced upon the Indian Government, which would very much have preferred leaving Burma entirely to itself. Engaged in great wars within India itself, and they gave little thought to the insults offered to the country by Burma. The first Burmese War—that of 1825-26— General Fytche says, was fairly forced upon the British government. For nearly forty years the Government of India had endured indignities, which Great Britain would never have suffered for a moment, but the Indian government was already engaged in expensive wars against the Mahrattas, Ghoorkas and Pindarrees, and was reluctant to engage in further hostilities which might provoke the enemies of the old East India Company to renew their attacks upon the trading monopoly. At length, however, the Burmese officials seized an island belonging to the British government, and invaded territory which was under British protection, and the British government was dragged into a war which terminated, in the annexation of Arakan and Tenas-When these provinces came into British possession in 1826, they were so depopulated and impoverished that the restoration of Burma to the court of Ava, although opposed to all sound principles of imperial policy, recommended itself to favour on financial grounds. But during the quarter of a century that intervened between the first Burmese war of 1826 and the second Burmese war of 1852, Arakan and Tenasserim had attained a prosperity which is scarcely credible when the general immobility of Asiatic races is taken into consideration. In Arakan the population had increased from a hundred thousand souls to more than three hundred thousand. The revenue had quadrupled, being less than £25,000 in 1826, and at least £100,000 in 1852. The area of cultivation had increased from less than 70,000 acres in 1826 to more than 300,000 acres in 1852. In Tenasserim it will suffice to say that the ratio of progression was nearly the same. Under British Rule the pros124 Berar.

perity of the Provinces has continually increased, and in 1866 or early in the following year Sir Arthur Phayre showed that during the ten years from 1855-56 to 1864-65 the revenue had increased from Rs. 53,17,922, per annum, to Rs. 1,03,00,620. At the same time the population had increased from 1,252,555, to 2,196,180; the export trade from Rs. 2,32,41,866, to Rs. 5,55,55,595; and the import trade from Rs. 2,62,22,219, to Rs. 4,81,25,559.

In the year 1868-69, after adding an additional month to the official year 1866-67, which in consequence of changing the close of the official year from 30th April to 31st March, consisted of eleven months only, the increase in the gross internal and external trade of the province in 1868-69 amounted to twenty-three per cent. over 1866-67, being more than ten millions and a half sterling in 1868-69 against eight millions and a half sterling in 1866-67. In 1868-69 it fell slightly to two millions and a hundred thousand sterling; in 1869-70 it rose again to two millions and two hundred thousand sterling. The customs show a still more decided increase in revenue. In 1866-67 the amount collected was about a hundred and nineteen thousand pounds. In 1867-68 it rose to nearly two hundred thousand; in 1868-69 it further rose to two hundred and eighty-seven thousand. In 1869-70 it fell slightly, but still a sum of over two hundred thousand pounds was collected.

In 1866 67 the exports of cutch only amounted to £40,000; in 1867-68 they amounted to £125,000, in 1868-69 to £181,000, and in 1869-70 to more than £193,000. In 1866-67 the exports of jade only amounted to £6,400; in 1867-68 they amounted to £36,400, in 1868-69 to £42,200, in 1869-70 there was a falling off, but still they amounted to nearly £21,000.

BERAR.

Berar or the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is permanently assigned by the Nizam to the Government of India in payment of treaty obligations, subject to the condition that the surplus revenue shall be paid to Hyderabad. The Province is administered by two Commissioners under the resident of Hyderabad. As re-arranged in 1868 it contains 6 districts in 2 divisions of which the following are the statistics for 1868-69:—

The

Statement exhibiting the Area, Population, and State of Cultivation at the close of the year in which the Survey Settlement in the Government Villages of the undermentioned Tuluks came into force.

		Bemarks,		* 1		The difference in the total	in the District Returns is	lages, also to the fact that	area of several taluks was	excinated from Survey.					
	*8	Aere	ni sətA istoT	13	Acres.	408,661	555,269	270,675	711,788	578,716	422,920	617,870	211,127	389,635	4,166,661
			menl	. 12	Acres.	098'6	7,876	7,414	6,802	4,397	6,961	4,539	4,119	2,887	54,855
	LAND.		Unculturable,	11	Acres.	83,122	69,324	40,505	188,219	82,196	27,527	112,875	9,721	81,339	594,328
AREA IN ACRES.	UNCULTIVATED LAND.	.93z&l	Culturable W	10	Acres.	9,401	18,997	4,131	64,933	666,77	10,548	92,053	1,161	39,901	319,124
AREA D		l œ	By Rainfall.	6	Acres,	193	170	i	1,163	547	:	1,379	:	1,139	4,591
7	D LAND	IRRIGATED	By Water-	S	Acres. Acres. Acres.	:	:	85	300	27	4	331	:	132	912
	CULTIVATED LAND.	In	BA Mells.	7	Acres.	7,035	5,059	6,178	12,359	4,120	6,070	7,064	2,193	3,921	53,999
	Спи		.betegirrinU	9	Acres.	349,050	453,843	212,365	438,012	409,430	871,774	400,129	193,933	310,316	3,138,852
.əli	и олв	ap2 19	Population p	9		171	134	181	35	118	190	3 5	198	136	132
	·69	re Mil	Area in Squa	4		633	867	423	1,112	106	199	996	330	600	6,510
		*86	gelliV 19. oV	က		274	299	232	357	411	926	976	187	317	2,749
						:	•	:	•	•	:	:	:	ŧ	•
		TALUK,		21			•	•							Tetui
						Malkapur	Balapur	Jalgaon	Chikli	Akola	Akot	Mehkar	Dariapur	Murtizapur	
		No.		-			?1	63	₩	٠,	ဗ	t	s	a	

Total Area of Land in Acres, 1869-70.

Remarks.	The areas shown in the unsurveyed taluks have been obtained by estimate of village areas, and must	proximate. These village measurements are accepted by tradition, rather	thun uscerwined by ex- periment.						
Not surveyed or assessed.	629,282 651,078 612,118	540,590 59,499	776,320 1,011,200 920,960	5,201,042	39,984 8,347 3,290	:::	773,319 382,589	1,207,529	6,408,571
Surveyed and assessed.	415,070	318,759	111	733,829	557,284 325,440 544,899 246,828	629,138 621,672 502,348	::	3,427,609	2,672,129 4,161,438 6,408,571
Unculturable including land taken up by rivers, roads, villages, lands, &c.	332,039 16,900 250,738 117,622	300,483 19,660	216,336 271,837 304,151	1,829,766	82,681 16,589 62,575 81,155	148,496 97,510 62,420	261,155 79,782	842,363	2,672,129
Cultivat- ed.	258,109 838,204 208,436 244,410	235,228 55,974 290,692	138,700 179,596 201,258	2,150,607	392,097 303,063 472,101 213,620	392,973 432,108 428,091	357,731 218,984	8,210,768	5,361,375
Cultur- able.	297,248 398,170 400,335 494,496	240,107 59,499 299,099	559,984 739,863 616,809	4,105,105	514,587 308,851 490,671 218,963	480,642 524,162 489,928	512,164 302,807	8,792,775	7,897,880
Total Area in Acres.	629,282 415,070 651,073 612,118	540.590 59,499 318,759	776,320 1,011,200 920,960	5,934,871	597,268 825,440 553,246 250,118	629,138 621,672 502,348	773,319 382,589	4,635,138	10,570,009
	::::	111		:				•	•
Taluk,	Amraoti Murtizapur Chandur Morsi	Elichpur Melghat Darlapur	Yewatmal Wun	Total	Akola Akot Balapur Jalguon	Chikii Mehkar Malkapur	Basim Pusad	Total	Grand Total
ilot.		\mathcal{T}			\sim	7.	``.``		
District.	Argraoti	Elichpur	Wun		Akola	Buldana	Basim		
Division.	*HY	ява тал	/a		тууч.	Vest Be			

Statistics of Cultivation, Produce, and Labour in the Province of Berar (1869-70). Total Area of Land, in Acres, 1869-70.

	Cultivat- ed.	Arable Unculti- vated.	Uncultur- able, includ- ing land taken up by rivers, &c.	Total.	Surveyed and assessed.	Not surveyed or assessed.
East Berar	2,150,607	1,954,498	1,829,766	5,934,871	733,829	5,201,042
West Berar	3,210,768	582,007	842,363	4,635,138	3,427,609	1,207,529
Total	5,861,375	2,536,505	2,672,129	10,570,009	4,161,438	6,408,571

Increase of Cultivation.

	In 1869-70.	Proportion of arable un- cultivated to 100 acres cultivated.
	Acres.	Acres.
East Berar	115,853	90
West Berar	242,164	18
Total	358,017	47

Extent of each description of Culturable Land bearing Assessment, 1869-70.

	Rice Land.	Irrigated Bagayat Land,	Dry-Crop Land.	Total.
East Berar Acres	7,565 26,141	12,948 50,712	4,084,592 3,715,922	4,105,105 8,792,775
Total	33,706	63,660	7,800,564	7,897,880

Crops Cultivated, in Acres, 1869-70.

	Jawari.	Bajri.	Rice.	Wheat,	Gram,	Ѕв.wa.	Hulgi or Kulthi.	Tor.	Mat.	ā	Urid.
	Acres,	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Астев.	Acres.
East Berar, West Berar,	751,697 1,061,086	4,428 112,845	11,044 33,749	177.413 301,025	45,621 166,772	9,953 863	6,981 2,501	55,096 41,796	588 16,255	35,887 98,680	5,764 11,252
Total	1,812,693	117,273	44,793	478,438	212,393	10,816	9,482	91,892	16,843	134,567	17,016

Crops Cultivated, in Acres, 1869-70.—(Concluded).

1				Opium.	Other products.	Total.	Net Increase.
Acres.	Acres. Acres.	Acres,	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
5 5 4,621 1		8 7,132	769,432	217	342,949 7,48043	3,210,768	
	5 5 4,621 1	5 5 4,621 1 7,169 1,00	5 5 4,621 1 7,169 1,008 7,132	5 5 4,621 1 7,169 1,008 7,132 769,432	5 5 4,621 1 7,169 1,008 7,132 769,432 247	5 5 4,621 1 7,169 1,008 7,132 769,432 217 7,48043	5 5 4,621 1 7,169 1,008 7,132 769,482 217 7,48043 3,210,768

These areas are only approximate; they have not been ascertained by scientific survey.

Mr. Lyall, Commissioner of West Berar, in the excellent Gazetteer of Berar issued this year gives the following carefully collected facts with respect to the general features of the country.

The word Berar signifies now, politically and geographically, the districts which have been assigned by His Highness the Nizam to the British Government under the treaties of 1853 and 1861, though it has had different meanings. Berar forms the northernmost portion of the Haidarabad State, running from the south, with a breadth gradually narrowing till an extreme point touches the Tapti river, half-surrounded on the east, north, and north-west by the Central Provinces, and meeting the Khandesh district of the Bombay Presidency along a section of about forty miles of its western border. The Gawilgarh hills—a range belonging to the Satpura mountains—form the geographical boundary of Berar on the north, with a deep indent made by the Melghat tract. On the east its frontier is marked accurately by the Wardha river down to its confluence with the Painganga, and on the south by the Painganga for about two-thirds of the frontier's length. On the west the border of Berar is merely an artificial line cutting across a broad valley from the Satpura mountains to the hills on which stands Ajanta, and proceeding southward over these hills till it turns eastward by a sharp angle near Jalna. This Ajanta range intersects the whole province from west to east, and its steep ridge divides the interior geography into two systems. Setting aside the Melghat mountain tract as abnormal, we have two distinct sections of Berar—the Páyanghát or lowland country, bounded on the north by the Gawilgarh hills, and on the south by the outer scarps of the Ajanta range; and the Bálághát or upland country above the Ajanta ridge, sloping down southward beyond the ghats or passes which lead up it. The Payanghat is a wide valley running up eastward between this ridge and the Gawilgarh hills like a long back water or deep bay, varying in breadth from forty to fifty miles, and broader toward the end than at its mouth. The surface of this valley is not flat or even; it rises and descends by very long low waves with their troughs cutting mostly north and south, flowing up eastward to a point just beyond Amraoti, where the formation is broken up by a chain of low hills that run in a north-westerly direction across the plain. These hills mark a change in the watershed. Westward of them the main slope of the valley is toward the west, from the point where the Purna river makes almost a right angle by its sudden turn; but eastward of Amraoti the streams take an opposite direction, and their course is to the Wardha or some of its affluents..

The Payanghat valley contains all the best land in Berar; it is full of that deep rich black alluvial soil called regar, of almost inexhaustible fertility, and it undulates just enough to maintain a natural system of drainage, which is probably very favourable to the productive powers of the land. Here and there are barren tracts, where the hills spread out ample skirts far into the plain, covered with round stones and scrub jungles; or where a few outlying flat-topped hills, often with hummocks or humps looking like huge cairns on their crown, stand forward beyond the ranks to which they belong. But there is nothing picturesque about this broad strip of alluvial champaign country; it is very destitute of trees, except near the villages close under the hills; and beside the Purna it has hardly a perennial stream. In the early autumn it is one sheet of cultivation, and looks fresh enough, but from the beginning of the hot season, when the crops have been gathered, its generally monotonous plain is not relieved by verdure, shade, or water, and the landscape is desolate and depressing.

The aspect of the country above the passes which lead to the Balaghat is quite different. Here is the extreme northern limit of the tableland of the Dakhan; the sides and summits of the outer hills are covered with low forest; from their crests the main slope of the lands is southward; wide basalt downs follow each other in successive expanses of open

e e fields sloping down to shallow channels, which carry off the water like gutters between two pents of a low roof. The trees are finer, and the groves more frequent, than in the valley below; water is more plentiful and nearer to the surface. This is the character of much of the Balaghat highlands in the west of Berar, where they fall southward toward the Nizam's country by gradual decline, and by a series of ridges or steppes. But the Balaghat has no uniform features; it stretches into downs and dales where it is most open; then is broken up into flat-topped hills and steep ravines; while in its eastern section the country is still more sharply marked by a splitting up of the main hill-range, which has caused a variety of low-lying plains, high plateaus, fertile bottoms, and rocky wastes.

Speaking roughly, it may be said that when you have crossed the line of 77° longitude, beyond which the Balaghat watershed falls decidedly eastward, the wide-spreading downs disappear entirely; you reach a tract in which the horizon is bounded on all sides by long sweeping hill-ridges, enclosing valleys whose floor seems to the traveller to undulate like a chopping sea. From the Mahur hill-fort which crowns the point of a promontory of the Haidarabad territories jutting out into the southeastern side of Berar, the landscape, as seen from an eminence of about one thousand feet, wears the look of a platform or table upon which various forms of huge fantastic earthworks have been projected or upheaved,—conical barrows, long flat-topped mounds like gigantic graves, huge sharp-backed banks running right across the open, and the higher distant hill-ranges enclosing the whole. There is much cultivation on the ground-floor among these elevations; but the blackish barren rock, and the great extent of scanty jungle forest, give a dreary countenance to the general out-look.

The total area of the province may be reckoned at 17,000 square miles, or a little more. So that Berar is in size about equal to the kingdom of Greece, which has 17,650 square miles without the Ionian Islands. But the population of Berar is just double that of Greece in 1861.

The following table shows the principal meteorological features of the locality for the last ten years:—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Atmospheric	27:639	27-656	27-667	28.169	28:141	28.088	28.095	28.083	28.026	28.022
Mean tem- perature	81.3	80-3	80-3	78-4	77-5	79-1	79-6	78.8	81-1	82.7
Mean humidity	50	53	53	59	59	59	58	67	58	62
Prevailing winds	N. and N. E.	N.and N. E.	N. and N. W. and N. W.	N. E. by E. and S. W. and W.	S. E. and W.	W. and N. E.	N. E.	N. E.	N.E.	N. W by W and W and N. W

The most common diseases are fever of a comparatively mild type, dysentery, and rheumatism. The annual rain-fall averages 26 inches.

The first census ever taken in the Province, was carried out during the night of the 7th and 8th November 1867, by an enumeration made from house to house. The results were summarized and tabulated by Mr. Lyall. The census returned the population at 2,231,565 dwelling in 495,760 houses comprising 5,694 towns and villages. The population was thus distributed according to the old arrangement of districts:—

Districts.	Places with a population less than 1,000 souls.	Places with a population ranging from 1,000 to 5,000 souls.	Places with a population ranging from 6,000 to 10,000 souls.	Places with a population ranging from 10,400 to 50,400 souls,	Total number of inhabited places.
Akolah Mehkur Oomrawuttee Ellichpoor Mailghaut Woon	1,305 915 836 460 324 1,584	27 59 69 44 50	9 2 4 8	3 Akolah Akote Ballapore 2 Oomrawattee Karanjah Ellichpoor Paratwara Mily. Cantmt	} 1,844 967 911 } 514 324 1,634
Total	-5,424	240	23	Z	5,694

Of the towns Ellichpore is the largest, having a population of 27,782 souls; Oomrawuttee comes next, having 23,410, then

Akolah having 14,606, and Akote (in the Akolah district) having 14,006. The proportion between the sexes in all ages was 48.3 females to 51.7 males.

The adult males were thus distributed according to their occupations.

Berar.

Class.		Order.				Numbers.
I. Professiona¥	{	Government Servants Engaged in defence of the cou The learned professions, &c.	 intry	***		2,756 6,203 1,178
		Total	***	•••	•••	10,137
II. Domestie	{	Domestic Engaged in performing person	al offices	***	•••	19,247
		Total	•••			19,247
111.	(Persons who buy or sell	of mon	eForm.	and	42,525
Commercial	··· {	Engaged in the conveyance animals	men,	goods,	***	13,127
		Total	•••	***		55,652
IV. Agricultural	{	Persons possessing or working Persons engaged about anima	the land		•••	439,672 8,601
		Total	•••	***	***	448,278
V. Industria)	;{	Artizans and Mechanics Textile fabrics and dress Food and drink Dealers in animal substances Dealers in animal substances	**************************************	*** *** ***		38,658 22,246 2,396 5,527 2,898
		Total		•••	***	71,725
VI. Indefinit a	{	Labourers Persons of property Persons supported by the con	 munity, &	 e	•••	76,923 805 48,380
		Total		•••		126,108
		G	rand Total	***	•••	731,142

Christians	• • • •	***		***		••	***		908 10
lews	***	***		***	•	••	•••		
Parsees						••	***		
Mahomedans							4.00	•••	
Brahmins									49,84
Kshatriya				•••		••			26,833
Vaishya						•			28.01
Sudra	•••								1.441.271
				•				a ta sagar	SET DE
Ont-castes,	***	••		•••		**	• •		
Aborigines	11.0		•	***		•••	•••	••	
Hindoo Sects	410	4**	3 10 11 14	***					55.21

The principal classes in three of these divisions were:-

Sudras.		Aborigines.		Hindoo Seets.		
Koonbees Mallees Mallees Mallees Schies Mallees Moshtees Moshtees Moshtees (Tailors) Teilees (Oil-men) Dhobees (Washermen) Lohars (Blacksmiths) Kallalls (Liquor-sellers) Dhuugurs (Sheep-breeders) Bhoees Maljams Maljams Maljams Sonars (Jewellers) Vidoors Krishnapakshees Krishnapakshees Sootara (Carpenters)	581,368 153,220 12,352 51,982 14,819 66,023 17,999 13,776 9,187 55,947 17,980 4,924 28,144 28,144 23,911 14,017 1,138 25,392	Gonds Bheels Ramosees Kolies Nihals Arukths Lujjurs Audhs Koorkees Korkoos Hoolam Total	68,542 2,279 7 21,224 2,591 384 1,309 28,037 8 28,709 9,969	Lingayet Jain Bishnoe Rai Dassee Sikh Manbhow Nanak Shahee Suniasee Jogie Jogie Total	22,919 9,722 2,270 18 406 8,519 52 12 1,667 796 13,828	Sectarian. Ascetic.

The Mussulmans and out-castes are thus detailed :-

		TCASTES.	ot				SSULMANS	MUSS	
		MHAR.					TRIBAL.	r	
	o Mada	ucy, Telung	hi. Adh	Somayans	19,534	•••			Svud
	lhatan.	Baider, Awd	doom. I	rasi. La	37,787		•••		Pithan
	Bhat	, Perdeshi,	Bhilung	Hobar.	4,431				Mogul
	Malvi,	Loadey,	Vatie.	Hajam.	726				Labani
		ey, Mhar,	Lawyan	Gopal,	23				Seedhee
227.824	•••			Dongra	263		•••		Arab
2,948			•••	Dhors	41				Rohilla
543	444			Khakrob (2			1	Turree Bhee
4,069		•••		Kateek	80	***	•••		Malwi
243				Dasree	7		•••		Beloochee
-10	TOTAL SEC		Was Mari		234				Mina
		CHUMBAR,			101				Bharaeli
	v. Dak-	i, Marather	Verdesl	Varadev.	127		ts	Converts	Mussulman (
		Holar, Hind	udum,	hune, I			OFESSIONAL.	PRO	
19,172	•••	ee	r, Moch	Chumba					
		MANG.		140000000000000000000000000000000000000	61		•••	•••	Pakhali
	Rent	Vereday,	arathan	Mang. M	29				Kachhee
	August,	oo Ghutole	Dokho	Toluna	107		•••	•••	Prostitutes
	Gava	ee, Ghutole e Techoley.	Baonea	rodler	22		•••		Kangar
	. Ir hani	Devadey, L	volov	day So	1		***	***	Hijada
	A	Jevadey, 11	,,,,,,,	Samus	97			•••	Lakhari
4.0	•••	•••		Kalanki	179	•••	•••	***	Kassi
	•••	and the second of the second	•••	Pirastee			NDEFINITE.	In	
000	•••		•••	Baharupi					
	•••		•••	Pasee	88,466			200	Sheikh
0.004	•••		•••	Kaikadi			2.0		
7 2	•••			Aravie			SECTARIAN.	8	
			•••	Berad	230			100	Bhora
071	•••	•••		Holar		Propi	VISTERS AND	ITS MIN	
			•••	Juluee	291				Madari
000		•••	•••	Monghey	9		•••	•••	Divangan
	•••		•	Madgi	10	25,***		•••	Ashkan
1,718		•••	***	prangi	65	***	•••	***	Banyu
900 777	- T	Total		1.0	23	***	•		Muiavar
296,111	. · · · ·	(Paradhi)	o full-	Wondent	1.892			•••	Fakeer
5,268		(Lanamini)	ig urbe	wandern	1,892			***	E SECOL
301,379					154,951		Total		

134 Berar.

Mr. Lyall says that most of the settled Mahomedans must have descended from the men who originally followed the invaders of the Deccan from the north. All the Bheels, who live along the skirts of the Sautpooras, appear to have embraced Islamism. though they do not intermarry with the purer Mahomedans. and the list shows that there are 127 converts who were not born in the faith. The Bhora is the only heretic of Indian origin in these parts. Among the Hindus the old Vedic division into four great castes has been maintained simply because no better could be found, though in fact only the Brahmins have kept up the demarcation. The Brahmins of Berar belong almost entirely by origin to Moharashtra. The Kshatriya class contains mostly a set of very dubious pretenders to the honour of Rajpoot descent. Mahrattas of no particular family usually call themselves Thakoors—even a Koonbee will occasionally try to elevate himself thereby, while Purbhos, Kayuths and other castes of mixed origin and good social status are constantly invading this military order. The distinction is also claimed by the Rajas of the Sautpoora hills, who assert that they are Rajpoots depressed by the necessities of mountain life, whereas they are Gonds or Korkoos elevated by generations of highland chieftainship. Here and there in Berar are colonies of undoubted Rajpoot origin, but the only pure Rajpoot family, in the Rajpootana sense, yet discovered, is the house of the Jadow Raja Sindkhair which intermarries with the noblest clans of Rajpootana, and which has lately made a show of great reluctance to permit a poor kinsman to espouse the Guikwar's daughter. Under the leading Vaisyas are placed all the commercial classes of Hindus. the north-country Marwarees and Augurwallas, with those who are known by the general term Bunya, and a few castes like the Komtees from the south, or the Lars, who do not seem to be well known out of Berar.

The division of Sudras, of course, includes the bulk of the population and the great majority of the industrial classes. First on the list come the great cognate agricultural communities of Koonbees and Malees, among whom are many subdivisions and specific diversities with separate names; but in Berar as in Mysore, they all eat together, although they do not intermarry. Koonbees and Malees eat flesh, drink liquor moderately, and their widows may always remarry if they choose, excepting the widows of Desmookhs, who ape high-caste prejudices. The Rosktees, or weaving castes, are well known. The Bunjaras are comparatively numerous in Berar, their occupation as carriers and travelling commissariat is rapidly going, and during their transitional stage they give a good deal of trouble to the Po-

lice. The Dhungurs are sheep-farmers, and Hutker is the name of one of their clans, which still holds much land on the border of the Nizam's territory, and was not long ago notorious for pugnacity and rebellion. The Bhoce has recently fallen under suspicion of belonging to a widely spread primitive tribe; and the Garpugarees are counted, because it can hardly be credited that so many live by this profession, which consists simply in conjuring away hailstorms. Any one who has watched the medicine men at work has witnessed a relic of pure Fetichism, possibly handed down from the præ Arvan races and their earliest. liturgies. The Vidoors and Krishnapukshees are really the same; they are the descendants of Brahmins by women of inferior caste, and Krishnanukshee is only an astronomical metaphor for describing a half-breed, the term meaning literally "dark fortnight" and referring to the half darkened orb of the moon.

The out-castes have probably a strong infusion of the blood of the aboriginal race, whatever this may have been, though it may be conjectured that a line drawn between people of Aryan and Turanian origin would relegate to the latter family all the Sudras of this part of India. The Mhurs have been taken to be the same with the Dhers, a very useful and active tribe in this country. The Mangs appear to be the lowest of all in the social scale. The paucity of the Khakrobs or Bhongees, who are so strong up-country, is a serious sanitary difficulty. The Kaikarees are a tribe formerly well known for their thieving habits.

By aborigines are meant either those tribes who have not yet scattered themselves abroad among the inhabitants of the plains but who live together in bodies, observing peculiar customs, and sometimes speaking their own dialects, or dispersed families who have mixed with the general population, but whose name and appearance stamp them as belonging to the aboriginal types. The Gonds, Korkoos, and Bheels are the only completely pr served specimens of tribes. The two first retain their languages, while the Bheel tongue seems to have become extinct very recently, in Berar (like the Cornish in England); its disuse being probably expedited by their general conversion to Mahomedanism. The Ramosee is said by Mr. Grant Duff to be of a different tribe from the Bheel. The original Purdhan among the Gonds answered to the Bhat among the Hindus, but many seem to have settled as a separate species of Gond in the plains.

Population, Area and Land Revenue of Districts in Berar.

	<u></u>	-120		Area	Area in Acres.		enjej	rses.	Cot on.	•9		.cr.e.	
Districts,		Total population	Cultivated.	Arable uncul- tivated.	Forest or Wastenneul- tivable.	Total.	Proportion of	cultivated Ac	Percentage of	Пота Цечепи		s reg egsrevA	Percentage of
Akolah Mahkur	:::::: <u>n</u>	649,134 853,436 407,276 303,953 40,465 477,361	1,610,122 893,064 872,229 635,130 96,640 696,433	616,195 507,042 428,284 19,885 510,348	466,014 629,093 826,005 542,143 958,720 700,000	2,692 2,039 2,126 1,036 1,906 1,906	(199 to 199 182 143 173 173 173	30 It 11 It II II II II II II II II II II II II	$\begin{cases} 17,74,071\\ 6,74,540 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} 13,88,653\\ 4,17,045 \end{cases}$		1—1—7 "—12—1 "—14—9 "— 9—6	59-8 43-7 45- 36-5	
Total	1 31		4,703,618	2,081,244	4,131,975	5 10,916,797	97 100 -	132	 33 	42,54,309	-	9 - 14-5	43:1
		Adult	Adult Male Population.	ndation.		Total Population.	ulation.	Proportion of Agricultural to Non-Agri- entural.	of Agricul- on-Agri- ral.	Average Number of entivated acres to		Average No. of cultivated acres to each person in	No. of ed acres erson in
		Agricultural.	AsuniusirgA-noX	Total,		Agricultural,	Non-Agricultural.	Adult males.	-ttolininqoq intoT	Each person,	Each Agricultural male adult.	Magpore Divi- sion, C. P.	Zerbndda Divi- sion C. P.
Akolah	=	152,850 64,227 81,636 66,228 83,222	60,849 48,797 58,837 48,022 66,314	213,699 7 113,024 7 140,533 7 114,550 1 149,536	660 720 820 820 820 820 820 820 820 820 820 8	464,153 202,142 236,649 199,818 265,820	184,981 150,294 170,627 144,546 211,541	35533 1110 355333	Peretge. 71 55 58 58 58 55 55	#2227 #2227	10.5 10.5 10.6 8.8 8.8	2-19	1- 3-6 86-1
Total .	 :	448,323	282,819	731,142	 	1,369,576	861,989	100 - 53	89	2.1	10-4	:	

* The acreage is taken from the village papers. The survey may be expected to show a larger acreage than the village papers give, and a greater preportion of cultivation.

The two principal towns of Berar, commercially, are Oomrawuttee and Khamgaon. The former is the official capital of East Berar, and has a population of 23,410; among whom are many wealthy traders. The latter,-Khamgaon,-although its fixed population barely aggregates 10,000,—is the largest cotton market in India. During the five months of the year when the cotton trade is at its height, money to the amount of one karor of rupees (£1,000,000) changes hands This would be at the extraordinary rate of in its bazars. £100 sterling for every inhabitant. But allowance must be made for the great influx of strangers from other quarters,—as many perhaps as five thousand,—who throng its streets during the busy season. The want so long felt of railway communication between Khamgaon and the Bombay and Nagpur line at Jhellum,—midway between Nandoora and Sheagaon,—has now been supplied. The opening of the new branch by His Excellency the Viceroy in person formed one of the most notable incidents in the history of Berar during the past official year.

The associations connected with the old Muhammadan capital of Ellichpur, which is situated in the north-eastern corner of the province, are of an historical rather than an industrial character. About twenty miles distant from it, lies the well-known plateau of Chikalda; the salubrious climate of which, and its elevation of 3,777 feet above the sea-level recommended it during the past year as a sanitarium for invalid European soldiers of the Madras establishment, though the financial pressure of the times prevented the scheme from being carried out.

Akola, not originally of much importance, and showing a population of only 14,606, owes its prominence to having been elected as the Divisional Head-quarters of West Berar.

MYSORE.

The state of Mysore is situated between 11°36' and 15°0' north latitude, and 74° 42' and 78° 37' east longitude. Its extreme breadth from east to west is 230 miles, and its extreme length from north to south is 190 miles. Its area is 28,449 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Bombay district of Dharwar and the Madras district of Bellary, on the south by the districts of Salem and Coimbatore both in the Madras Presidency; on the east by those of Cuddapa and North Arcot, also of Madras; on the west by Coorg and the Western Ghats, which shut out Mysore from Malabar and Canara on the west coast. The province was surveyed for revenue purposes during the administration of Poornia between 1800 and 1810, and a topographical survey was carried out by Colonel Mackenzie in the years 1800-1807.

The returns of population for the Province show an increase of 50,426 or 1½ per cent. in excess of the year previous. This excess, however, is probably attributable to the returns having been more carefully prepared. The classification of the population, in accordance with the Statistical Committee's forms, is shewn in the subjoined tabular statement.

	1868-69.	1869-70.
Europeans	4,132	4,151
Eurasians	2,863	2.55
Native Christians	7,949	8,186
Mahomedans	182,654	189,272
Hindus	3,793,744	3,839,678
Parsis	60	0
Budhists and Jains	13,934	12,623
Aborigines	745	0
Tot	al 4,006,111	4,056,766

The proportion of population to area in the several divisions of the Province is:—

			Aren.	ropulat	ion to	square	mile.
Nandidroog	Division S	quare miles	9,095	-	179	- -	
Ashtagram		,,	7,345		185		
Nagar	,,	,,	10,563		101		

The ratio of population to the area of the whole Province is 150 per square mile, whilst it stood at 148\frac{1}{4} in 1868-69. Of the total population there were 2,173,856 males and 1,872,910 females, the males being in excess by 16 per cent.

Area-Cultivated and Uncultivated, and Communications.

		Tota	l Area Mil	in Squ les.	aare		priated aste in A	Culturable cres.	C o m catie Mileag	ms-
Districts.		Sultivated.	rable.	Unculturable,		ning last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	ing at close of	Roads, 1st, 2nd 3rd classes.	dis,
		Cultiv	Culturable.	Uneal	Total.	Remaining	Sold or the y	Remaining year.	Made 1 and 3	Bailrouds,
Bangalore Kolar Toomkoor Mysore Hassan Shimoga Kadoor Chituliroog		878 754 1,419 1,521 782 1,852 764 1,388	659 167 847 279 67 640 116 1,278	1,235 969 1,093 1,263 771 1,917 6,466 1,154	1,890 3,359	4,49,884 1,12,239 5,42,544 1,71,635 39,360 4,58,881 1,00,755 9,32,517	5,330 640 10,880 9,890 8,000 26,626	4,40,960 1,06,909 5,41,904 1,60,755 29,470 4,50,880 74,129 8,82,231	4484 241 3824 4744 3274 222 210 3644	17 31 <u>1</u>
Total	•••	9,298	4.183	14,968	28,449	87,07,814	1,20,576	35,87,238	2,6703	481

The Mysore country above the ghats is often called "the Table Land," a denomination very little descriptive of its appearance, and it is by no means plain or flat, but in some parts mountainous, and everywhere undulating. The Eastern Ghats form the frontier by which it is separated from the Carnatic. They constitute the exterior of the east ranges of hills, which run along the whole length of the Peninsula from Cape Comorin, stretching up to the continent. In many parts the ascent over them into Mysore is very high and difficult, while in others it is more sloping and protracted. The country rises gradually from these Ghats towards Bangalore, which is 3,031 feet above the sea. The descent from Bangalore on all sides is perceptible though not rapid. On the north-west, after passing the Chituldroog range of hills, there is a gradual fall through the broad valley which leads to the river Tungabhadra, near which is the station of Harihara, probably the lowest point in Mysore, its altitude above the sea being only 1,800 feet. To the south-west and west, by Seringapatam and Hassan, there is perhaps a more marked descent, till it is abruptly terminated by the Western Ghats, comprising on this direction the Nilgiri and Coorg hills, and further north, the Manjarabad and Nagar ranges. A marked feature of the country is the number of isolated hills called Durgas, on the most inaccessible of which the former poligars or petty chiefs built forts, afterwards in many instances strengthened and improved by Hyder and Tippoo, and still in good preservation, but now without guns. The principal forests are found clothing the sides of the Western Mountain. They abound in teak, blackwood and other valuable kinds of timber. There are no forests in the Eastern Ghats. Sandalwood grows in the country bordering the hills.

The Tunga and Bhadra Rivers rise in the north-west of Mysore, and uniting, form the Tungabhadra, which flows northwards and eastwards till it joins the Kristna below Kurnool. The banks of the Tungabhadra are too high for irrigation purposes. The Kavari rises in Coorg and passes through and out of Mysore in a south-easterly direction, after receiving the Hemawati, the Lokani, the Shimsha, and the Arkavati from the north, and the Lachmantirth and the Kabbani from the south. The Kavari and its tributaries supply numerous irrigation channels and tanks. The Pennair, the Palar and Penar rise in the eastern part of Mysore, in their short course through which, their waters are detained and converted into chains of tanks. They become large rivers before they reach the sea. None of these rivers are suitable for navigation. There are no natural lakes in Mysore; but there are nearly 20,000 artificial reservoirs, some of which are of considerable magnitude.

The soils, in the order of their prevailing kinds, are as follows.—Red soil mixed with loam and vegetable mould; inferior red sandy soil; black cotton, free from stones; stony and gravelly soil; rich garden soil; white stiff loam; black cotton, but light and stony, and soil impregnated with salt. The great rock, which may be said to constitute the basis of the whole country, is a kind of sienite, composed for the most part of four different ingredients, quartz, felspar, hornblende and mica. Chlorite slate is found near Sera, and drawing slate in the neighbourhood of Chituldroog. Some of the other minerals are Clay, Ironstone, Schorl in Quartz, Mica Slate, Magnetic Ironstone, Potstone, Actinolite, Ligniform Asbestos, Brown Spar, Common Salt, Carbonate of Soda. Gold is occasionally found near Betmangala, by washing the alluvial soil; but in too small quantities to repay labour.

The chief products are:—Paddy; Ragi—the principal food of the people; Bullar—a kind of small bean; Gram; Wheat; Millet; Oil seeds; Sugar-cane; Cotton; Hemp; Tobacco; Mulberry; Coffee; Cocoanuts; Betel-nuts and Potatoes for export.

The extent of land measured and classed during the survey year ending 31st October 1869, as compared with the previous year, was as follows:—

	I.	MEASURE	IENT	š.		II	. CLASSIFIC	CATIO	NS.	
YEAR.	Fields.	Acres.	Cost	per a	icre.	Fields.	Acres.	Cos	t per	acre.
1867-68 1868-69	44,620 53,644	7,89,780 9,95,428	0	$\frac{2}{2}$	03 31 31	27,417 40,627	6,69,521 6,80,645	0	0	9.9
Increase in 1868-69	9,024	2,05,648	0	0	21	13,210	11,124	0	0	1.2

The cost of measurement shews an increase of $2\frac{3}{4}$ pies and of classification of 1-1/5 pies per acre, or a total cost for both operations of 3 annas 2-6/10 pies per acre, against 2 annas 9-8/10 pies the previous year. The rate of the previous year was considered high, and the increase is very considerable, but it is stated to be wholly due to the natural obstacles to rapid measurement that have been experienced. The total cost for all operations during the season under report was Rs. 1,82,078, against Rs. 1,33,733 the previous year.

The operations of the current field season, between the 31st October 1869 and 31st March 1870, which period is not included in the year under report, are stated to be measurements, 429,230 acres, and classifications, 254,530 acres. The maps of 784 of the total number of 1,155 villages in which the settlement has been completed have been lithographed, and issued to the local Officers, The maps of 371 villages have yet to be supplied.

The Government of the Province is administered by the Chief Commissioner. This Officer was nominated in 1834 as sole Commissioner in supersession of the Joint Commissioners originally appointed in 1831-32. In 1843 the duties of Resident were superadded, that office as a separate post being abolished:-

Civil Divisions of British Territory.

Benarks.			mks.				plet
Rickenur. Gross.		0 17,84,584 12 5	1 12,36,100 10	5 11,76,521 3 1	O 60	916,43,879 2 5 9 9,22,952 11 9 1 9,46,023 12 9	8 1,04,76,148 1
Land.		9,48,159 14	7 10,08,986 4	4 9,02,865 1	7 9,62,411 3 2 9,93,489 10	0 10,72,116 11 0 5,82,314 13 0 6,79,821 3	3 71,50,164 14
Total Cost of Officials and Folice of all kinds.		3,75,524 13	1,61,643 6	2,14,085 3	4,72,210 0 2,18,646 0	5,31,617 9 1,84,318 13	19,15,513 14
Number of Police.		1,011	959	998	1,424	924 551 767	\ -
Average of do.		2	8	4	22	19±	T :
Maximum distance in miles of Villages from nearest Court.		21	22	24	45 45	27 284 224	1:
How many Magistrates.		88	22	ន	38	20 17 23	198
How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.			26	53	13	13	191
Number of Villages.		5,508	5,580	. 4,996	4,740	4,016 3,075 2,150	35,220
Population. Chief Towns with Population.	Kasaha Town 52,895 Cantonment 79,301	J,	Chennapatna	т .		Shimoga including 7 towns Do. 10 do.	4,056,766
	-	2,586 6	2,2813 4	2,7664 4	8,091 7 1,6974 5		
Area in square mi serA		2,8	2,5	2,7	9,1 0,1	454	28,301
Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.		13	Ξ	្ព	13	9 8 01	2
Vames of Executive Districts.		Bangalore	Kolar	Toomkoor	Mysore		Total
Names of Divisions.		<u>.</u>	goorbibn ———	n. Na	rerBett	Nagar.	

Population.

	INHA	INHABITED HOUSES.	Touses.			POPULATION.	10N.				CLAS	SIFIC	ATION OF	CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION.	NO.	1	OccuPation	TION.	
	\ •sæ					Children under 12 years.	n under			Ch	Christians.	ns.							
Distrators.	No. of masonry dwellin	Do. of all other kinds.	LeioT	Men.	Women.	Male.	L'emale.	Total.	No. per square mile.	European	East Indian and other	Native.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Endhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	.stainntinoirgA-noV	Prevailing languages.
Bangalore	1,231	131,923	139,154	253,164	216,312	103,077	86,950	659,403	255	3,877	2,477	2,702	597,802	51,996		549	80,743	578,660	in
Kolar	6	145,635	145,726	170,704	146,541	20,693	71,305	479,245	210	1.3	40	486	459,715	24,852		145	74,669	404,574	4ser Lier
Toomkoor	15	126,171	126,186	161,693	147,999	95,467	88,440	491,599		65	55	000	471,835	18,074	1,328	38	76,536	415,063	H Dal
Mysore	263	153,031	153,294	253,723	235,779	146,714	127,085	763,299	247	52	172	1,809	722,023	36,947	2,263		114,169	649,130	ı 'nSnı
Hassan	8	124,726	124,821	205,857	171,824	114,516	100,604	592,801	£.	£	3	2,080	573,351	14,251	3,010	10	88,705	504,096	C. 1
Shimoga	•	102,931	102,981	140,183	124,819	93,984	71,234	430,220	ê! -	3	79	719	401,179	22,011	9,985		71,792	358,428	000
Kadoor	:	61,306	905'19	82,833	Ep,18	53,760	42,795	261,822	175	æ	=	13	§ 250,989	9,495	1,144	===	47,768	214,054	
Chituldroog	4	102,237	102,261	122,739	108,302	80,749	66,589	878,979	8.	2	:	22	365,785	11,618		108	52,638	325,741	arese, è
Total	1 600	1 000 021 000 023 790 1 301 SUIC 1 939 010	053 530	J. 20 1 Gulf	010 000	096 822	000 000	620 000 4 056.766		4.151 2.855	9.855	8.186	3,839,679	189,972	12,623	: :	607,090	3,449,746	4021

Climate.

	Rai	nfall i	n inch	es.	A	verag	e Te	mpe	ratur	e in	the S	Shade	١.
Place at which obser-	May.	Septem-	Decem-			May.			July.		De	emb	er.
vations were taken.	January to	June to Se ber.	October to D	Total.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.	Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.
Bangalore District Kolar do Toomkoor do Mysore do Hassan do Shimoga do. Kadoor do Chituldroog do	5·59 6·11 5·33 7·84 8·95 6·94 5·22\$ 2·60	21·22 25-86 21·96 18·68 15·85 21·79 21·86 15·7	5.65 15.68 5.45 2.70 5.82 5.85 3.15 3.60	32·46 47·65 32·69 29·22 30·62 34·8 30·241 21·27	 86 81 75 75 78 77 	89 82 96 	 84 86 80 75 83	79 74 70 70 71 68 71	80 77 78 86 70 79	 76 76 71 73	72 71 65 68 57 71	73 87 78 87 78 87	73 78 78 72 75

COORG.

Coorg is a British district administered by a Superintendent under the Chief Commissioner of Mysore. It runs along the Western Ghats of India, and is situated in latitude 12° 26′ and longitude 4° 30′. The sea is often visible to the naked eye from the summits of the lofty mountains, which form the western boundary of Coorg, and the sides of which slope into the Madras collectorates of South Canara and Malabar. It is bounded on the north by the Hemavati river; on the south by the Tambacheri pass; on the west by South Canara and North Malabar; and on the east by the Mysore country.

The total area is 2,400 square miles, of which 547 square miles are cultivated, 1,705 are culturable, and 148 are unculturable. In a mountainous district, however, these figures can only be looked upon as estimated approximations.

The unappropriated culturable waste remaining at the close of last year amounted to 10,91,021 acres, and 13,473 acres were sold or granted during the year under review. Owing to the ravages of the borer and to the results of the financial crisis through which India has lately passed, there has been little or no demand for land for coffee cultivation. There is no water communication in the province: the rivers are more towards in the province.

which India has lately passed, there has been little or no demand for land for coffee cultivation. There is no water communication in the province; the rivers are mere torrents in the upper parts, and the beds are more or less rocky in the lower parts. There are 168 miles of roads; but no system of railway has yet been extended towards Coorg. The proposed extension of a Mysore State Railway will, however, prove beneficial to the interests of the province, and a branch line may possibly hereafter be carried to within its limits. The whole of Coorg is British territory, and there are no native states in political relation with it.

The District was first surveyed in 1817 by Lieutenant Conner

of the Royal Engineers.

The aspect of Coorg presents an entire forest, except where the axe of the planter has been at work; the long and narrow cultivated valleys enclosed within it serve but to render those vast woods more striking; the whole of the eastern boundary presents a remarkable geographical line of demarcation, exhibiting an almost uninterrupted and impervious wood, except where the coffee plantations are now visible from the Brahmagiri Hills, till, reaching the Kaveri, a portion of this space is wholly uninhabited. Advancing westward, the wood decreases in density, as the country improves in cultivation, and becomes gradually thinner till reaching the Western Ghats the immediate summits of which, partially bare of wood, are clothed with a luxuriant herbage. South from Virajendrapete the jungles become less impenetrable, and the whole of Kiggatnád, (with the exception of the eastern boundary) including the Brahmagiri Hills, is comparatively open, at least when contrasted with the deep forests of the contiguous districts. Approaching towards the north, the thick umbrageous woods of the central parts give way to the date, sandal, and other trees and shrubs of a more meagre soil, leaving Yèlusàvirasimè an almost perfectly champaign tract. But a small portion of the summits of the ghats is free from jungle; their western face presents a continued forest of immense stature, partially subsiding at some distance from their base; wood, however, is the unvaried feature of the regions. The Western Ghats, running nearly from north to south, divide the territory into two unequal portions, differing in many essential particulars; the general configuration of both, however, is abrupt and broken; the most prominent ridge of mountains as to height and extent, is that forming the summits of the ghats. Innumerable ridges branch off from this range; but all small in proportion to the one from which they They decrease in height as they recede from this ridge, but have everywhere narrow summits, and steep declivities. Todiandamol, situated 131 miles almost directly west of Virajendrapete, detaches itself in a picturesque manner from this colossal range and raises its pointed summit above all others, This beautiful hill, the most elevated in this part of the ghats can only be viewed with effect at some distance beneath its base; its measurement is 5,682 feet above the level of the sea. Subramanné, part of the same ridge, and situated on the northern confines of Coorg, and partly separating it from Mysore, has nearly similar claims to pre-eminence, it being only 99 feet lower; the height of these two points will convey some idea of the elevation of this chain, which on an average is in scarcely any place more than 4 to 800 feet below them. The Brahmagiri range of hills, running in a direction from east to west and situated on the southern limits, constituting a formidable natural barrier between Coorg and Wynaad, is the next in importance. Its general height may be about 4,500 feet above the level of the sea. It consists of a tableland, from the elevated plain of which detached summits rise.

Of the minor ridges, that supporting the tableland upon which Madakere or Mercara lies is the most conspicuous. Nurkalnad, rising on the south-eastern extremity of this chain, is the highest point of it, those ranges branching off from the stupendous mountain of Subramanne are next in consideration; running from that hill they pass along the northern boundary

for a considerable distance and are high and steep.

Numberless insulated hills giving way to steep slopes, checker the surface of the country; of these Kote Betta is the most remarkable. This immense mountain lies 9 miles nearly north of Mercara; its elevation is not greatly below that of the range of ghats, and its base occupies an immense extent of country; the summit of this hill is comparatively flat, forming a kind of waving tableland; its sides alone are clothed with forest, and innumerable cultivated valleys occupy the recesses in them. Almost immediately on the top of Kote Betta there is a fine reservoir of water, which, in every season, retains a constant supply; close to it is a rude temple dedicated to some of the numerous deities that share the homage of those mountains.

The Malimbi peak, lying on the confines of Yelusavira and Yedavanad, is more remarkable for the beauty of its figure, which represents an exact cone, than for its height. Of the mountains below the ghats, the immense ridges connected with, and branching from them, form the principal ones. In the lower districts those chains descend with great steepness, leaving a large space along the foot of the ghats, one unvaried extent of precipitous hills, and impenetrable woods. This range lying on the southern boundary stretching from Tala Kàvèri hill to Parruthadi Betta, is the most remarkable, presenting an uninterrupted ridge for the whole distance, having numerous minor branches running from it; of the few detached hills, Bantamale Kaniyar Gutta and Balla Nad in South Canara are the most conspicuous, the former is the highest, they are, however, all comparatively low but very steep. Covered with chains of hills of equally various elevation and direction, the aspect of the country is greatly diversified; but its general and almost invariable features are ruggedness. The whole of the western portion of the upper country lying in the vicinity of the range of ghats is abrupt and mountainous: quitting this Alpine tract, and approaching the eastward, the various ramifications of those hills lose themselves in the steep low ridges which insensibly subside in the undulating slopes of the most eastern parts. The aspect of Yèlusàvirasimè is of this waving nature, and though not immediately flat, has a much larger portion of plain than any other part of the country. Descending the ghats, whose mountainous wall gives the upper country the appearance of an immense terrace, we find the superficies of the lower districts equally marked by those rugged asperities that distinguish the more elevated tract.

On the declivities of the ghats the trees attain their greatest magnitude; this stupendous ridge, though steep, is neither broken nor rocky, and everywhere covered with a rich stratum of mould, brings to maturity timber of a prodigious size: a large portion of the easiern boundary presents a wide extent of forest, but though by no means of scanty growth, it is so comparatively with that which shades this chain of mountains. Bamboos in all their varieties compose a large part of these interminable woods, and this most useful and beautiful reed is here found in the greatest excellence. The jungles are difficult to traverse in many places; the rattan of various dimensions, and nearly of as good a quality as that brought from the eastern islands, together with the delicate reed, from which the Hindus make their pens, aided by innumerable rare plants and creepers, not unfrequently forming an impervious underwood. The following trees are found in the Coorg forests -Halasina, Jack, (Artocarpus) country. It grows to a large size, makes excellent planks. Heb-Halasina or Aginni (Wild Jack).—This is the wild jack grown in the thicker forests, its fruit though eatable is small and very unplatable. Mari-Stately palms which grow in great quantities on the sides of the ghats. The Wild A reca which is used as a substitute for the areca-nut amongst some of the lower classes; splits with great ease, and is calculated for laths. Arregi or Arringi, which produces large timber, and is useful in building; Mangoe (Mangifera) which grows to an immense size throughout the country, Tumarind, which grows on the borders of the more open country. Pannapuli.—A beautiful tree, large, regular and elegant in its form; the fruit of it is something bigger than the olive, shaped like it, excessively tart, and makes an excellent condiment. Duppada (Varleria indica).—the dammer tree, from it exudes a gum much used as incense. It has a beautiful foliage, and grows best in damp situations. Balandi or Nandi.—Attains a great height; its timber is useful in the coarser woodwork of buildings. Chempe or Sumpangi.—Common throughout the upper country; it reaches a great stature, and produces excellent timber. Kulumi.—Of great size, and useful in building. Nerale.—Large and useful; the fruit is of a black colour like the sloe, and is eaten; of the wood, ploughs are sometimes made. Boga.—Large, but useless. Umme.—Produces a small eatable berry, having an agreeable flavour is excellent firewood. Basari.—Ropes are sometimes made from the filaments of its bark; it has a rich foliage; affords excellent shelter from the sun, and is always found near choultries, and places of worship.

Kyulu.—The bark of this tree also furnishes rope more flexible, and otherwise better than that manufactured from the

former. Noga.—A large and beautiful light wood.

Matti (Chuhcoa muttia).—A native of a comparatively poor soil; it is found in the lower districts, where it predominates; it is straight, grows to a great size and affords excellent and

durable planks and beams,

Bamboo.—The reed so generally and extensively useful forms a large part of the forests. It grows in clumps, and is said to live 60 or 80 years; it blossoms at the end of that period, and this state is known as the prelude to its dissolution as the whole of the tree above ground subsequently withers and dies. The number of years to which the bamboo reaches is still questionable, as it would not seem yet known to what age the seedling will survive, and from this circumstance only, can the fact be known; the fixed residence of Europeans in India is perhaps not sufficiently

long for any one individual to prove it by experience.

A curious fact in the history of this reed occurred a short time since in Wynaad. The ryots in that country having petitioned the Collector for some remission of their assessments, owing to the losses they had sustained from an extended portion of the bamboo forest having gone to seed, their subsequent decay causing a considerable loss to those who had the privilege of disposing of them; so general was this decay that in the month of March 1817, passing through this district in the course of eleven miles, there was scarcely a bamboo tree to be seen in the extensive forest through which the road ran, that was not either dead, dying, or in blossom. Clumps of all ages and sizes contiguous to, though distinct from each other, were in a similar situation, the smaller clumps here mentioned were supposed to be shoots which had risen from the larger ones. The bamboo has again seeded and died out.

The waters of Coorg, divided by the ridge of ghats, fall into the sea, washing both coasts of the Peninsula, those of the upper country flowing into the Bay of Bengal, while those of the lower districts are lost in the Indian Ocean.

The rain-fall during the year was 121750 inches, against 93740 in the year previous. The greater portion of the fall is received in the months of June, July, and August, as will be apparent from the subjoined table.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September,	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Total.
Fall in Inches.	2-120	2-050	S1+630	44-180	01-1-1	11.750	9-860	1-900	0.200	0-250	None	2-254	121-750
		2 300		11100			0 000		2.00	3300	Lione.	0.004	121-100

The Superintendent of Coorg exercises full Criminal, Civil, and Revenue powers, and also the powers described in Act XV. of 1862, only subordinate to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, who resides at Bangalore, and in Judicial matters, to the Judicial Commissioner of these Provinces. The office of Superintendent of Coorg was established in the year 1834, on our assumption of the Government of the country, and the deposition of the Raja. Coorg is divided for administrative purposes into 6 talooks and 2 townships. The talooks are sub-divided into The total area is 2,400 square miles, with a population of about 1,25,000. There are 507 villages, and the maximum distance from the nearest court is 25 miles, and the average only 5 miles. There are only 46 Police in the towns of Mercara and Virajendrapete. The whole of the Police duties in the rest of Coorg is discharged by the Jama ryots, who hold their lands on a feudal tenure. The total cost of officials and Police of all kinds amounted to Rs. 2,34,767-6-4. gross revenue of the past year was Rs. 5,82,375-9-4. regular census has ever been taken in Coorg. The Superintendent attempted in 1867 to take a census of the coolies employed in the coffee plantations, who are chiefly emigrants from Mysore, and the result was as follows:-

		Christ	ians.			Hin	dus.	
Census as per Returns received from the Planters.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
	192	11,4	86	392	6,184	2,790	1,190	10,164
		Mahome	edans.			То	tal.	
Census as per Returns received from the Planters.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
	676	446	184	1,306	7,052	3,350	1,460	11,862

The total population is returned as amounting 112,952 as shewn below:—

	Races and Castes.	Total.
Coorgs		24,585
T71		80,934
Mahamadana	강성화 공기 기가 하는 이 그 살아야?	5,774
		1,659
Christians	지나 아이를 들고 있는데 그 때문 그는 목록	
	Grand To	otal 112,952

Of this number, 68,689 are returned as agriculturists. The prevailing languages are Coorg, (which was a mere spoken dialect, and first reduced to writing by Captain Cole, the Superintendent of Coorg, who has published a grammar of it) Kanarese, Malayalum, Tamil, Tulu, and Hindustani.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE TERRITORIES UNDER THE CIVIL AND POLITICAL CONTROL OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF COORG.

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101000 to 1001111011011011011	Area—Cultivated and Uncultivated, and Communications.

Principal Geographical Divisions of Principal Geographical Divisions of Principal Geographical Divisions of Principal Geographical Divisions of Principal Geographical Divisions of Total Divisions Total Di				To	tal Area in	Total Area in Square Miles.	los.	Unappr W	Unappropriated Culturable Waste in Acres.	ulturable :es.	Communic	Communications-Mileage of	ileage of
Total Dritish Total	Distinct				3/M	ıste.		Legs.	-Jub	asogo	-fish siev	pug.	
Total British	Tennepal Geogra	ppinest Divisions Critory.		Cultivated.	Culturable.	Uneniturable.	AntoT	Isal ZainiameN	Sold or granted rust the year	de gaining at 100. Test.	Water distings ing navigable Ri slans danals.	Made Roads, 1st, and Sid chasses	Rail Roads.
Total Dritish 547 10,705 148 2,400 11,04,494 12,473 10,91,021 None. 168 Total Native Nil. Grand Total	itish Possessions		:	1770	10,705	148	2,400	11,04,491	13,473	16,91,021	None.	168	None.
Total Nativo Grand Total		Total Dritish		7772	10,705	148	2,400		18,473		None.	168	None.
					NII.								
	H	Otal Nativo	:										
		Srand Total	:								A Commission of the American		

		Kenyuks.	
oų Ju	ation duri	Tenigration or Immigration.	No. dain.
		Prevailing languages.	Coorg. Kanarese, Nalayalym, Tamil, Tulu, Hindustani, and English.
Occupation.		Zon-² griculturists,	292,41
Осег		Agriculturists.	689 89
1		Aborigines.	090,7
		Budhists and Lains.	†66
tion.	14	-Buisis.	65
opula		Mahomedans.	<u>4</u> 77,6
of P		-subniH	73,638
tion		Coorgs.	585,49
Classification of Population.	σů	Natives.	I20°E
ci Ci	Christians	East Indian and other mixed classes.	OGF
	5	European,	88
		No. per square mile.	23.I 004,2
		-fatoT	238,21,I
Population.	Ochildren under 12 years, 12 years, Tegmale.		₽09'801
Popt	Chil II2 y	Male,	25,698
		Women.	0F6'98
		Men.	919'+6
ouses.		LetoT	19,250
Inhabited Houses		Do. of all other kinds.	₱ 2 8'8I
Inhab	*83	Mo. of masonry Dwellin	90Þ
		District.	Clourg:

CHAPTER II. INDIA.

THE general result for all India shows a total area of 1,577,698 square miles and a population of 212½ millions, assuming the Parliamentary returns for the Feudatories to be correct. The following shows:—

The Provinces and the Government.

	THE PROVINCES.	When	Government.	Capital	Square Miles,	Counties & States.	Population.	per square mile.
		1773 1784 1884 1861	Her Majosty's Viceroy and Governor General of India	Calcutta	Grand Total. 1,577,698	Grand Total. 374	Grand Total. 212,671,621	Grand Total. 135
		0691	Governor in Council. with a	Madras	140,726	50	26,539,052	188
-	Madres	:	Legislature.	Bombay	131,298	19	13,038,609	66
C4		:	Lieutenant Governor with a	Calcutta	246,499	99	48,358,134	198
ೲ		1896	Legislature.	Allahabad	83,687	98	860,086,098	361
4	North-Western Provinces	(1849		Lahore	101,829	33	17,611,498	173
נט	Punjab	1858	Chief Commissioner	Lucknow	24,060	12	11,232,368	414
9	Oudh			Nagpore	.111,121	18	9,068,103	7.9
b	Central Provinces	1001		Rangoon	93,879	13	2,395,988	26
S	British Burma	70.7	T. Commis	Oomrawuttee	16,960	9	2,220,074	131
۵	Berar			and Akolah. Bangalore	28,449	8	4,006,340	145
2	Mysore	1882	Chief Commissioner	Mercara	2,400	H	115,357	49
=	Coorg	#eoot — · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	17 Total Non-Feudatory	Au	980,908	221	164,671,621	170
	Wo Transactory Glates		Total Feudatory	•	596,790	153	48,000,000	80

Arranged according to population the ten Provinces stand; the following order:—

	Provinc	E.		Census.	Population.	Districts and States.	Square Miles.
1	Bengal	•••	•••	Estimate.	48,358,134	56	246,499
2	North-Western Province	es		1865	. 30,086,098	36	83,687
3	Madras		•••	1867	. 26,539,052	20	140,726
4	Punjab	•••	•••	1868	. 17,611,498	32	101,829
5	Bombay and Sindh		•••	Estimate.	13,038,609	19	181,298
6	Oudh		•••	1869	11,232,368	12	24,060
7	Central Provinces	•••	•••	1866	9,068,103	18	111,121
8	Mysore	•••		Estimate.	4,006,340	8	28,149
9	British Burma	•••	• • •	1869	2,395,988	13	93,879
10	Berar	•••		1867	2,220,074	6	16,960
1	Coorg			1869	115,857	1	2,400
	Non-Feudatory India Feudatory India			Estimate.	164,671,621 48,000,000	221 153	980,908 596,790
1	T ₁	otal			212,671,621	374	1,577,693

The density of the population of each is thus compared, in order, with that of other countries:—

Per	1 1 1	Europe and Ame Belgium, England and Wales, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Ireland, France and Prussia,	Per	Mile. 480 347 285 253 181
	361 198 188 173	England and Wales, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Ireland,		480 847 285 253 181
	198 188 173	England and Wales, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Ireland,	 	347 285 253 181
	188 173	Netherlands, United Kingdom, Ireland,	 	285 253 181
	173	United Kingdom,		253 181
	1 1 1	Ireland,		181
•••	145	France and Prussia.		
	131	Scotland,		177
	99		***	99
				66
		Paralan		26
		Roseia		20
				10 2
	 	79 49 26	79 Greece, 49 United States, 26 Turkey, Russia,	79 Greece,

The proportion of the agricultural to the non-agricultural part of the population is shown by the following tables:—

	Agricultu-	Non-Agricul-	Percentage
	ral.	tural.	of latter.
N. W. Provinces	17,708,503	12,402,119	41·2
	18,680,057	7,405,995	28·3
	9,408,819	8,190,127	46·5
	6,542,870	4,655,225	41·6
	4,879,431	4,225,080	46·4
	332,442	1,345,682	80·1
	1,610,791	2,395,549	38·6
	1,369,576	861,989	38·6

	Acres per village.	Inhabitants per village.	Population per culti- vated acre.	A cres per agricultural male adult.	cultivated
N. W. Provinces Oudh Central Provinces	594 619 1,566	334 451 234	1·24 0·45 0·57	4.04 3.7 10.0	1 10 9 2 0 8 0 6 6
Berar Punjab	1,917	391	1.45	10-4 4-	0 14 5

The proportion of the sexes is the next point which attracts us, and here again we contrast the reliable results of Indian provinces with those of European countries. The proportion of females of all ages is:—

-	<u> </u>					
		Males.	Females.		Males	Females.
	Punjab N. W. Provinces Oudh Berar Central Provinces	45·48 53·6 51·8 51·7 51·2	45.52 46.4 48.2 48.3 48.8	Russian Caucasus Ionian Islands Belgium England Sweden	50·15 48·84	47.7 46.47 49.85 51.26 51.44

The contrast is striking. The farther north we go, as to Sweden, the more the women exceed the men in number—the nearer to the equator, the men exceed the women. The results in each Indian Province are so closely similar, that only the same causes can account for them. These causes are believed to be the neglect or deliberate murder of female children, the heat of the climate and the difference in age between husband and wife.

RACES AND CREEDS.

A very important political question is the proportion of Hindoos and Mahomedans, and this we are able to fix with tolerable certainty everywhere except in Bombay and Bengal:—

			Mahomedans.	Hindoos & Buddhists.	Percen	age.
					м.	н.
Punjab	***	• • • •	9,337,685	7,292,667	53-02	41.28
N. W. Provinces		•••	4,243,207	25,671,819	14.	84
Madras	***	•••	1,502,134	24,172,822	5.8	94.1
Oudh	•••	•••	1,195,817	10,002,701	10-7	88•
Central Provinces	•••		237,962	6,930,163	2.6	95.
Mysore			182,654	3,793,793	4.5	95.4
Berar			154,951	1,856,968	6.9	90-
British Burma	***	•••	40,952	1,603,523	2.4	97.4

The proportion of Mahomedans in Sindh is large, as it also is in Eastern Bengal where so many Hindoos were forcibly converted. But all over non-feudatory India the number does not exceed 25 millions, or one-seventh of the population.

The number of Aborigines and Outcastes is as follows:-

	•••	•••	•••		650,000
***	•••	•••	•••		1,995,663
•••					313,215
***		•••			972,833
	•••				90,490
			***		721,934
•••	***	•••	***	***	745
		***		•••	464,438
•.•	***	•••	•••		2,904
•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	5,000,000
	•••			•••	3,000,000
					12,213,222

The partial and inaccurate census of Europeans in India taken in 1861 showed the number to be 125,945 including the Army. The following figures are from the latest provincial enumerations showing the number to be about 150,000. It is impossible to separate clearly between the pure European and the mixed, or East Indian, or Eurasian class.

					Europeans and Americans.	Mixed.
The Army, officers and	men			•••	58,000	
Municipal Calcutta	***		•••	•••	12,000	11,036
Suburbs "				•	8,000	1,000
Bombay City	•••	•••	•••	•,•	8,415	1,891
Madras	•••	•••		•••	3,000	14,000
N. W. Provinces		•••			22,692	5,069
Punjab	•••	•••	•••	•••	17,938	1,032
Oudh	•••	***	•••		5,446	985
Central Provinces		***	•••	•••	5,409	757
British Burma	•••		•••		1,547	3,500
Mysore	•••		•••	•••	4,132	2,86
Coorg	•••			•••	103	656
Berar			•••		903	
Bengal and Bombay		••	••			40,000
			Total		147,585	82,78

The large number of settlers in Assam and Bengal are not entered because there are no data, and they are balanced by the figures which in the case of some provinces evidently include the military, who are thus entered twice.

It is difficult to discover the actual number of Asiatic Christians. No missionary census of the Protestants has been taken since 1862, but to that we add one-third to represent the very considerable increase since that year. The accuracy of the Roman Catholic statistics, as given in the "Madras Catholic Directory" for 1869, is not guaranteed:—

Protestants	285,082
Roman Catholics	760,623
Syrians in Travancore and Cochin	116,483
Armenians, estimate	5,000
일반 15. 10 15 16 1. 10 15 15 15 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	
님은 경기를 가장 하는 것이 없는 사람들이 되었다. 그는 그리고 있다면 살아보다 했다.	1,167,188
Add Europeans	147,585
Mixed	82,789
Total Christians in India	1,397,562

Native Protestant Christians in 1862.

	India and Ceylon in 1852.	India and Ceylon in 1862.	India, Ceylon and Burma in 1862.
Societies Stations	0.00	31 371	31 886
Out-stations	100 =	1,925 519	2,397 541
Foreign Missionaries Native do	10	140	186
Native Catechists	200	1,365	1,776
Native Churches		1,190	1,542
Communicants		31,249	49,688
Native Christians Vernacular Day Schools	7 0 17	158,816 1,562	215,182 1,811
Scholars	4	44.612	48,390
Boys' Boarding Schools	0.0	101	108
Christian Boys	2,414	2,720	9,158
Anglo-Vernacular Schools	126	185	193
Scholars	1	29,377	23,963 87 3
Girls' Day Schools Girls	41 210	371 15.899	16,802
Girls	1.00	114	117
Christian Girls	0 0	4,098	4,201
Translations of the Bible		Twelve.	Fourteen.
Ditto New Testament	Five others.	Three others.	
Separate Books		1	Twenty book in seven
Separate Books	••••		others.
Scriptures circulated in ten years	unknown.		1,634,940
Christian Tracts, Books, &c			8,604,033
Mission Presses			25
Expenditure in ten years		£285,000	£294,300
Local Contributions		£45,825	£46,800
Native Contributions last three years	*****	£13,000	About £18,00

Roman Catholic Christians in 1869.

Vicariate Apos- tolic.	Bishops.	Priests.	Popula-	Schools.	Children attending	Under the	
					schools.	Priests.	Popula- tion.
Madras	1	19	36,426	46	2.200	16.	5,570
Hyderabad	14 17	8	6,645	8	800	2	350
Vizagapatam	1	20	8,993	27	1.430	none	none
Pondicherry	1	70	116,598	82	2.817	5	2.314
Mysore	1	24	22,690	26	1.200	none	none
Colmbatore	1	20	18,000	20	500	none	none.
Madura	1	53	144,500	16	2,000	13	25.000
Quilon	1	26	59,550	70	2,500	7	8,500
Verapoly	•••	300	233,000	322	8,000	20	40,00
Mangalore	1	34	45,000	50	2,000	12	H, (H)f
Bombay	1	46	20,360	26	1,731	45	30,000
Agra	1	81	14,300	10	750	none	none
Patna	1	22	8,000	8	300	none	none
Western Bengal	1.	26	11,000	12	1,590	4	280
Central Bengal	•••	5	1,191	7	211	none	none
Eastern Bengal	1	.9	6,710	7	250	4	3,380
Ava and Pegu	1	21	7,750	19	1,000	none	none
Total	14	784	760,623	756	28,689	128	124,34

The following may be accepted as a near approximation to the strength of each creed among the $164\frac{1}{2}$ millions who inhabit the non-feudatory portion of British India and Burma:—

Christians							
Asiatic						1,167,188	
European and m	ixed				•••	230,374	1,397,562
Jews	***				•••		10,000
Mussulmans			•••				25,000,000
Parsees		•••					80,000
Non-Aryan aborigi	nes and	outcastes	•••				12,250,000
Budhists and Jains	3						4,500,000
Sikhs		•••					1.250,000
Hindoos	•••						120,000,000

POPULATION OF ASIA.

The following figures show the area and population of the principal States of Asia:—

STATES OR COUNTRIES.	Square miles.	Population.	Popula- tion to square mile.	CAPITALS.	Population of Capital
HELD BY EUROPEANS.					
(India	1,577,698	212,671,621	35	Calcutta	1,000,000
Ceylon	24,454	2,096,777	186	Columbo	45,000
Straits Settlements	1,095	282,831	260	Singapore	35,000
Labuan and Sarawak	55	10,000	180	Labuan	3,000
Victoria	29	125,504	4,327*		125,504
Mauritius	708	322,517	455	Port Louis	40,000
Turkistan and Siberia	5,788,700	24,000,000	4	Orenburg	18,000
Netherlands India	445,411	17,952,803	40	Batavia	60,000
Philippines	52,647	2,679,500	50	Manila	15,000
Goa, Timor and Macao		1,288,483		Goa	10,000
(Cochin China	25,000	3,000,000	120	Saigon & Cholon	100,000
Reunion	1,468	255,000	174	St. Denis	10,000
(French India HELD BY ASIATICS.	191	229,000	1,200*	Pondicherry	35,000
Afghanistan, Seistan and					
Balkh	400,000	4,000,000	10	Kabul	60,000
Beloochistan	160,000	500,000	3	Khelat	4,000
Burma	260,000	6,000,000	23	Mandalay	90,000
Siam	250,000	11,800,000	47	Bankok	400,000
Anam	140,000	6,000,000	47	Hue	100,000
China	1,297,999	367,632,907	283	Peking	1,250,000
Japan	156,604	35,000,000	229	Jeddo	700,000 475,000
Persia	648,000	4.400,000	6	Tehran	85.00
Tibet	1,000,000	5,000,000	5	Lhasa	25.00
Eastern Turkistan	300,000	1,200,000	4	Kashgar	5.00
Arabia	1,200,000	8,000,000	7	Mecca	30,00
Turkey (in Asia)	550,000	16,000,000	29	Smyrna	150,00

^{*} Chiefly in Towns.

England thus rules a population of $212\frac{1}{2}$ millions in Asia, Russia of 24 millions, Holland of 18 millions, Spain of $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions, Portugal of $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions, and France of $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions. England directly rules, independently of the number whom she indirectly influences, nearly five times more of the population of Asia than the other five Powers of Europe together.

GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION.

The following shows the relative position of the Provinces educationally according to the Statistics taken in 1867 and given in a lately published educationally Return:—

Principle Prin	ï		.2	ં	4		ນດ້				9	9								
PRISIDENCY Square Square Square Holy or Holy o						ٽ ا	OLLEGE	o;		Gov	ERNME	Tr Sch	30LS.				AIDED	SCHOO	rs.	
PRISIDENCY Miles			}			Gov	ern-							-						
ay 217,331 37,789,430 1 8 6 40 127 84 1 92 20 7 98 1,960 97 13,69 98 1,960 97 1,960 98 1,960 98 1,960 101 1,560 6 13 1,260 101 1,560 6 13 1,260 6 1,260 1 1 1 6 1,160 1 1 1 6 1,160 1 <	Presidency Or Province.		Miles,	Estimated Popula- tion.	University.	For General Edu- cation.		.esgelloD bebiA	Upper	Middle.	Lower.	Female.	Special.	Total	.rəqqU	.aliddle.	Lower,	Female.	Special.	Total.
ay 137,743 14 2 4 15 6 15 16 15 6 13 23 12 2 sts 104,438 S5,276,256 1 2 4 1 4 6 14 6 14 6 14 6 14 6 14 1 6 14 6 14 1 6 14 6 14 1 6 1 6 1 1 7 2 3,01 6 1 1 7 2 3,01 6 1 1 7 2 3,01 1		:	217,331	37,789,430	-	8	8	9	46	127	78	г	8	290	- management of the former	186	1,269	257	5	2,596
Handers 104,438 29,276,356				15,775,113	Т	61	က	:	6	161	1,357	19	so	1,626	9	13	23	12	67	56
Provinces 81,378 30,261,641 2 1 24 82 1,660 97 81,916 4 12 4 12 4 12 4 12 4 12 4 12 4 12 14 24 82 1,660 7 2,063 21 7 2,063 7 2,063 21 7 2,063 7 2,063 7 2,063 21 7 2,063 7 2,063 21 7 2,063 21 7 2,063 21 7 2,063 21 7 2,063 21 2 23 13 2 2 23 13 2				28,276,256	н	C3	4	H	14	89	#	:	10	106		212	97.1	75	10	1,279
b 1004406 15,1464157 2 1 2 1 24 1,680 296 7 2,065 21 73 6.6 1 4 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6	N. W. Provinces		81,378	30,261,641	:	က	5	:	÷	Ç1	3,467	479	ဘ	3,961	-	[2]	47	89	CS	242
H. Drovinces 104,222 8,326,647 10 34 964 65 130 6 2 116 34 130 6 819 1 7 249			100,406	15,166,157	;	6 1	:	-	76	ŝ	1,660	506		2,069		73	C1	651	4	751
d.Provinces 104,222 S,639,037 1 24 658 130 6 819 1 7 249		:	20,243	8,326,647	;	:	:		10	75	564	9	C1	316		16	SS	21	:	52
Bankat 67,952 2,120,501 4 <	Central Provinces		104,222	8,659,697	:	i	:	:	H	77	658	339	၁	618	-	2	249	:	:	257
bbad 17,334 1,589,017 7 8 38 2 55 7 7 8 16 8 147	British Burma	:	67,292	2,129,591	:	:	:	:	vi		:	:	:	7	:	C1	238	4	:	244
3,, 27,003 2,900,735,,,, 7 8 38, 2 55 4 8 16 8	Hyderabad		17,334	1,586,047	:	:	:	:	₹ 1	22	135	:	:	147			:	:		:
1,800 118,100 1 25		•	27,003	3,900,735	:	•	;	:	7	8	æ	:	21	55	4	8	91	s		36
		:	1,800	118,100	:	:	:	:		:	33	:	:	252		-:	:	:	:	:

Foregoing Statement .- (Continued.)

				Равкирист ов. Расугиста	Bengal	Bombay	Madras	N. W. Provinces	Punjab	Oude	Central Provinces	British Burma	Hyderabad	Mysore	Coorg
						•	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	•	:
క		•sto	001	Total Colleges and Sch	2,908	1,687	1,391	4,208	2,823	386	1,076	248	147	91	. 55
		Col		долетпшепь.	1,254	364	185	448	31	•••••	•		:		•
		Colleges,		.hebiA	325	•	151	•	97	:	:	i	:	:	:
				Government Schools.	19,635	104,178	8,042	12,435	7,027	11,033	33,751	440	6,644	2,974	976
				Aided Schools.	85,414	4,954	85,205	16,000	6,553	3,416	20,621	6,658	•	2,929	•
ದೆ	PUPILS	nent,	Tu	Female Sohools, Gover	65	1,985	:	8,981	6,198	18	8,621	1	:	1	•
	LS4			Female Schools, Aided	6,168	1,193	3,109	2,239	14,243	827	1	109	•	269	:
		-auət	ut	Special Schools, Govern	1,362	278	1,558	423	279	203	144		:	63	-
			•	Special Schools, Aided	972	943	919	87	107	:		:	:	:	;
				JetoT	115,185	013,045	48,866	152,533	92,698	15,154	58,137	7,599	6,644	6,535	946
10.	eges eges	I Coll a so n	n Ou	Proportion of Schools a to Square Miles, one Square Miles,	74.7	81-6	75-07	19.3	35.5	52.4	8.96	8.11.8	117.8	296-7	72.
11.	tuoit.	opnja	I	Proportion of Papils to	238	139.5	578.6	198.3	155-2	549.5	148-9	280-1	238-7	9-269	124.8

Educational Statistics for 1866-67 (11 months.)

		2 4022042 5
ver per ider ion.	Total Average Cost.	Bs. 198 134 140 807 807 159 17:6 17:6 13:2
Total. Annual Average Cost per Physil under Instruction.	To other Funds.	Bs. 778 778 877 874 874 874 874 874 874 874
Ann Prij Prij Lins	То Сотетиней	Bs. 12.6 5.07 10.2 10.2 10.2 12.6 112.6 112.6 112.6 112.6 112.6 112.6 112.9
Te Te	Aided Schools.	B. 22.83. B
Annu State upil.	Government Schools.	20. 27.9 27.9 27.9 17.8 2.5 2.5 5.2 5.2 17.8 17.8 117.8
Average Annual Cost to State per Pupil,	Aided, Select	13. 13. 13. 13. 13. 13. 13. 13. 13. 13.
A	Government.	138. 210-0 181-2 2216-1 1,211-5 1.
	Percentage of Column 8 on Column 2.	Bs. 777 1778 1778 1778 1779 1779 1779 1779
	Percentage of Column 7 on Column 2.	Bs. 105-43 105-55 105-5
nditure,	Grants-in-nid, including Payments by Results.	8,32,186 70,682 1,211,921 1,210,923 1,81,232 1,81,966
Analysis of Expenditure,	no segolico di Expenditure on Segolico di Sepondistructura di Sepo	183. 6.98.844 4.08.572 2.4.12.75 2.38.676 50.911 70.030 65.667 65.667
Analy	Instruction including all Charges not including in Column 5.	138. 20,62,681 13,54,292 10,52,998 7,47,631 2,06,833 2,06,833 2,19,847 65,667 65,667
	Direction and Inspection.	103, 2.27,010 1,23,495, 1,78,299 2,04,432 25,408 70,884 18,579 25,031 1,100
flon,	Total Expenditure on Educa	Bs. 22.90,691 15.18.307 7.32.164 12.31.295 9.49.063 2.42.301 2.42.301 2.42.301 67, 84.246 15.031
rpenditure from Local Sources.	Private Expenditure.	Bs. 4.08.221 Not given. 1.01.562 Not given. in for 1866 Not given.
Expenditure from Local Sources.	Local Funds.	BS, 4,96,708 4,06,708 1,629 1,629 2,84,847 87,628 2,84,847 87,628 2,34,269
*spun.j	Expenditure from Imperial	Rs. 12,85,762 9,16,778 6,16,074 6,16,074 5,724,009 5,024,675 1,54,675 1,54,672 1,54,
	Presidency Or Province	Bengal Hombay Madras N. Wy. Provinces Conde Central Provinces British Burma Hyderahad Kysore Coorg

It may be expirited generally that the figures under the head "Local Funds" represent money received and administered by Government Officers or Educational Committees, but derived from local sources such as educational ceases, school fees, private endowments, subscriptions, &c. The figures given the inspection of Government Officers. The smooth shown indeet this head must be more or less approximately and probably considerably below the real amount, and there is, of source, a considerable amount of private expenditure or expenditure or expenditure or schools which are neither an expension of dovernment as for instance, expenditure or schools which are neither adied nor inspected by Government, and with the accounts of which the Government has nothing to do." ander the head of "private Expenditure" may be said generally to represent the expenditure from private sources on private schools, which are mader

In Bergal at the date of this return there had been no educational cess, and the expenditure bere shown from been funds is composed entirely of money received from school fees, endowments, and subscriptions, &c. This should be bone in mind in comparing Bengal expenditure from beed funds with similar expenditure in other provinces,

Educational Statistics for 1866-67 (12 months.)

-11	6		•	•	6
Cost per Annum.	<u>ا</u>	• •	•	•	•
Total.	Rs.	2,39,738 1,59,570	1,46,386	2,03,472	992,046
Number of Officers.		28 28 18		108	•
Total Subsidiary Charges of I Direction and Inspec- tion,	Bs. A. P.	73,303 0 0	46,426 0 0	67,392 0 0	38,886 0 0
Total Salaries, per Annum of Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Bs. A. P.	4 1,394,35 0 0 0 0 0 69,996 0 0	75,960 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1,12,080 0 0	35,160 0 0
	Rs. A. P. 5,569 9 4 6,250 0 0	11,619 9 2,850 0 2,983 0 5,833 0	3,900 0 0 2,430 0 0 6,330 0 0	2,250 0 0 1,500 0 0 2,940 0 0 2,650 0 0 9,340 0 0	2,550 0 0 2,930 0 0
Number of Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors, and Salaries per mensom.	7 Inspectors on 69 Deputy Inspectors on	Total 4 Inspectors on 23 Deputy and Assistant ditto on 27 Total	5 Inspectors on IT Deputy Inspectors on 22 Total	5 Inspectors on 3 Joint Inspectors on 31 Deputy 68 Sub-Deputy Inpectors on Total	4 Inspectors on 4 Doputy Inspectors on 8
Salary per Annum.	Bs. A. P.	0 0 000'08	24,000 0 0	24,000 0 0	0
Directors, and Salary per mensem.	Bs. A. P. Rs 1 on 2,250 0 0 27,000	1 on 2,500 9 0 39,000	1 on 2,000 0 0 24,000	1 on 2,000 0 o 24,000	1 on 1,500 0 0 18,000
Provinces.	Bengal	Bombay	Madras	N. W. Provinces	Punjah
		en .	P 0	u	LG .

Foregoing Statement.—(Continued.)

Total Salaries Subsidiant Total. Per Annum Charges of Number Cost and Lispectors Direction of Inspectors. Inspectors. Ins. A. P. Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P. 18,300 0 0 16,280 0 0 10,45,380 0 0 1,000 0 0 2,000 0 0 2 14,000 0 0 3,000 0 0 3,400 0 0 2 26,400 0 0 1,002 0 0 2,800 0 0 5 23,520 0 0
Total Subsidiary Officers and Inspect of the ton. Officers and Inspect of the ton.
otal Salaries per Annum fa Inspectors. Finspectors and Deputz Ins. A. P. Is, 300 0 0 14,320 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,000 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Number of Lispectors and Deputy Inspectors, and Salaries per measem. 2
Salary Apmurn. Salary Apmurn. A. P. Rs. A. P. 300 0 0 10,800 11,000 11,000 11000
Directors, Suhary and Salary, Apmum. Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P. 1 on 900 0 0 12,000 0 0 1 on 1,000 0 0 12,000 0 0
Directors, and Salary per mensem, per mensem, oude Rs. A. P. Oude 1 on 900 0 0

Estimated Revenues and the present Educational Grant in each Province, with the Increase proposed.

	Provin	CES.		Aggregate of Estimated Revenue for 1867-68.	Two (2) per cent. on Revenue.	Budget Grant for 1867-68.	Increase to present Grant.
				£	£	£	£
1	Bengal	•••	• • • •	15,237,990	304,759	231,289	73,470
2	North-Western F	rovinces	•••	5,916,510	118,330	115,896	2,434
3	Punjab	•••		3,455,610	69,112	67,605	1,507
4	Bombay	***	,,,,	8,947,070	178,941	95,606	83,995
5	Madras	•••		7,512,655	150,253	96,083	54,170
6	Central Province	s	•••	1,107,730	22,154	18,585	8,569
7	Oude	•••	•••	1,402,690	28,053	19,143	8,910
8	British Burma		•••	1,176,240	23,524	7,415	16,109
9	Coorg	•	•••	41,015	820	69	751
		Total	•••	44,797,510	895,946	651,691	244,255

Estimated Land Revenues, and the present Educational Budget Grant, in each Province, with the Assignment proposed.

Number.	Provinces.	Land Revenue.	Two (2) per cent, on the Land Re- venue.	Budget Grant.	Increase to pre- sent Grant,	Decrease from present Grant.	Remarks.
		£	£	£	£	æ	
1	Bengal	3,831,370	76,627	231,289		154,662	
2	North-Western Pro-	4,040,000	80,800	115,896	*****	85,096	
3	vinces. Punjab	1,915,200	38,304	67,605	*****	29,301	
4	Bombay	3,566,900	71,338	95,606		24,268	
5	Madras	4,305,500	86,110	96,083		9,973	
6	Central Provinces	613,600	12,272	18,585		6,313	
7	Oudh ,	1,180,810	23,616	19,143	4,473		
8	British Burma	577,450	11,549	7,415	4,134		Total Amount
9	Coorg	23,370	467	69	398		of Decrease.
	Total	20,054,200	401,083	651,691	9,005	259,613	£250,608.

CHAPTER III.

LEGISLATION.

Imperial.

DURING THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1869-70.

TWENTY NINE Acts were passed this year by the Council of the Governor General.

Act No. XV. of 1869 (An Act to provide facilities for obtaining the evidence and appearance of prisoners and for service of process upon them).

Previous to the passing of this Act, there was no provision for the bringing up of prisoners, either to give evidence or to answer to a charge of an offence other than that for which they had been placed in confinement, in any Mofussil Court. Under the Code of Civil Procedure, the evidence of such prisoners might be obtained by commission, but only when the place of their confinement was distant not less than a hundred miles from the Court in which their evidence was required. The examination of a prisoner as a witness in open Court was in all cases unattainable. Moreover, in the absence of any rules for giving effect to them, the execution of commissions for taking the evidence of prisoners under confinement was attended with difficulty. Practically, therefore, the suitor was debarred from having a prisoner confined in any jail examined as a witness in his cause, however material the prisoner's evidence might be. The Act enables Criminal and Civil Courts to make orders directed to the officer in charge of the jail. Such orders, when made in civil matters pending in Subordinate Courts, must be countersigned by the District Judge. All orders under the Act will be transmitted through the Magistrate of the District to the officer in charge of the jail in which the prisoner is confined. The prisoner will then be brought up, unless he has been exempted by Government from the operation of the Act, or unless he is sick, under committal for trial, under a remand, or in custody for a period which would expire before the expiration of the time required for removing him into the Court and then taking him back to the jail. The Act then provides for the issue of commissions for the examination of prisoners, and for the service of process apon them. Part V. provides for the deposit of the amount of the costs of the execution of orders under the Act in civil matters, and for the making and publication of the necessary rules.

Act No. XVI. of 1869 (An Act to exclude the ordinary Civil Courts from the cognizance of suits relating to land in the Bhutan Dvars, and for other purposes).

The object of this Act, which was passed at the desire of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, is two fold; first, to exclude the ordinary civil courts from jurisdiction in respect of suits relating to land, rent and revenue in the Bhutan Dvars; and, secondly, to legalize certain rules which provide, inter alia, for the disposal of such suits. The rules which the Act validates were prepared by the Bengal Government. The officers appointed to adjudicate suits and matters of which cognizance by the ordinary civil courts is barred, will, under these rules, exercise the powers conferred on a Collector making a settlement by Bengal Regulations VII. of 1822 and IX. of 1833. The rules provide also for the publication of the record of the rights of persons having any interest in the land, and for the presentation of petitions to the officer by whom the record has been framed, and of appeals to the Commissioner against the orders of the said officer, by persons dissatisfied with the entries in the record.

Act No. XVII. of 1869 (An Act to shorten the time for landing cargo.) The Act was passed at the request of the Government of Bengal, its object is to reduce the time (fifteen working days from the date of ship's entry) which the consolidated Customs' Act, section 52, allowed to importers for landing their goods before the commander of the importing vessel could remove such goods to the Custom House, so as to preserve the lien for freight and other charges to which the goods are generally subject. "The operation of this clause," according to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, "is found in practice to be often attended with the greatest inconvenience, because importers, who are anxious to receive their goods as soon as possible, cannot get delivery of them in consequence of consignees of cargo ready to be discharged not removing their packages as they come to hand; and if the captain lands them before the expiration of fifteen days from date of ship's entry, he cannot have them held by the Custom House for freight and charges due thereon to the ship. "This compulsory delay further entails a very serious addition to the heavy expenses ships coming to the port have to meet, any diminution of which would greatly benefit commerce."

Act No. XVIII. of 1869 (An Act for imposing Stamp Duties on

certain instruments.)

The object of this Act is to consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamp duties. It is divided into six chapters :- I. - Preliminary. II. - Stamp duties chargeable. 111. Unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents. 1V.—Criminal penalties. V.—Jurisdiction. V1.—Miscellaneous. The Act provides that the scheduled duties shall be chargeable for every such instrument executed in British India on or after first January 1870, or executed out of British India on or after that day, but relating to property within British India. These duties will be levied either by adhesive stamps or by impressed stamps. Section 6 prescribes rules as to the person by whom, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, the expense of providing proper stamps shall be borne. Provisions are then made as to Bills of Exchange, as to instruments reserving interest (section 9), as to instruments where the consideration is expressed in foreign currency, where the subjectmatter is indeterminate, where the instrument is made to secure, or is in consideration of, an annuity, where several instruments are used in a single transaction, where instruments come within two or more of the definitions in section 3. As to unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents, the Act provides that these shall not be admitted in evidence in civil proceedings, registered, or authenticated by any public officer. Power is given to admit an unstamped or insufficiently stamped instrument on payment of the proper stamp and a penalty. Power is given (sections 22 and 23) to impound unstamped instruments in courts and public offices. The chapter on criminal penalties imposes penalties for executing instruments on paper not duly stamped; for presenting or negotiating unstamped foreign bills or notes; for failing to cancel stamps on foreign bills; for not drawing the full number of bills or marine policies purporting to be in sets; for failing to cancel adhesive stamps; for not stating the true consideration, and, on attorneys, &c., for not inserting the true consideration. Chapter V. provides for the adjudication, by the Collector, of doubts as to the proper stamp, and for the revision of his orders thereon; it also empowers the Chief Controlling Revenue authority to state any case coming before it under the Act and refer it to a Presidency High Court. The last or miscellaneous chapter provides (section 45) for refunds in case of useless or spoiled stamp papers; declares when stamp paper shall be held to be spoiled; authorizes a suit where the consideration is not truly stated; empowers the Local Government to make rules for the sale of stamps; provides a penalty for disobeying such rules; declares when a single impressed stamp shall be employed, and directs the Local Governments to cause the Act to be translated into the vernacular languages and sold cheaply to the public.

The Act contains three schedules,—in the first are set forth the instruments chargeable with ad valorem stamp duties; in the second, the instruments chargeable with fixed stamp duties; in the third, the numbers and titles of the seven Acts whose provisions the Act consolidates and amends.

Act No. XIX. of 1869 (An Act to facilitate administration to the Estates of deceased British Subjects in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.)

Under the Administrator General's Act (No. XXIV. of 1867) the Administrator General of Madras administered to the estates of deceased British subjects in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and under section 61 of that Act certain officials in those Districts had to report to the Administrator General of Madras the deaths of persons leaving assets. To send these reports by post to Madras takes eight days, while, now, owing to the direct Railway communication, Bombay and the Assigned Districts are within twenty hours of each other. Under these circumstances this Act, which was passed at the desire of the Resident at Hyderabad, and with the consent of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, substitutes, so far as regards the estates of deceased British subjects in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Administrator General of Bombay for the Administrator General of Madras.

Act No. XX. of 1869 (An Act to provide for the good order and discipline of Volunteer Corps, and to invest them with certain powers).

The Volunteer Act (No. XXIII. of 1857) subjected volunteers to the Articles of War, which applied to the European officers of the East India Company. This having been found inconvenient, Act XX. of 1869 substitutes for those Articles the Articles of War for the time being in force for the better Government of Her Majesty's Army. The Act extends (so far as regards British subjects) to allied Native States.

Act No. XXI. of 1869 (An Act to provide against European Va-grancy).

The object of this Act is to provide against vagrancy in India of persons of European, American and Australian extraction. The Police are empowered to require any person apparently a vagrant to go before a Police Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, who will make a summary enquiry, and, if the vagrant is unlikely to obtain employment at once, or if he has been previously declared a vagrant, will require him to go to a Government workhouse. If, however, the vagrant is likely to obtain employment at any place, provision is made for sending him thither and for assisting him to obtain employment on his arrival. This Act authorizes the Local Government to establish work houses for the temporary reception of vagrants, and provides for the search of vagrants on their admission, for their discipline and their diet. Also that, if a vagrant or other person of European extraction enter into a written agreement (a form of which is given) to be removed from India at the expense of Government, he may be removed accordingly. It also provides penalties for the following offences:—Refusing to go before the Police Magistrate or Justice of the Peace for the purpose of preliminary enquiry; assaulting Police; escaping from Police; quitting a work-house without leave; failing to proceed to the port of embarkation; refusing to go on boardship; escaping from ship; returning to India within five years of the embarkation; begging; bringing European convicts to India; and it deprives vagrants of the privileges of European British subjects, and imposes a civil liability on importers of Europeans or employers of soldiers when the persons so imported or employed become chargeable as vagrants within a year. To obviate the possibility of the Act being used as a means of oppression, section 8 empowers Magistrates and Justices of the Peace to give certificates of the nature of passports, and the second schedule centains a form Act No. XXII. of 1:69 (An Act to remove the Gáro Hills from the jurisdiction of the Tribunals established under the general Regulations and Acts, and for other purposes.)

Regulation X. of 1822 was enacted for the purpose of excluding from the operation of the general Regulations the tract of country occupied by the Garos and other rude tribes on the north-eastern frontier of the District of Rangpur, and for the separation of any portion of that tract, from the contiguous estates held by zamindars, which might have been, or be claimed to have been, incorporated with such estates under the terms of the permanent settlement. As the policy of the legislation of 1822 was obviously applicable to the entire hill-country occupied by the Garos and other hill tribes, and recent occurrences had shown the expediency of its application to the more southern range of hills occupied by Garos on the confines of the District of Maimansingh, this Act provides—(1st) for the suspension of the operation of the laws and regulations relative to the constitution and procedure of the ordinary courts of justice and offices of revenue within the entire tract of country known as the Garo Hills; and (2nd) for the separation of this tract from the estates of the zemindars, due compensation being awarded to separation.

Act No. XXIII. of 1869 (An Act to enhance the duties leviable under the Indian Income Tux Act).

The object of this Act, which has expired and been expressly repealed, was to increase the rate of income tax, for the second six months of the financial year ending on the 31st March 1870, from one to two per cent. The payment for the whole year was therefore at the rate of one and a half instead of one per cent.

Act No. XXIV. of 1869 (An Act to enhance the price of salt in the Presidency of Fort St. George, and the duty on salt in the Presidency of Bombay.)

This Act raises the price of salt manufactured and sold at Madras to two rupees per 3,200 tolas, and raises to one rupee thirteen annas the exciseduty and the customs-duty levied on salt manufactured in and imported in the Presidency of Bombay. The Act saves the duty now leviable on salt in Sindh.

Act No. XXV. of 1869 (An Act to provide Rules for the manufacture, storing and sale of alimentary salt in the North-Western Provinces, the Panjab, Oudh and the Central Provinces, and for other purposes).

The object of this Act is to enable the Local Governments of the North-Western Provinces, the Panjab, Oudh and the Central Provinces, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to make rules for the manufacture, storing and sale of alimentary salt.

Act No. XXVI. of 1869 (An Act to correct a clerical error in Act No. VIII. of 1863.)

Act No. VIII. of 1863 (for the amendment of the law relating to the confinement of prisoners sentenced by Courts acting under the authority of Her Majesty, and by certain other Courts, and of prisoners connected of offences in Native States), section 2, enacted that "Officers in charge of Jails within the British territories in India shall be competent to give effect to any sentence which shall be passed by any Court or Tribunal acting under the authority of Her Majesty, or of the Government of India, or of any Local Government, although such Vol. XV., Part. I.

Court be not situate in a place not subject to the general Regulations." The present Act merely corrects the clerical error above indicated by italics.

Act No. I. of 1870 (An Act to provide Rules relating to Quarantine). The Indian Penal Code, section 271, provides penalties for disobedience to quarantine rules made and promulgated executively by the Government of India or by any Local Government. But no such rules exist in British India, except, perhaps, under Bombay Act No. VI. of 1867, section 14: doubts having been raised as to whether there was any power to make them, this Act confers expressly the power in question.

Act No. II. of 1870 (An Act to provide for the appointment of additional Subordinate Judges and Munsifs in the Presidency of Fort William.)

Act No. III. of 1870 (An Act to remove the Agror Valley from the jurisdiction of the tribunals established under the general Regulations and Acts, and for other purposes).

In October 1869, His Excellency the Governor General, in exercise of the power conferred upon him by the Indian Councils' Act, section 23, made an Ordinance to remove the Agror Valley from the jurisdiction of the tribunals established under the general Regulations and Acts. Ordinances under that section can remain in force only for six months from their promulgation, and this Act simply converts a temporary into a permanent enactment.

Act No. IV. of 1870 (An Act for investing the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Kullu Sub-division of the Kangra District with certain appellate powers.)

Act No. V. of 1870 (An Act to enable the High Courts at the Presidency Towns to deal with costs of petitions for certain moneys transferred to Government).

This Act enables the High Courts at the Presidency Towns to deal with the costs of petitions for securities and moneys transferred to Government under Act No. XXV. of 1866, or under the Administrator General's Act, No. XXIV. of 1867. Such petitions are sometimes merely speculative, and, in the absence of the power now conferred, the time of the Courts was liable to be wasted.

Act No. VI. of 1870 (An Ast to enable the Governor General in Council to increase the fee payable under section thirty-one of the Emigration Act.)

This Act simply enables the Government of India to enhance, to a sum not exceeding two rupees, the fee before payable by the recruiter to the Magistrate for the registration in the Mofussil of a Native emigrant. A similar power was given by Act VI. of 1869, as regards fees payable for licensing depots, for licensing recruiters, and for registering emigrants recruited in the Presidency Towns. But it was found that the expenses of working the Emigration Act were so considerable as to require the further aid which the present Act furnishes.

Act No. VII. of 1870 (The Court Fees Act, 1870.)

The rates of stamp fees leviable in Courts and offices established beyond the local limits of the ordinary original Civil Jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay, and in proceedings on the appellate side of such High Courts, were, as fixed by Act XXVI. of 1867, to a great extent tentative. It was thought expedient to make a general reduction in the rates chargeable on the institution of Civil suits, and to revert to the old principle of a maximum fee. The Act also consolidates

the whole of the law relating to Court Fees. It is divided into six chapters. The first contains the usual preliminary provision; Chapter II. provides for the levy of fees in the High Courts on the original side and in the Presidency Small Cause Courts; Chapter III. provides for the levy of fees on documents filed, exhibited or recorded in Mofussil Courts or received or furnished by public officers. Provision is made for the computation of fees in the following suits :- i.-for money : ii.-for maintenance and annuities : iii.-for other moveable property having a market-value : iv (a). - for moveable property of no market value: (b). -to enforce a right to share in joint family property: (c).—for a declaratory decree and consequential relief: (d).—for an injunction:—(f).—for accounts: v.—for possession of land, houses and gardens: vi. to enforce a right of pre-emption: vii. for the interest of an assignee of land revenue: viii. to set aside an attachment: ix. to redeem: to foreclose: x.-for specific performance: xi.-between landlord and tenant. Power is given to ascertain nett profits or market-value for the purpose of computing the fee payable, and a procedure is provided in case of wrong estimation of such profits or value.

Act No. VIII. of 1870 (An Act for the prevention of the Murder of Female Infants).

The object of this Act is to prevent female infanticide, a crime which has long been practised in India, especially by the Rajputs of the north. Two Regulations (XXI. of 1795 and III. of 1804) were directed against this crime. But they were found to be ineffective, and were at last repealed by Act XVII. of 1862. The provisions of the Penal Code were acknowledged on all hands to be quite insufficient. Recent investigations proved that the crime was terribly prevalent. For example, in 1868, by order of the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces, Mr. Hobart examined a group of ten villages in the district of Basti, inhabited by Rajputs, and in seven of them he found 104 boys and only one girl, and the people admitted that, for the previous ten years, only one girl had been married. In another group of twenty seven villages, he found, in twenty-three villages, 284 boys, but only 23 girls; and in ten other villages he found that the marriage of a girl was an unknown ceremony. Again, there was another group of sixteen villages, in four of which no girls existed, and in nine other villages there were 71 boys and seven girls. The cause of the crime is two fold: first, the enormous cost of marriage ceremonies, which are invariably defrayed by the father of the bride; secondly, the effect of immemorial custom. The remedial measures must also be two fold; and the Act accordingly gives the Local Governments power to frame rules-first, to prevent extravagant expenditure on marriages, and, secondly, to abrogate the custom above-mentioned. The experience of many districts tended to show that this latter object might to a great extent be attained by introducing a system of registration of births and deaths in places tainted with the crime, and a system of periodical inspection and enumeration of children. To do this completely and effectively, legislation was required. The Act is very similar to a Bill prepared by the Agra Sadr Court in 1856, and it has been, in all essential respects, approved by the Local Governments of the Provinces in which the crime prevails.

Act No. IX. of 1870 (An Act to enable the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, when in voluntary liquidation, to sell their property to the Secretary of State for India in Council.)

The object of this Act is to enable the voluntary liquidators of the Elphinstone Land Company to sell the property of that Company to the Covernment of India for a certain amount of four per cent. stock.

Act No. X. of 1870 (An Act for the acquisition of land for public purposes and for Companies).

For several years past, since the extension of railways forced the Government of India to take land in the larger towns or in their vicinity, frequent complaints had been made in the Public Works Department as to the serious abuses which had, in many cases, arisen in applying Act VI. of 1857the law which regulated the taking land for public purposes. The Go. vernment of India made various efforts to protect the public interests by calling on the local authorities to take increased care in the appointment of the arbitrator who represented the Government and by the adoption of other measures. But no effectual relief was thus obtained. On taking a general view of the circumstances under which these abuses occurred, it became apparent that the evil was chiefly owing to the absence in the old law of any state. ment of the principles which should regulate the determination of the price to be pail for the property taken by Government. The primary object of the present Act is to supply a concise and intelligible statement of these principles. They are contained in sections 24, 25, 26. "24 In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for land acquired under this Act, the Judge and assessors shall take into consideration— First, the market-value, at the time of awarding compensation, of such land: "Secondly, the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of awarding compensation, by reason of severing such land from his other land: "Thirdly, the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of awarding compensation, by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting his other property, whether moveable or immoveable, in any other manner, or his earnings; and "Fourthly, if, in consequence of the acquisition, he is compelled to change his residence, the reasonable expenses (if any) incidental to such change." "25. But the Judge or assessors shall not take into consideration- First, the degree of urgency which has led to the acquisition: "Secondly, any disinclination of the person interested to part with the land acquired : "Thirdly, any damage sustained by him which, if caused by a private person, would not render such person liable to a suit: "Fourthly, any damage which, after the time of awarding compensation, is likely to be caused by or in consequence of the use to which the land acquired will be put: "Fifthly, any increase to the value of the land acquired likely to accrue from the use to which it will be put when acquired: "Sixthly, any increase to the value of the other land of the person interested, likely to accrue from the use to which the land acquired will be put; or " Seventhly, any outlay or improvements on such land made, commenced, or effected with the intention of enhancing the compensation to be awarded therefor under this Act." "26. Where the person interested has made a claim to compensation, pursuant to any notice mentioned in section nine or in section nineteen, the amount awarded to him shall not exceed the amount so claimed, or be less than the amount tendered by the Collector under section eleven. Where the person interested has refused to make such claim, or has omitted without sufficient reason (to be allowed by the Judge) to make such claim, the amount awarded may be less than, and shall in no case exceed, the amount so tendered. Where the person interested has omitted for a sufficient reason (to be allowed by the Judge) to make such claim, the amount awarded to him shall not be less than, and may exceed, the amount so tendered. The provisions of this and the two preceding sections shall be read to every assessor, in a language which he understands, before he gives his opinion as to the amount of compensation to be awarded under this Act." The Act then attempts to secure the application of those principles in actual practice. The system of procedure under Act VI. of 1857 was as follows: -The Collector made an offer of the sum which he thought suitable; if it was not accepted, the proprietor appointed one arbitrator and the Collector another, and these two named a third. The decision of the three arbitrators was final. Experience shewed that this system had not led to

satisfactory results. Although the mere declaration of the principles which ought to guide the arbitrators would doubtless help to remove many of the objections to the old procedure, it would not have been safe to trust entirely to that check, and it was necessary to make direct provision against inequitable awards, and for setting such awards aside when made. The procedure proposed by the present Act may be shortly stated as follows: -After a preliminary survey in order to ascertain whether land in any locality is adapted for a public purpose, the Local Government may declare that it is needed for such purpose, and may then direct the Collector to take order for its acquisition. The Collector will cause the land required to be marked out and measured (section 8). He will then give notice to all persons interested in the property to appear before him and state the nature of their interests and the particulars of their claims to compensation (section 9). He will then enquire summarily into the value of the property and estimate the amount of the compensation according to the principles above stated (section 13). If the Collector and the persons interested agree as to the amount, he will make an award which will be final (section 14.) If, however, they cannot agree, or if no claimant attends, or if the Collec or considers that further enquiry as to the nature of the claim ought to be made by the Court, or if any person whom the Collector thinks interested does not attend, or if any question respecting title arise, the Collector will refer the matter to the determination of the Court. Whenever he makes an award or a reference the Collector may take possession; and, in cases of urgency, by direction of the Local Government, he may take possession of waste or arable land though no reference has been directed or award made. The necessity for this clause has been suggested by past experience, and it is analogous to article 19 of the French law of the 8th March 1810. It will only operate under the special orders of the Local Government when extreme public inconvenience is likely to arise from the delay that must occur under the ordinary procedure; and the provisions of the Bill as to ascertaining and paying the compensation will, mutatis mutandis, apply in all such ca es. On receiving a reference from the Collector the Court will cause notices to be served on the persons interested, requiring them to state the sums which they respectively claim as compensation; the Court will serve notices on the Collector and each of the persons interested, requiring them to appoint assessors to aid the Judge and determine the compensation. In case of difference between the Judge and the assessors on a point of law, the opinion of the Judge will prevail and be final. In case of difference as to the amount of compensation, the Judge's opinion will prevail subject to an appeal. All disputes as to the apportionment of compensation will be decided by the Judge sitting alone; an appeal will lie from such decision. The Collector will pay the compensation according to the award, or, in the case of an appeal as to apportionment, according to the decision on such appeal. In addition to the amount of compensation awarded, the Collector will pay fifteen per cent. on the amount, together with interest on such amount and percentage, where the amount is not paid on taking possession. The Act contains provisions for the temporary occupation and use of waste or arable land. The preceding provisions of the Act may be brought in force on behalf of Companies, with the previous consent of the Local Government, and when the Company has executed an agreement with the Secretary of State, providing. amongst other things, for the terms on which the public shall be entitled to use the work which the Company proposes to construct on the land acquired.

Act No. XI. of 1870 (An Act to regulate the Weights and Measures of British India).

This Act establishes a primary Standard of Weight called a Ser and equal to the French Kilogramme des Archives: it also establishes a primary Standard of Length called a Metre and equal to the French measure known as the Metro des Archives.

The units of Weight and Measurement are

for Weights, the said Ser;

fr Measures of Capacity, a measure containing one such Ser of water at its maximum density, weighed in a vacuum;

for Measures of Length, the said Metre; for Measures of Area, the square Metre; for Measures of Solidity, the cubic Metre.

The primary standards and local standards will be provided.

When the Governor General in Council considers that proper Weights and Measures have been made available for the vertication of the Weights and Measures to be used by any Government Office or Municipal Body or Railway Company, he may direct that all or any of such Weights and Measures shall be used in dealings and contracts of such office, Body or Company. Like power is given to introduce the general use of the new Weights and Measures of Capacity in any district or sub-district; and, in the absence of special agreement to the contrary, all contracts by such officers, Bodies, Companies or persons shall be deemed to be made according to the Weights and Measures directed to be used by them.

Part IV. of the Act provides for the appointment of Wardens, whose duties will be to take charge of the standards and sets of authorized Weights and Measures; to verify and correct Weights, Measures and Balances brought

to them; to institute and conduct prosecutions under the Act.

Part V. contains the penalties necessary to enforce the foregoing provisions.

Part VI. empowers the Governor General in Council to make rules consistent with the Act for regulating the following matters:—

(a).—The appointment of Wardens;

(b).—The guidance of Wardens in all matters connected with the performance of their duties;

(c). The provision, replacement, custody and use of the standards;

(d).—The method of verifying local standards and Weights, Weighing Machines and Measures authorized under the Act, and Balances, and of certifying such verification;

(e) .- The errors which may be tolerated in Weights, Weighing Machines and

Measures authorized under the Act, and in Balances;

(f)—The shapes, proportions and dimensions to be given to Weights, Weighing Machines and Measures authorized under the Act, and to Ealances, and the materials of which they may be made;

(g).—The marking on Weights and Measures authorized under the Act

of their several denominations;

(h).—The conditions under which Government Offices, Municipal Bodies, Railway Companies, and persons engaged in businesses or trades, shall be subject to inspection and verification of the Weights, Weighing Machines and Measures authorized under the Act, and of the Balances used or sold by them;

(i).—The fees to be paid for verifying, correcting and certifying the verification of Weights, Weighing Machines and Measures authorized under

the Act, and of Balances.

Act No. XII. of 1870 (4n Act for the regulation of Native Passenger Ships, and of Steam Vessels intended to convey Passengers on coasting voyages).

Act No. XIII. of 1870 (An Act to apply the provisions of Act No. XVIII. of 1854 to Railways belonging to, or worked by, Government).

Doubts having arisen as to the law applicable to Railways worked by Government, the present Act applies, with the necessary modifications, Act No. XVIII. of 1854 (relating to Railways in India) to all such Railways. The opportunity has been taken to extend the Railway Act to such Railways as may hereafter belong to Government, but be worked by a Company.

Act No. XIV. of 1870 (An Act for repealing certain enactments which have c-ased to be in force, or have become unnecessary.)

Act No. XV. of 1870 (An Act for the further amendment of Act No. XIX. of 1861).

This Act has two objects: first, to remove all doubts as to the power of the Government to appoint persons other than Mint Masters to the offices of Head Commissioner and Commissioner of the Department of Issue; and, secondly, to increase, from four to six crores, the amount to be fixed, under the Paper Currency Act, as the minimum limit of circulation.

Act No. XVI. of 1870 (An Act for imposing duties on income and profits).

This Act enhances the income tax from one per cent. to three and one-eighth per cent. The rate of duty is not fixed, as heretofore, at a percentage of the income, but at six pies in the rupee. The schedule according to which assessments are to be made under Part IV. has been altered; only incomes below Rs. 2,000 will be assessed by classification. Receivers, Managers, Courts of Wards, Administrators General and Official Trustees will be chargeable under the Act in respect of all income and profits officially in their possession or under their control.

Sections 17 and 18 empower the Collector to serve on any person whom he may consider chargeable a form of return to be filled in and signed; in the case of persons whose income is supposed by the Collector to be less than Rupees two thousand the service of this form is optional.

Section 19 empowers the Collector to call for lists of lod gers.

The instalments by which the tax is payable may be quarterly instead of half yearly.

Act No. XVII. of 1870 (An Act to amend the Law relating to Customs Duties.)

The sixteen articles* which this Act strikes out of schedule 4, either brought in a very small amount of duty, or were subject to duty under other heads in the Tariff. When they were subject to duty under other heads of the Tariff, the present Act does not remit that duty, but only simplifies the Tariff by cutting out superfluous heads. Galvanized iron is much more valuable than other iron. The act separates it from other iron in the Tariff. Beads and false pearls are not always made of glass. Hence they have been removed from the head of glass. Matches to a considerable value are imported into India, and were deemed a fit article for the payment of import duty. The export duty on shawls acted as a transit duty on Cashmere shawls exported from India. The Government of India are urging Native States to remit their transit duties; hence it was desirable to strike this article out of the Tariff. Shawls manufactured in British India will get the benefit of the exemption.

List of Business before the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, on the ?th May 1870.

1. For securing certain grants of immoveable property made by the State, introduced by Sir B. Frere on 29th January 1862, analogous to English Acts passed in cases of Dukes of Marlborough and Wellington. The N. W. Provinces desire legis-

^{*} Blacking, Carpets, Chemicals, China and Japan ware, Coach-builder's materials, Felt, Goldleaf (Europe), Grasscloth, Horns, Jute, manufactures of, Lac, Marble, wrought, other than Statuary, Shawls, Tallow and Grease, Telegraph stores, Trunks and Boxes.

lation to secure against the claims of creditors' grants made in

reward of public services.

2. For consolidating and amending the laws relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature in British India introduced on 11th November 1864. Republished on 28th April 1865. To stand over. Secretary of State for India would amend Act VIII. of 1859 as occasion requires, and defer consolidation.

To amend Act No. XVIII. of 1854 (relating to railways in India), introduced on 12th January 1866, and referred to a Select Committee now consisting of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, Major General Sir H. M. Durand, Messrs. Stephen and Gordon Forbes, Colonel Strachey and Messrs. Chapman and Cockerell. Republished on 2nd November 1867.

To consolidate and amend the law relating to Merchant

Ships, Seamen and Passengers by Sea, introduced on 14th December 1866, and referred to a Select Committee now consisting of Messrs. Stephen and Cockerell. Republished on 16th March 1867. To stand over till Parliament has amended

the Imperial Statutes relative to Merchant Shipping.

5. To define and amend the law relating to Contracts, Sale of Moveables, Indemnity and Guarantee, Bailment, Agency and Partnership, introduced on 6th December 1867, and referred to a Select Committee now consisting of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Major General Sir H. M. Durand, Mr. Strachey, Sir R. Temple and Messrs. Stephen, Gordon Forbes, Cowie, Chapman, Bullen Smith and Cockerell. This accompanies the second Report of the Indian Law Commissioners. Preliminary Report presented 11th April 1868. Mr. Stephen in charge.

6. To define and amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Cheques, introduced on 6th December 1867, and referred to a Select Committee now consisting of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Major General Sir H. M. Durand, Mr. Strachey, Sir R. Temple and Messrs. Stephen, Cowie, Bullen Smith and Cockerell. This accompaines the third Report of the Indian Law Commissioners. Mr. Stephen in

charge.

For the suppression of Frauds in the Cotton Trade, introduced on 20th December 1867, and referred to a Select Committee now consisting of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Mr. Strachey, Sir R. Temple and Messrs. Stephen and Cockerell.

Republished on 25th January 1868.

8. To legalize marriages between certain Natives of India not professing the Christian Religion, introduced on 10th September 1868, and, on 27th November 1868, referred to a Select Committee now consisting of Mr. Stephen, Maharaja Sir Dig-Bijay Singh and Messrs. Gordon Forbes and Cockerell. Published on 12th September 1868. Referred to Local Govern-

ments for opinion.

9. To define and amend the Law of Evidence. Introduced on 28th October 1868, and, on 4th December 1868, referred to a Select Committee now consisting of Messrs. Stephen, Gordon Forbes and Cockerell. Published on 31st October 1868. This accompanies the fifth Report of the Indian Law Commissioners.

Mr. Stephen in charge.

10. To facilitate the improvement of land in the North-Western Provinces. Introduced on 28th October 1868, and, on 4th January 1869, referred to a Select Committee now consisting of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Mr. Strachey, Sir R. Temple, Mr. Stephen, Maharaja Sir Dig-Bijay Singh and Messrs. Gordon Forbes and Cockerell. Published on 31st October 1868. Mr. Strachey in charge.

11. For imposing a trans-shipment fee on Opium. Introduced on 6th March 1869, and, on 11th March 1869, referred to a Select Committee now consisting of Sir R. Temple and Messrs. Stephen

and Cowie. Sir R. Temple in charge.

12. To regulate the Wills of Hindus and Buddhists in the Presidency Towns. Introduced on 10th December 1869, and referred to a Select Committee consisting of Major General Sir H. M. Durand, Messrs. Stephen, Gordon Forbes, Chapman and Cockerell. Second Report presented 5th April 1870. Mr. Stephen

in charge.

13. To regulate the construction and maintenance of Public Works for Irrigation, Navigation and Drainage. Introduced on 21st January 1870, and, on 18th February 1870, referred to a Select Committee consisting of Mr. Strachev, Sir R. Temple and Messrs. Stephen and Gordon Forbes, Colonel R. Strachey and Messrs. Chapman and Cockerell. Preliminary Report presented 5th April 1870. Colonel Strachey in charge. Bill sent to Local Governments for opinion.

14. To amend the law relating to Prisons in the Punjab and Provinces under the immediate administration of the Government of India. Introduced on 18th February 1870, and referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Stephen, Chapman and Cockerell. Mr. Stephen in charge. Sent to Local Go-

vernments and Administrations concerned for opinion.

15. To consolidate and amend the law relating to the local extent of the General Regulations and Acts and to the local limits of the jurisdictions of the High Courts and the Chief Controlling Revenue Authorities. Introduced on 25th March 1870, and re-

ferred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Stephen, Gordon Forbes, Chapman and Cockerell. Mr. Cockerell in charge. Sent to Local Governments for opinion.

16. To relieve from incumbrances the Estates of Taluqdars in Oudh. Leave given, 28th January 1870. In type. Mr. Stra-

chev in charge.

17. To facilitate the construction of Works of public utility from Local and Municipal Funds. Leave given, 25th March 1870. In type. Colonel Strachey in charge. Sent to Local Governments for opinion.

18. To make better provision for the administration of Criminal Justice in connection with Railways constructed in Native States. 26th September 1864. To be taken up with Nos. 20 and

26.

19. To constitute Courts for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in the Towns of Rangoon, Maulmain and Akyab in British Burma. 25th November 1865. Awaits enactment of an Act of Parliament on the subject of Insolvency, with power of extension to all maritime ports in India.

20. To provide for the administration of justice in Territory ceded to Her Majesty for the construction and maintenance of Railways or for other purposes. Bill drawn. To be taken up

with No. 18.

21. To repeal Regulation IV. of 1808 (for the appointment and administration of the office of Kanungo in the ceded and conquered Provinces, and in the Province of Benares). Bill drawn.

22. To make provision for the enforcement of the right of copyright of authors in India in works of the Fine Arts, and for preventing frauds in the production and sale of such works. Bill drawn.

23. To provide for the registration of Trade-marks. Nothing

done.

24. To amend Act No. X. of 1859 (to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal) and Act No. XIV. of 1863. Act X. of 1859 has already been amended by Acts LIII. of 1860 and XIV. of 1863. A Bill endorsed by Sir W. Muir has been printed.

25. To extend the jurisdiction and amend the practice of the Small Cause Courts in the Presidency Towns. Bill drafted by Assistant Secretary to Government of Bengal, Legislative Depart-

ment

26. To provide for the punishment of offences committed by Railway employés and other British subjects in allied States. Nothing done.

27. To authorize the transfer of Europeans and Eurasians under arrest for debt, or pending a criminal charge, from a district in which there is no fitting jail accommodation. Nothing done. Proceedings, Home Department, 25th August 1863.

28. To amend the Abkari Act (No. XXI. of 1856), section 41, clause 1. Nothing done. The proposed amendment consists in permitting the surrender of a license by giving one month's notice and paying a fine not exceeding the license fee for six months. Several other amendments of the Act are proposed by the North-Western Provinces.

29. To provide a permanent Sheriff for the Towns of Calcutta,

Madras and Bombay. In type. To stand over.

30. To define and amend the law relating to Treasure Trove. Nothing done. See Regulation V. of 1817 (Bengal), and Regulation XI. of 1832 (Madras). See, too, Act XII. of 1838. As to the Hindu Law see Yajnavalkya II., 34, 35, Vyavahara Mayukha, Cap. VII., sec. 10, and Daya Bhaga, Cap. VI., sec. 1., §37 note. As to the Muhammadan law, Hedaya, Book I., Cap. 5, and Book XI.

31. To provide for the compulsory registration of partnerships. Nothing done, Mr. Steuart Gladstone having reported against

the proposed legislation.

32. To transfer to the Government of India certain funds belonging to the Courts of Small Causes in the Presidency Towns. In type.

33. To amend Act No. VII. of 1865 (to give effect to rules for the management and preservation of Government Forests). Bill

drawn by the Inspector General of Forests.

34. To amend the law relating to Military Cantonments. Bill drawn by Colonel Lumsden and Mr. Ricketts. Mr. Cockerell in charge.

35. To provide against seditious speaking and writing. No-

thing done.

36. To provide for the punishment of life-convicts. Nothing done.

37. To consolidate and amend the law relating to coin. Nothing done. Mr. Stephen in charge.

38. To amend the law relating to Friendly, Industrial and Charitable Societies. Nothing done. Mr. Stephen in charge.

39. To consolidate and amend the law relating to the registration of assurances. Nothing done. Mr. Stephen in charge.

40. For the levy of a District Road Cess in Northern India. In type. Mr. Strachey in charge.

41. To amend the law of landlord and tenant in the North-

Western Provinces. In type. Mr. Strachey in charge.

42. To consolidate and amend the laws relating to District Munsifs in the Madras Presidency. In type. Mr. Stephen in charge.

Legal Work to April 1871.

The legal work of the year, from April 1870 to April 1871. Act 23 of 1870. Indian Coinage Act - Consolidates 2 Acts and 4 Regula-

-26 of 1870. Prisons Acts—Consolidates 1 Act and 5 Regulations.
-1 of 1871. Cattle Trespass Act—Consolidates 3 Acts.
-3 of 1871. Paper Currency Act—Consolidates 5 Acts.
-4 of 1871. Coroners Act—Consolidates 2 Acts of Parliament and 2 Indian

Acts, and codifies the English case and common law on the subject-in 42 sections. This Act does away with a small Svo. volume of cases.

-5 of 1871. The Prisoners Act—Consolidates in whole or part 11 Acts.
-6 of 1871. The Bengal Civil Courts Act—Consolidates parts of 9 Regulations and 4 Acts.

The Indian Emigration Act-Consolidates 5 Acts. —7 of 1871.

--8 of 1871. The Registration Act-Consolidates 3 Acts, and a large num-

ber of judicial decisions.

-9 of 1871. The Limitation Act-replaces one Act and a Bombay Regulation, parts of nearly 28 other Acts, and a vast mass of decisions of Courts of Justice-probably not less than 1100 or 1200. -10 of 1871. The Excise Act for Northern India-Consolidates 5 Acts.

These 11 Acts replace no fewer than 63 Acts and Regulations and an immense number of judicial decisions; and incidentally a good many amendments, several of which were much needed, have been introduced, especially in the Registration and Limitation Acts. Besides these there have been passed the Hindu Wills Act, the Act amending the Penal Code and several others of minor importance. The following measures amongst others are in progress:-

The Insolvency Act. The Criminal Tribes Act.

The Revised Code of Criminal Procedure.

The new Evidence Act.

The Pleaders and Mooktiers Act.

All these were drawn up within the year.

The Contract Law, the public have been informed, will be proceeded with when the Council returns to Calcutta and the same course will be taken with the Evidence Act and the Code of Criminal Procedure, upon each of which six months have been given to the local governments to express opinions.

This is what actually has been done in the course of the year -from April 1870 to April 1871. The three large bills-the Contract Law, the new Code of Criminal Procedure and the Evidence Act will probably be disposed of next winter. When they are passed, the following, of the work laid out by Mr. Stephen for himself, will still remain to be done:—

1. The Code of Civil Procedure, is held to require re-enact-

ment and consolidation, and :-

2. The Land Revenue Acts of Northern India need re-enacting and consolidating on some minor points, though very little remains to be done after the sweep made by the bills mentioned.

When these measures are completed we shall have the law of India in the following condition.

1. The Criminal Law will be codified in the Penal Code.

2. The Law of Contracts and some other obligations will be codified in the Contract Law.

3. The Law of Succession amongst persons other than Mahomedans and Hindoos will be codified in the Succession Act.

4. The law on miscellaneous heads of administration will be codified in the various Acts of the Governor General in Council.

5. The Law of Procedure will be codified in the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure.

6. Two important features of procedure—the Law of Evidence, and the Law of Limitation will be separately codified in

the Evidence Act and the Limitation Act.

The Law relating to Courts of Justice will be codified in the various Courts Acts which will state expressly all matters relating to their jurisdiction, the appointment of officers, &c. All those matters may be contained in about three moderate sized Svo. volumes. The Law peculiar to Mahomedans and Hindoos, such as the Law of Inheritance and Adoption, will not be touched at present. To deal with it in any way would be unpopular and might be dangerous, though there is a hope that Pundits and Moulvies may be employed to reduce part of the law to the form of a code, which may afterwards be enacted by the Legislature—one of the most important measures that could be passed, and one for the supervision of which Mr. Stephen is eminently qualified. Another measure which has been more than thought of, is a Revenue Code for Northern India. Mr. Cust has sent a draft-bill on the subject, but with so much other matter of so laborious a character on hand, it is hardly likely that this can be attended to very soon. If, however, these measures were carried, the law of India might be conveniently put into three Svo. volumes, with ten judicial decisions. The Succession Act itself codifies more than a 1000 in a very few pages, and the new Evidence Act will dispense with a small library of text-books. In this vast work Mr. Stephen has been engaged during the whole of the past year.

MADRAS.

The Council for making Laws and Regulations has during the year 1868-69 passed the following Acts:-

Act No. III. of 1869 (An Act to empower Revenue Officers to summon persons to attend at their Cutcherries for the settlement of matters connected with Revenue Administration.)

Act No. IV. of 1869 "An Act to amend Act IV. of 1842 (For the better management of boats and catamarans in the Madras Roads)."

Act No. V. of 1869 (An Act for the regulation of Jails within the Presidency of Fort Saint George, and for the enforcement of discipline therein.)

Act No. VI. of 1869 (An Act for regulating the affairs of the

Madras Equitable Assurance Society.)

Act No. VII. of 1869 "An Act to continue Act No. XX. of 1859 (An Act for the suppression of outrages in the District of Malabar in

the Presidency of Fort Saint George)."

Act No. VIII. of 1869 (An Act to prevent doubts as to the true intent and meaning of certain words used in the title-deeds of Inams heretofore furnished to Inam-holders by the Inam Commissioner of the Madras Presidency, and to declare the true intent and meaning of Madras Acts IV. of 1862 and IV. of 1866.)

The following Bills which were passed by the Local Council, and assented to by the Governor in the year 1868-69, were disallowed by His Excellency the Governor-General during the

year under review :-

A "Bill to enable the Gorernment to prescribe rules for regulating the navigation of rivers, canals, and other inland waters, for the management of ferries, and for the levying of tolls and license fees;" and

A " Bill to enable the Government to levy a duty, by way of excise, on salt manufactured in such districts of the Presidency of Fort Saint George as the Government may think proper."

BOMBAY.

The following Acts applicable to the Judicial Administration of the Bombay Presidency were passed during the official year 1869-70.

Act XV. of 1869 (An Act to provide facilities for obtaining the evidence and appearance of prisoners, and for service of process up-

on them.)

Act XVII. of 1869 (An Act to shorten the time for landing cargo.)

Act XVIII. of 1869 (The General Stamp Act.)

Act XIX. of 1869 (An Act to facilitate administration to the estates of deceased British subjects in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.)

This substitutes the Administrator General of Bombay for the same Officer of Madras.

Act XX. of 1869 (An Act to provide for the good order and discipline of Volunteer Corps, and to invest them with certain powers.)

Act XXI. of 1869 (An Act to provide against European vag-

rancy.)

Act XXIII. of 1869 (An Act to enhance the duties leviable

under the Indian Income Tax Act.)

Act XXIV. of 1869 (An Act to enhance the price of Salt in the Presidency of Fort St. George, and the duty on Salt in the Presidency of Bombay.)

Act XXVI. of 1869 (An Act to correct a clerical error in Act No.

VIII. of 1863.)

Act I. of 1870 (An Act to provide Rules relating to Quarantine.)

Act V. of 1870 (An Act to enable the High Courts at the Presidency Towns to deal with costs of petitions for certain moneys transferred to Government.)

Act VI. of 1870 (An Act to enable the Governor General in Council to increase the fee payable under Sec. 31 of the Emigration Act.)

Act VII. of 1870 (The Court Fees Act.)

Act VIII. of 1870 (An Act for the prevention of the murder of

Female Infants.)

Act IX. of 1870 (An Act to enable the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, when in voluntary liquidation, to sell their property to the Secretary of State for India in Council.)

The following Acts were passed by the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regu-

lations during the year 1869-70:-

Act III. of 1869 (An Act to provide, in the Presidency of Bombay, funds for expenditure on objects of local Public utility and improvement, and to constitute Local Committees for the due administration of such funds.

Act IV. of 1869 (An Act for the levy of Town Duties within the City of Bombay.)

Act V. of 1869 (An Act to authorize the destruction of useless re-

cords in the Courts in the Province of Sind.)

Act VI. of 1869 (An Act to provide for the periodical inspection of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers attached thereto in the City of Bombay.)

BENGAL.

The report of proceedings during the session of 1868-69 of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations was brought down in last year's report to the conclusion of the official year terminating on the 31st March 1869. The Council continued to sit until the 4th September 1869, and during the period which elapsed between the close of the official year and the adjournment of the Council, the following Acts were passed:—

Act III. of 1869 (An Act to enable police officers to arrest without

warrant persons guilty of cruelty to animals.)

Act IV. of 1869 (An Act better to provide for the improvement of

the port of Calcutta.)

Act V. of 1869 (An Act to empower the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to direct courts of session to be held in different towns in a district.)

Act VI. of 1869 (An Act to provide for the recovery of rates for

water supplied for purposes of irrigation.)

Act VII. of 1869 (An Act to amend the constitution of the police force in Bengal.)

Act VIII. of 1869 (An Act to amend the procedure in suits between

landlords and tenants.)

Act II. of 1870 (An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the transport of labourers to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and their employment therein.)

In addition to the Bills which were passed in the session of 1869, the following measures were introduced or pending,

which did not become law :-

A Bill to amend Act XXX. of 1857 (for the levy of port-dues and

fees in the port of Calcutta.)

A Bill to authorize the remission of penalties in respect of deeds executed in Calcutta before the 1st October 1860 and insufficiently stamped.

A Bill to provide facilities for obtaining the evidence in civil and

criminal cases of persons detained in any jail or prison.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Court of Wards within the provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Act I. of 1870 (An Ast to empower the Justices of the Peace for

the Town of Calcutta to levy a water-rate on the town.)

Act II. of 1870 (An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the transport of labourers to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and their employment therein.)

A Bill better to provide for the maintenance and improvement of the

port of Calcutta.

 $^{\circ}$ A Bill to provide for the appointment and maintenance of village chowkeydars.

CHAPTER IV.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Registration.

THE Law affecting the Registration of Assurances was altered in 1866 by Act XX. of that year, which established a General Registry Office in each Province and empowered the local Governments to appoint Registrars and Sub-Registrars. The following table shows the extent to which Registration was carried throughout India in the year ending 30th March 1870:—

PROVINCE.	Total of Registrations.	Increase per cent.	Net Financial Results.
Madras	193,963	12.2	Rs. A. P. 93,057 15 1 Sur.
Bombay	94,352 252,193 193,716	11½ 17·8 20·	198,448 15 5 64,786 0 0 14,639 0 0
Punjab Oudh	$\begin{array}{c} 115,681 \\ 77,062 \end{array}$	8	66,884 0 0
Central Provinces	18,931 6,683	6.86	14,531 0 0 2,256 5 7 (def.) 2,364 0 0
Mysore Coorg	(no 609	returns) 20 decline	120 0 0 (def.)

The number of Registration Offices was reduced by three during 1869-70; the registration district of Tranquebar having been amalgamated with that of Tanjore, and the Sub-Registry Offices of Chetticolum in Trichinopoly and Nuzvid in the Kistna District having been abolished as unimportant. Tanjore is now in charge of a Special Registrar; nineteen District Offices are under the Treasury Deputy Collectors; and one, that at Tellicherry, under the Principal Sadr Amin. Of 288 Sub Registry Offices, thirty-eight are in charge of Special Sub-Registrars, and 250 under Tabsildars and Sub-Magistrates. The average cost of each registration was about 2½ rupees. In thirty-seven Sub-Registry Offices the registrations were in excess of 1,000, and the fees above 2,300 rupees, against thirty-one such Offices in 1868-69. The registrations were thus distributed:—

General Registry Office	1868-69. 1869-70.
Madras Registrars	. 3,412 3,659
District Registrars Sub-Registrars	1 15 427 1 90 951
	1.19.301 1.33.961

Of 1,33,963 registrations, 34,157, or 25.5 per cent., were optional. The ratio of optional to compulsory registrations was 34.2 per cent. Comparing with previous years, optional registration is found to be almost stationary, while compulsory re-

gistration is rapidly increasing. 91.03 per cent. of all instruments registered relate to immoveable property, and of those 81.8 per cent. are compulsorily registered.

The total receipts of the Punjab Registration Department during 1869-70, exclusive of copying fees, amounted to Rs. 1,72,980, or less by Rs. 695 than the receipts of the previous year; while the charges (also exclusive of copying fees, which amounted to Rs. 36,113) were Rs. 1,06,647, or Rs. 22,382 less than in the previous year. This decrease of expenditure is partly owing to the fact that exceptional charges were incurred in 1868-69 in the purchase of iron safes, &c., and partly to a reduction in the remuneration of Sub-Registrars. The net receipts for the year,—i. e., the balance of receipts after deducting all charges,—were Rs. 66,334, or Rs. 21,687 more than the net receipts of the year 1868-69.

CIVIL COURTS.

MADRAS.

There are six classes of Civil Tribunals in the Presidency, viz: 1 High Court, 2 Civil Courts, 3 Principal Sadr Amins' Courts, 4 Small Cause Courts, 5 District Munsiffs' Courts, 6 Village Munsiffs' Courts. The High Court exercises ordinary original jurisdiction within the Presidency Town of Madras and the suburbs, and Appellate jurisdiction over the whole Presidency, except the Agency Tracts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam. The Court ordinarily consists of four Puisne Judges in addition to the Chief Justice. The Presidency is divided into twenty-one zillahs, and each zillah has a Civil Court. The zillahs are for the most part conterminous with the Revenue Districts, but the Districts of Tanjore and Malabar are each sub-divided into two zillahs. On the Neilgherry Hills there is a Judicial Commissioner, who exercises the powers of a Civil Judge. The original jurisdiction of a Civil Court extends over all suits, the value of which is 10,000 rupees and upwards, in zillahs where there is a Principal Sadr Amin, and all suits, the value of which is 1,000 rupees and upwards, in zillahs where there is no Principal Sadr Amin. Of the Civil Judges, three have special Small Cause jurisdiction in suits cognizable as Small Causes, the value of which is below 500 rupees. The appellate jurisdiction of a Civil Court extends over all suits tried by District Munsiffs and Principal Sadr Amins. Taking all the Courts, the statistics of the institution and disposal of suits for the calendar years 1868 and 1869 are as follows:—

Pending at the beginning of the year	1863. 62,612 1,86,115	1869; 59,308; 1,92,684
Disposed of (excluding transfers)	2,48,727 1,89,419	2,51,99 2 1,93,92 4
Pending at the close of the year	59,308	58,068

The entirely new suits instituted in 1869 numbered 1,92,006 against 1,85,282 in 1868; and notwithstanding this large increase, amounting to 3.6 per cent, the arrears have continued to diminish, the reduction in the year being 2.1 per cent. nearly. The newly instituted suits were in the proportion of 1 to 138 of the population. The following table shows the Files of the several Courts:—

Mofussil Courts.	Newly institut- ed suits, per cent.	Files, per cent, of the whole.	Suits disposed of, per cent.	Arrears, per cent.	Percentage of suits on the file disposed of.
Village Munsiffs District Munsiffs and Assistant Agents Judges of Small Cause Courts Principal Sadr Amins Civil Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner	20.80 60.15 6.10 1.48	20·74 62·67 5·09 1·69	20.60 60.32 6.22 1.69	21-20 70-53 1-31 1.67	76·44 73·43 94·00 77·30 64·71
	88-90	90.68	89-25	95-47	76-35
Madras Small Cause Court High Court	10·77 •33	8.98 •34	10-46 -29	4-03 -50	89·18 68·49
	100*00	190-00	100-00	100-00	76-60

The following shows the proportions of ordinary and Small Cause suits newly instituted in the Mofussil Courts:—

		Ordinary.	Small Cause.
District Munsiffs and Assistant Agent	***	42.1	57.9
Principal Sadr Amins	44.5	31.4	68-6
Judges of Small Cause Courts	111	24	_97.9
Civil Judges, Agents, and Judicial Commissioner	***	61-1	38-9
불렀다 하루 하다 중에 하나 사이 아이는 것 같아요	· ·		
		38-4	61.6

If to these the suits before Village Munsiffs be added, the proportion of suits to be so disposed of is 70.5 per cent. of the whole number of suits instituted in the Mofussil Courts. Including the Madras Courts, the proportion of suits summarily cognizable becomes 73.5 per cent., leaving 26.5 per cent., or 50,449, cognizable as regular suits. The abstract for all Courts shows the proportions in which original suits of the several principal classes were preferred in 1869. Of the suits on written obligations, 74.2 per cent, were tried summarily by Village Munsiffs and as Small Causes;

and of the suits on unwritten obligations, 43.5 per cent. were instituted before Village Munsiffs, and 29.6 per cent. as Small Causes before District Munsiffs. It is remarkable that out of 20,674 suits instituted in the Madras Court of Small Causes, 12,957. or 626 per cent. are of this nature. The suits on account of injuries to religion and caste were only fifty-seven, a scarcely appreciable fraction. Of the suits regarding immoveable property 14,968, or 95.9 per cent. were filed before District Munsiffs; 380, or 2.4 per cent. before Principal Sadr Amins and Small Cause Court Judges; and 105, or 7 per cent. before Civil Judges, &c.; and 155, or 1 per cent. on the original side of the High Court. Of the suits for rent 7,858, or 86.2 per cent. were cognizable as Small Causes, 5,533, or 58 5 per cent. being within the jurisdiction of District Munsiffs. Of the suits for inheritance, 846 per cent. were under Hindu Law. The following shows the value of the newly instituted suits:--

VALUE OF SUITS.

			Morussi	L Counts.	MADRAS SMALL CAUSE COURT.			
			Per cent. of Suits.	Average value.	Per cent. of Suits.	Average value.		
	R s. Rs.			Rs.		Rs.		
Not exceeding	5		12:24	3.2	88-76	7:3		
From	5— 20	•••	\$2.50	10.3	\$ 65.0	1-0		
Do	20 100	***	39-26	47-1	24-25	43-4		
Do	100- 500		13.69	204.3	6.46	196-4		
Do	500 1,000	***	1.43	630.0	0.58	703-4		
Do	1,000 5,000	•••	72	1,966-1				
Do	5,000 10,000	***	•0s	6,731.8		*****		
Do	10,000-1,00,000	***	•07	24,429.0		*****		
Above 1,00,000		•••	-01	4,31,132-4				
	To	tal	100.00	126-3	100.00	\$2-0		

BOMBAY.

The tables relating to Bombay show that 131,964 suits were filed during the year; that 6,981 were received by transfer, and that there were 31,944 suits on the file at the end of last year. Of these 128,105 suits were disposed of, and 7,232 transferred, leaving 35,552 undisposed of at the end of the year. The average duration of a suit is set down at 111 days.

The following Statement shows the disposal, &c., of Original Suits decided in the Civil Courts of each District during the following

The following Statement showing the number of Appeals disposed of by the Appellate Courts in each District of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1869:—

			during	Total number of Appeals, divided according to their subjects.							;			
		J.	ppeal	Imn Pr	ovea opert	ble y.		:		М	oney	•		
Names of Districts.		Total of Appeals disposed of, Average Duration of each Appeal during the year.		Possession.	Possession of Houses,	Rent	Above Rs. 10,000.	Between Rs. 5,000 & 10,000.	Between Rs. 500 & 1,000.	Between Rs. 100 and 500,	Between Rs. 50 and 100.	Between Rs. 10 and 50.	Between Rs. 5 and 10.	Under Rs. i.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ahmedabad		385	1 7 27	88	75	17		41	¥ 7	62	56	52	7	3
Surat	•••	305	0 4 5	81	32	2	1	22	3 20	56	33	4	10	2
Tanna	•••	741	0 6 17	228	37	52	1	1	8 22	112	91	156	19	ă
Rutnagherry	•••	310	0 10 11	101	3	94		1	1 2	23	25	46	12	2
Khandeish	•••	318	1 0 6	50	57	5		1	3 14	68	62	51	6	1
Ahmednuggur	•••	286	0 3 16	117	54	3			5 6	26	28	41	5	1
Poons	•••	608	1 7 7	281	96	6		2 2	1 21	67	46	54	7	7
Sholapoor		220	1 3 17	78	50				1 4	37	19	26	2	3
Sattara	***	427	0 5 23	191	15	1	3	4	5 11	66	46	72	10	3
Belgaum	***	265	0 11 18	95	44	29			3 5	36	25	12	9	7
Dharwar		128	0 3 25	39	29	5			2 3	24	13	12	1	
Canara in		75	0 7 1	5	4	5		2	1 3	24	14	15	1	1
Total	•••	4,068	0 9 29	1,354	496	219	5	16 9	7 118	601	458	580	89	35

Statement showing the State of the Files of the Appellate Courts in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency at the end of the year 1869.

	1864.		-
tuted	1865. 18		=
Of which Appeals were instituted in the year.	1866. 18	7 3 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	69
Appeals wer in the year.	1867.	88 00 414 224 34 18 88	274
of which	1868.	24. 28. 28. 28. 28. 28. 28. 28. 28. 28. 28	687
	1869.	224 1264 1264 1178 1178 1178 1178 1178	2,632
peals remain- ed of, being ween columns	Dalance of Ap ing undispo- difference bet & and &	781 120 633 512 512 280 115 115 115 163 163 186	8,678
	Total of prec	1,817 570 1,048 608 432 888 1,518 1,518 652 872 872 872 872	8,029
-ed by trans-	Number remov fer.	1,401 265 265 267 281 87 87 892 892 892 69 169 159	3,665
-sodsib sisso	Number of App	416 305 741 741 827 845 896 896 898 169 169	4,364
eerift gaibe	Total of prece	2.598 690 1,681 1,120 7,12 503 1,849 498 781 531 531 531	11,707
ed by trans-	Number receiv	1,401 196 196 494 281 17 823 162 17 80	8,538
slae IqA da	Number of free falled.	271 263 263 264 265 265 265 245 245 253 253 253	4,153
-eals at be-	Yumber of App ginning of yea	826 131 664 235 235 235 242 136 199 149 149	4,021
	Districts.	1 1111111111	Total
NAMER OF DISTRICTS.		Ahmedabad Surat Rutata Rutungherry Rutungherry Ahmedunger Prona Sholapoor Striara Striara Striara Selgum Dharwat Canara	

The Agent for Sirdars reports that no suits were disposed of by him, but that 18 suits were transferred by him. The Assistant Agent disposed of 18 suits, of which 15 were decided on their merits, 1 was dismissed on default, and 2 were adjusted; and the Jagheerdars decided 78S suits on their merits, dismissed 8 on default, adjusted 108, and transferred 35; in all 939.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, BOMBAY.

In the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, 28,171 suits were instituted during the year ending 31st March 1870, being 3,468 more than in the previous year. The number heard and decided was 27,511, against 24,763 in 1868-69. Of undecided suits there were on the 31st March last 2,152. against 1,492 on the same day in 1869: showing an increase of 660 over the balance of the previous twelve 626 suits were pending for want of service, and in months. 1.355 the summonses were not returnable till the end of the official year. The amount litigated on was Rs. 28,31,145, showing an increase of Rs. 1,30,818 over the amount of the previous year, Rs. 27,00,327. The number of applications for summary enforcement of obligations specially registered under Act XX. of 1866 is not stated, but the amount recovered and paid to claimants on account of their claims under decrees passed under Sec. 53 of the Registration Act has risen from Rs. 8,844 in 1868-69 to Rs. 15,782 in 1869-70, or nearly doubled. net receipts have increased from Rs. 41,891 to Rs. 53,355. expenditure was reduced by Rs. 344 per mensem, leaving the present monthly cost of the establishment (excluding the pay of the Judges) at Rs. 5,595.

MOFUSSIL COURTS OF SMALL CAUSES.

During the official year 14,925 suits were instituted in the three Courts of Small Causes in the Districts of Ahmedabad. Poona, and Ahmednuggur, being about 2,293 in excess of the number filed last year. Four new Courts of Small Causes have been established in this Presidency, viz., Surat, Broach, Dharwar, and Hooblee. The Courts of Surat and Broach, which are presided over by one Judge, were opened on the 1st Mav 1869; and the Courts of Dharwar and Hooblee, which are also presided over by one Judge, were constituted on the 1st June 1869, the Belgaum Small Cause Court being abolished. An aggregate of 18,817 cases were disposed of, leaving 1,687 undecided at the close of the year. In 12,392 cases judgments were delivered; the rest were admitted or withdrawn. There were 20,342 applications for execution, against 17,405 last year. The average cost of a suit was Rs. 10-7-9, against 9-9-0; and the average duration of a suit was 19 days, against 241 days in the year preceding. The accounts of all the Courts taken together show an excess of Rs. 73,755 over expenditure.

BENGAL.

The following table shows the transactions of the High Court Original Jurisdiction during the year:—

CLASS OF CASES.	Pending on 31st December 1868.	Instituted in 1869.	Total.	Disposed of on merits.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Pending on 31st December 1869.
Original suits, including vice- admiralty, equity, and eccle- siastical cases Divorce cases Appeals from division courts References from Calcutta Small Cause Court under Act IX. of 1859	336	726	1,062	488	211	699	363
		9	9	6	1	7	2
	109	78	187	56	14	70	117
	13	59	72	60	1	61	11

On the appellate side of the High Court the total number of appeals instituted during the year was 3,890, of which 285 were regular appeals, 3,047 special, and 558 miscellaneous. The number of institutions in each kind of appeal during the year differs but little from that of 1868. The total number of cases appealable to High Court regularly or specially was 16,634, against 18,936 in the preceding year. The following shows the number of appeals of various kinds decided by the High Court during 1869:—

Description of	Dispose	ed of in	Fending on 31st December		
Appeals.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	
Special	3,972 680	281 3,461 530	219 1,738 173	223 1,324 201	

There is no regular or special appeal of older date than 1860. The result of the appeals decided by the High Court in 1868 and 1969 is shown in the following table:—

	In Regula	R APPEALS.	In Special Appeals		
	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	
Order confirmed	270 84 37 12 2 6	180 60 13 13 8 7	2,862 425 63 527 72 23	2,616 306 64 416 52 7	

The value of stamps filed in legal proceedings on the appellate side of the High Court during 1869 was Rs. 2,86,075,

against Rs. 3,10,718 in 1868. The receipts had decreased during the year by Rs. 24,643. The value of the property which formed the subject matter of litigation in the appeals decided by the High Court during 1869 was Rs. 81,02,165, against

Rs. 1,21,43,778 of the previous year.

In cases of the Small Cause Court class there has been in the year under review an increase of 2,233 cases above the number in 1868, being at the rate of 2,463 per cent. This increase was chiefly in the districts noted below* while in 20 other districts the standard of the preceding year has been but slightly affected. The number of "Original suits" instituted in the Superior Courts was in 1868, 2,855 and in 1869, 2,824. The number of "Appeals" was in 1868, 16,563 and in 1869, 15,884; total in 1868 19,418 and in 1869 18,708. In the Moonsiff's Courts the number of institutions shows an increase of 4,554 cases as compared with 1868. The regular suits and appeals disposed of by the courts of various grades, as compared with 1868, are shown in the following table:—

	1868.	1869.
CASES DECIDED.	On Total disposed of	On Total disposed of
Judges—original Judges—appeals Subordinate Judges—original Subordinate Judges—appeals Moonsiffs	205 259 9,519 10,184 2,726 8,699 9,505 9,914 106,533 122,820	94 123 7.780 8.298 2.622 2.980 8.671 8.969 111,427 129,184

Eighteen districts have closed the year with no cases pending of above one year's standing. Of the whole IS5 cases, only 32 were pending on Moonsiffs' files, 73 on Subordinate Judges' files, and 80 on Judges' files. The number of cases pending in the court of different grades for periods exceeding six and not exceeding twelve months, and the result compared with that pending at the end of the previous year shows a decrease of 153. The districts in which at the close of 1868 the files were the heaviest are the following:—

	DISTRICTS.	Cases pending over over twelve month	six months, but not
		1868.	1869.
Nuddea Sylhet Jessore Gya Sarun 24-Pergunaha		152 127 128 89 82 76 12 79	188 149 144 13 12 37 62 62

[•] Chittagong, Dinagepore, Purneah, Rüngpore, Sylhet, Tipperah, and 24-Pergunnahs.

The value of the original suits decided in 1869 was less than the value of such suits decided in 1868 by Rs. 90,76,106, and that of suits pending at the end of 1869 fell short of the value of those pending at the end of 1868 by Rs. 19,08,198. The value of suits in which appeals were preferred was Rs. 45,78,017 in 1869, against Rs. 58,70,405 in 1868, shewing a decrease of Rs. 12,92,388. The total value of original suits before the courts in 1869 fell short of that in 1868 by the large sum of one crore and nearly ten lakhs of rupees. The net revenue derived from stamp fees, &c. amounted to Rs. 24,28,434-5, which was an increase of Rs. 81,250-5-11 over the net revenue (Rs. 23,47,183-15-1) of the preceding year, notwithstanding the large decrease already observed in the value of suits:—

Stamp Fees realized from Courts of	Amount paid in.	Amount re- funded.	Balance.
Judges Subordinate judges Moonsiffs	Rs. As. P. 4,28,388 15 0 6,74,464 10 0 13,59,506 3 0	Rs. As. P. 13,336 8 0 13,804 4 0 6,784 11 0	Bs. As. P. 4,15,052 7 0 6,60,660 6 0 13,52,721 8 0
Total	24,62,359 12 0	33,925 7 0	24,28,434 5 0

The aggregate expenditure of the civil courts during the year, including salaries and establishment, amounted to Rs. 2,494,045-15-113, a sum which exceeded the income derived from stamp duty by Rs. 65,611-10-113. In 1868 the cost of the civil courts was in excess of the stamp fees by the large sum of Rs. 2,59,223-10 111. The amount incurred on account of salaries of judicial officers has fallen below that of 1868 by Rs. $81,523-11-6\frac{3}{4}$, while the cost of establishment has exceeded that of 1868 by Rs. 69,162-1-6, because the scheme for increasing the salaries of ministerial officers, which was only in operation for part of 1868, was in force during the whole of 1869. The total cost for 1869 is less than that for 1868 by Rs. 12,361-10-03. The total number of suits pending on the 1st April 1869, in which the Government was concerned, was 145, of which 64 were original suits and 81 were appeals. The number of suits instituted in the courts of first instance during the year under review was 185, and in the appellate court 110, making a total of 295 suits; and these, with the suits previously pending, showed an aggregate of 249 original suits and 191 appeals, or, altogether, 440 cases. Of the original suits, 115 were decided in favour of Government, 16 were compromised, and 56 decided against Government, making a total of 187 suits decided, 62 being left pending. Of the 56 adverse decisions, 21 were appealed on behalf of Government, and in two the decisions of the

lower courts were reversed. the actual number lost in litigation being 54. Of the appeals, 97 were decided in favour of Government, 24 against it, and 23 were remanded for retrial; making a total of 144 cases decided and leaving 47 pending. The total number of judgments favourable to Government was 214, against 78 judgments which were unfavourable to it; and the total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 109. In 14 cases the Government was cast in the courts both of first instance and of appeal. The amount expended by Government in litigation during the year was Rs. 43,416-12-5 in the land revenue department, and Rs. S1-6 in the salt and opium departments, making a total of Rs. 43,498-2-5. The amount realized under decrees of court was Rs. 33,145-5-1 in the land revenue department, and Rs. 156-13-2 in the salt and opium departments, which give a total of Rs. 33,302-2-3. The total number of suits set down for hearing in the Calcutta court of small causes during 1869-70 was 35,410, comprising 34.340 cases instituted during the year and 1,070 cases pending from the year 1868-69. Of this number, 15,897 cases were decided in favour of plaintiffs, 8,632 having been decided after trial, and 7,265 ex parte; 1,444 were decided in favour of defendants, and 3,385 were non-suited; of the rest, 10,595 were compromised, 2,935 were struck off in default of plaintiffs, and 1,154 were pending at the close of the year. The number of cases (34,340) instituted during the year shows an increase of litigation to the extent of 2.661 cases as compared with the number (31,679) instituted during the year 1868-69, or an average increase on the whole of 221 cases a month. average number of suits for each day was 135 19. amount of property under litigation was Rs. 16,49,525-15-5, as against Rs. 16,98,669-4 for the year 1868-69, showing a decrease of Rs. 49,143-4-7 in the value of property in litigation. There were during the year 37 courts of small causes in the interior, presided over by 22 judges. Three additional courts were opened in Furreedpore under a single judge. The number of suits instituted in all these courts during the year was 40,092, which is 3,730, or 10-1-33rd per cent. in excess of the institutions of the preceding year. The largest number of suits instituted in any of these courts was 4,326, in the Jessore Small Cause Court. The courts in which the smallest number of suits were instituted were Moteehary and Dinapore. The number in the former was 173, and in the latter 237. Of the total number of these suits decided, 26,234, or 65.69

Of the total number of these suits decided, 26,234, or 65.69 per cent., were decreed for the plaintiffs. The total cost to Government on account of salaries and establishments of these

courts amounted to Rs. 2,82,382-11- $1\frac{1}{2}$, and the receipts from stamp duty to Rs. 2,68,888-11-0, leaving a net charge to Government of Rs. 13,494-0- $1\frac{1}{2}$, which is less than the net charge incurred in 1868 by Rs. 22,622-5- $5\frac{1}{2}$.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

The aggregate number of original suits and appeals instituted in the Civil Courts during the year ending 31st December 1869, was as follows:—

In the Court,	Civil Courts	subord	inate to th	e High {{\bar{\psi}}	Original Appeals		71,813 10,517
In the C	ourts not sub	ordinate		•••		•••	82,330 7,159
					Total,		89,489

Of these returns the High Court says:-

"The number is in excess of the corresponding aggregate of the previous year, and is considerably the largest instituted since the year 1861, with the single exception of the year 1866, when the civil litigation reached the total of 85.425. In 1861, it will be remembered, an abnormal increase in litigation took place in consequence of the imminence of the limitation law."

Statement showing the Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the N.-W. P., in the year 1869.

		SUITS DISPOS		
VALUE OF SUITS.	Small Cause Courts.	Moonsiffs' and other sub- divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Total Value of Suits,
In Civil Courts.				
Rs. Not Exceeding 5 7 7 20 100 7 100 7 500 7 1,00,000 Exceeding 1,00,000	1,040 3,844 4,269 1,353	724 11,410 30,295 12,876 1,798	359 1,840 4,058 2,618 2,427 299 5	Rs. As. P. 7,556 9 0 2,26,903 6 10 19,68,919 8 7 33,75,972 7 7 55,11,720 6 10 38,89,637 3 0 38,34,229 5 3
Total, in (ivil Courts,	10,506	57,103	11,606	1,88,10,018 15 1
IN REVENUE COURTS.				
Rs. Not Exceeding 5 7 20 7 100 7 500 7 5,000 7 1,00,000 7 1,00,000		10,650 21,15.3 16,993 3,170 229 2	611 1,084 938 183 25	50,766 14 7 2,87,717 3 5 7,44,704 9 11 5,70,545 3 10 1,72,372 8 2 26,506 0 0
Total, in Revenue Courts,		52,197	2,841	18,52,612 7 11
GRAND TOTAL,	10,506	109,300	14,447	2,06,62,631 7 0

Statement showing the Number of Suits and Appeals instituted in the Zillah Courts in the North-Western Provinces during the years 1860 to 1869.

betititatl .6881 ni	8,688	5,476	6,883	7,187	4,113	5,505	4,940	3,072	1,300	1,2386	17.6	57.6	1.928	780	4.696	1,983	72,688		159	1.484	2,129	3,036	157	1,185	8,642	82,330
Instituted Sol ai	8,128	4 203	6,010	6,068		4.657	3,853	2,457	26.6	100	FSL 6	1,995	680.2	715	5,087	2,157	65,251		:	905	1,838	2,010	:	782	5,485	70,736
Instituted .7881 ai	8,748	4,326	6,307	6,208	50.4	6,215	4,806	2,197	26.50	8,729	3,250	2,540	2,191	216	6,195	:	69,131		:	1,675	1,571	2,047	:	989	5,891	75,025
hetutitanI .0081 ni	4,386	4 639	6,649	6,932	4.501	5,730	5,1115	2067	- 280	4,421	116%	2,672	1,413	12.	260'9	:	78,673	-	:	2,459	1,7-14	2,162	****	100	6,752	85,425
Instituted .6881 ni	8,553	4.926	6,145	6,799	8,709	5,152	5765	2,663	2017.5	4,543	3,227	2,559	9535.5	798		:	68,155		:	2,58	1,797	1,787	::	77	6,210	74,365
Instituted Ab2I mi	4.268	4.208	6,239	25 c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c	3,706	4,885	4,074	7727	2,247	4,626	3,473	2,773	2,241	52	4,527	;	66,732		:	66: 1	1,895	2,037	:	:	6,331	73,063
Defititied £881 mi	4,045	208.g	6,589	9,203	3.071	4,469	2,760	70 15 c	1,617	3,802	2,943	2,3%6	1,85.1	<u>.</u>	8996	:	51,925		:	2,029	1,773	1,529	:		5,681	909'89
betuttisuI .2981 ai	3,601	2,000	4,714	1 121 6	2,415	8,620	2,806	1,995	3,673	2,889	2,523	1,493	710	2,788	4.077	:	53,624		:	13.51	8,359	2,738	:	-	9,914	63,568
Instituted 1881 ni	5,894	7,826	12,079	10,149 0,149	8,172	10,868	5,460	0,040	8,235	4,389	4,060	8,727	1,325	5,360	2,979	:	123,204		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	123,204
Instituted in 1860.	8,858 9,858	4,013	6,1128	4,642	4,009	5,751	1,887	7727	3,107	4,595	2,572	2,074	1.537	1,773	2,739	•	63,038		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	63,038
Instituted in 1859.	4,181	5,243	1,334	5,097	5.975	629'9	5,332	2	2,995	5,165	2,937	2,124	1,710	1,786	3,986	•	022,17		:	:	:	:	:		•	71,220
		:	:	•		•		•	:	:	•	:	:	•	•	:	:	rts.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Zillah.	Saharunpore	Allygurh	Moradabad	Bareilly	Agra	Furrnekabad	Mynpoory	Cawnpore	Allahabad	Gornekporo	Azimgurh	Jounpore	Mirzapore	Fenares	Ghazeeporo	Jhansie	Total	Small Cause Con	Cawnpore	Benuros	Allahabad	Agre	Dahra Doon	Doma Doom	Total	GRAND TOTAL

The suits for immoveable property, for bond-debts, and other descriptions of original suits, for the years 1868 and 1869, were: for immoveable property, 1868, 9, 321; 1869, 7,044; for bond or ordinary debts, 1868, 46,737; 1869, 50,505; other suits, 1868, 6,815; 1869, 14,264; total 1868, 62,873; 1869, 71,813. The Courts finally disposed of 81,968 causes, being 5,551 more than in the preceding twelve months. Of these 41.101 were determined without contest in Court, and 34,109 were determined after contest. The contested cases bear to the whole number disposed of a proportion of 41. At the close of the year 5,710 suits remained pending, against 4,978 in the previous year; of these six only had been instituted twelve months previously. The average duration of contested suits in the Judges' Courts was eighty-nine days, in the Courts of the Subordinate Judges seventy-two days, in the Courts of the Moonsiffs thirty-four, and those of the Judges of the Small Cause Courts nine days, 75,210 decrees were made during the year, and 102,591 applications for execution came for disposal before the Courts. Of these twenty-five per cent, were fully, and nineteen per cent. partially, executed, against twenty-eight and seventeen per cent. respectively in the previous year. Of whole number of applications for execution, 10,008 remained pending at the end of the year. In the Civil Courts not subordinate to the High Court, the number of suits, original and appeal, by districts or divisions, were: -Ajmere district, 3,915; Terai district, 99; Kumaon division, 3,145, total, 7,159. Comparing the litigation of 1869 with that of 1868, there was a decrease of about 1,000 suits in Ajmere, and an increase by 2 and 335 respectively in the Terai and Kumaon. The decrease in Ajmere may be assigned to the famine which desolated that province, while the increase in Kumaon is probably due to the settlement operations which are in progress there. The number of miscellaneous cases, instituted in the North-Western Provinces, were :- in the Courts subordinate to the High Court, 19,933; in other Courts, 3,992; total, 23,925. The number has slightly increased. The Regulation Courts of the North-Western Provinces are shown by the High Court to have realized a total income of Rs. 17,24,089, and to have cost Rs. 16,24,717, leaving a net gain to Government of Rs. 99,372. Penalties for insufficiently-stamped documents and fines amounted to Rs. 8,063. The Surplus Tulubana Fund and the Ameens' Fund yield Rs 58,017 and Rs. 56,174 respectively. The percentage of costs to value in all suits, original and appeal, disposed of by the Judges, Subordinate Judges, and Moonsiffs was 13, and the average cost of each suit was Rs. 29.

The total number of cases in which Government was a party amounted to 218, compared with 279 in the preceding year; and of these Government was plaintiff or appellant in 78, and defendant or respondent in 140. Excluding miscellaneous cases, the number of suits instituted was 117, against 156 in the preceding year. Government was successful in 99 of the 164 cases decided, and unsuccessful in 65. Of the 65 cases. Government was engaged as plaintiff in 15, and as defendant The percentages on the total number are 60 for Government, 40 against; in Government plaintiff suits, 74 for and 26 against; in Government defendant suits, 52 for and 48 The suits for rent under the rent-laws, on the original and appellate sides, aggregated 56,126 against 44,854 in 1868; being an increase of 11,272. 55,857 suits and appeals were finally disposed of during the year; leaving 2,680, or 415 more than in 1868, undisposed of at the beginning of 1870. Of these none had been instituted more than twelve months previously. Thirty-five per cent. of the suits were determined after contest in Court. Of the 7,372 suits appealable to the Civil Judge, and of the 13,706 appealable to the Collector, 3,873, or 52 per cent., were actually appealed in the former case, and 1,710, or 12 per cent., in the latter. Of the appeals to the Judge, 1,034, or about 26 per cent., prevailed; and of those disposed of by the Collector, 568, or about 33 per cent., terminated in favour of the appellants. The average duration of suits was thirtyfour days in the Courts of Collectors, thirty-seven in those of Assistants and Deputy Court Collectors, and twenty-seven in 44,974 decrees were issued from the Rethose of Tehseeldars. venue Courts in 1869, 23,639 applications for execution were made, and 13.316 were disposed of. Of these 42 per cent. were completely, and 14 per cent. partially executed. Under the orders of the Revenue Court 318 sales of immoveable property took place, and personal imprisonment was employed as a coercive process in 568 cases. In the Small Cause Courts, at Benares, Allahabad, Agra, and in the Doon the number of cases of litigation were:-

1		1868.	1869.
	Benares,	905	1,484
	Allahabad,	1,838 2.010	2,129 3,036
	Dehra Doon,	732	1,185
	Total,	5,485	7,834

At Meerut and Cawnpore, the plan of investing the Subordinate Judges with the Jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of

Small Causes is under trial. The total number of suits instituted in the Small Cause Courts for the year is 8,642, being by far the largest number instituted since their establishment, except in the first year, 1862, when the number was 9,944. The following statement exhibits the appellate business of the High Court in 1868 and 1869, respectively:—

	Regular Appeals.	Special Appeals.	References from Small Cause Courts.	Miscellaneous Cases.
In 1868,	217	1,680	18	2,033
In 1869,	173	1,541	11	2,039

Including the arrears of 1868, the Court disposed of:-

Regular appeals, Special appeals, References from Small Cause Miscellaneous cases,	Court,	••• ••• ••• ••• ••• •••	161 1,449 11 2,037	
		Total,	8,658	

At the close of the year 48 regular appeals, 319 special appeals, and 26 miscellaneous cases were left pending. Of these 19 special and 1 regular appeal were ready for hearing at the close of the year. The Court sat in its appellate jurisdiction 169 days; and the average duration of each appeal was 28 days, against 46 in 1868, and 58 in 1867. The total value of the regular and special appeals instituted (including pending from 1868) in 1869 was Rs. 39,48,101, the value of those decided was Rs. 30,21,719; against Rs. 45,72,353 in appeals instituted, and Rs. 40,17,489 for appeals decided in 1868.

Early in the year, the sanction of the Supreme Government was obtained to the appointment of a Government Advocate, on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per month, rising by annual increase of Rs. 100 per mensem to Rs. 1,500. Mr. W. Jardine, M. A.,

Barrister-at-Law, was selected for the post.

PUNJAB.

The number of Civil suits instituted in 1869 in the Courts of the Punjab was 164,595, or 3 per cent. in excess of the institutions of 1868. The increase occurred in 20 out of 32 districts, and was greatest in the case of suits for goods sold (37 per cent.), debts on bond (25 per cent.), simple debt (13 per cent.), debt on account (12 per cent.), and suits for land (4 per cent.) On the other hand, suits for real property other than land, for damages, for breach of betrothal, for custody of wives,

and for rent, show a decrease. The total number of suits was in the proportion of one suit to 106 persons, which is about four times the proportion of suits to population in the North-Western Provinces, and more than the total number of Civil suits in Bengal, Oudh, and the Central Provinces put together. Of the original suits on the files of the different Courts, aggregating, with suits pending from last year, 177,615, all but 7,700. or 4 per cent., were disposed of within the year, at an average duration of 19 days from date of institution to date of final order. In Small Cause Courts, the average duration was only nine days. Of the cases decided, 25 per cent. were decided by Deputy Commissioners, 32 in number, and their Assistants, English and Native, 118 in number, for the most part at the head-quarters stations of districts; 51 per cent. in Tahsil Courts (Courts of sub-divisions of districts), 126 in number, by Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars (Sub-Collectors of Revenue and their deputies):21 per cent. in eight district and eight cantonment Small Cause Courts; and 3.2 per cent. by honorary agency. Of the decisions. 32 per cent. were on merits of cases, 25 per cent. on confession of judgment, 20 per cent. were adjusted by the parties, 13 per cent, were struck off in default of appearance of plaintiffs, 5.8 per cent. were decided ex-parte, and 3 per cent. by arbitration. The percentage of costs to value was Rs. 11-15, and the average cost of each suit was Rs. 7-0-10. There were 1,674 petitions for review of judgment, and 78,828 applications for execution of decrees, involving a total sum of Rs. 50,22,516. In 31,984 cases, the decree was fully executed, in 16,624 partially executed, and 21,375 cases were struck off by default of the decree-holders. Of the amount realized by the Courts, aggregating Rs. 17,54,003, 16 per cent. was paid into Court before application for execution; 29 per cent. after application for execution, but without resort to coercive process; 13 per cent. by anction sale: 635 persons were imprisoned for debt—a decrease of 212 as compared with 1868. Hereditary or joint-acquired property in land was sold in only 22 cases; real property other than the above was sold in 734 cases; and in 55 cases, arrangements were made under Sections 243 and 244 of Act VIII. of 1859 for temporary alienation of lands in payment of debts. There were 6,349 appeals from the decisions of subordinate Courts to Deputy Commissioners,—a slight decrease as compared with the previous year. Of these, all but 325 were disposed of within the year, at an average duration of 26 days from date on which appeal was lodged to date of decision. In 57 per cent. of the cases appealed, the original decision was upheld: in 6 per cent., modified; in 13 per cent., reversed; and in 17 per-

cent the case was remanded for further enquiry. The average cost of an appeal was Rs. 6-7-7. No fewer than 440 of the appeals were for sums of Rs. 5 and under. There were 4,504 appeals to Commissioners from the decisions of Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners with full powers,—a decrease of 273 as compared with 1868. Of these, all but 458 were disposed of within the year, at an average duration of 68 days. In 14 per cent. of the cases, the appeals were wholly, and in 4.5 per cent. partially, successful. There were 1,281 appeals to the Chief Court, including regular appeals from the decisions of Commissioners and special appeals on points of law, - an increase of 135 cases as compared with 1868,—making, with cases pending, a total of 1,525 cases. Of these, 1,179 cases were disposed of within the year, at an average duration of 50 days. In 12 per cent. of the cases the appeals were wholly, and in 2.7 per cent. partially successful.

At the close of the year 1869 there were, exclusive of Settlement Courts, 540 tribunals of various kinds for the disposal of Criminal, Civil, or Revenue cases, or one tribunal to 32,400 persons. The above tribunals include:—

The Chief Court, consisting of three Judges (one of them a Barrister), the final appellate authority in Civil and Criminal cases, and exercising the powers of a Court of original jurisdiction in cases where European British subjects are charged with serious offences; the Court of the Financial Commissioner, exercising final appellate jurisdiction in Civil suits regarding land in districts where a Settlement is in progress, twelve Divisional Courts of Session and Appeal. Thirty-two Courts of District Officers; one hundred and nineteen Courts of Assistants to District Officers, Native and Europeau; eight District Small Cause Courts; eight Cantonment Courts, seven boards of Honorary Maristrates in towns; two hundred and six Courts of Tehsildars and Naib Tehsildars; twenty-two District Honorary Magistrates, known as "Jagirdar Magistrates."

Statement showing the Value of Original Suits disposed of in the Civil Courts of the Punjab, during the year 1869.

	Numbe	er of suits be differe	dispose nt Court	d of in .		
Classification, according to Value.	Small Cause Courts	Sub-Divi- sional Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Court (Chief Court.)	Total value of suits.	Bemarks.
4 * 1	00	8,615 44,257 34,612 4,734 	1,719 12,668 17,988 7,058 1,547 68	 1 1 1	58,447 8,79,791 30,71,203 27,71,167 18,87,412 9,33,906 5,25,000	
Total, .	35,640	92,481	41,049	4	1,01,26,926	

Statement showing the General Result of the trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Punjab, during the year 1869.

		Num	ber of the fi	Cases c le.	Ferred	trial or		Case	s in	wh pass	ich Decr ed.	ee
			1869.		tran	tnout	V	Vitho	nt c	onte	est in Co	urt.
CLASS OF COURTS.		Pending from 1868.	Instituted during 1869	Total.	Cases withdrawn, transferred	or struck on without trial or decree.	Ex-porte.	D. Conference	Dy contession.	By compromise	By arbitration.	Total.
Small Cause Courts, Unpaid Local Tribuna (Honorary Civil Judg Paid Sub-divisional	ls, e).	2,278 133	33,883 5,469	36,1 5,6	61 6, 02 1,	129 062	3,10 22		948 961	4,1 4	.28 635 162 238	
(Tahsildars and Na Tahsildars).	ib ***	4,924	85,399	90,3	23 21,	,070	4,13	6 23	076	9,6	3,079	39,987
District Courts other Chief Courts of Dist (Assistant and Extra A tant Commissioners	18818-	5,420	39,454	44,8	74 10,	964	2,44	3 6,	S30	3,4	1,338	14,088
Chief Courts of District (Deputy Commissione Superior Court of Ger Jurisdiction,	ts	40	681 4		6 .	111		:4	84		70 20	208
(Chief Court).]_		***		<u></u>
Total,	•••	12,797	1,64,890	1 1,6 6,	687 39.	336	9,98	30 ₁ 42		17,8	333 5,517	75,97
CLASS OF COURTS.	Conte	pas sted co	seed. see tri in Cou	ed and	g at the close	of d ing ea	erage lays whech co	dur- ich ise	summonses to	to appear in person.	parties who ap-	witnesses who
	In whole.	In part.	In favor of defendants, objectors or insolvents.	Total.	Cases pending of 1869.	Contested.		Uncontested.	Number of	1	Number of p peared.	Number of appeared.
mall Cause Courts, Inpaid Local Tribunals, (Honorary Civil Judge.) Paid Sub-Divisional Tri-	4,140 556	3,380 669		10,772 1,495	457 157		9 21	7 11		,760 ,584	88,656 8,465	21,26 5,10
bunals, I Taksildars and Naib Taksildars).	10,382	8,878	7,504	26,264	3,002		26	16	132	,938	193,605	83,44
than Chief Courts of Districts, Assistant and Extra As-	6,490	3,511	5,697	15,698	4,058		27	23	68,	,901	62,910	51,90
sistant Commissioners). hief Courts of Districts, Deputy Commissioners). uperior Court of Gene- rel Invisidistioners	142	109		376	26		37	25	1,	,201	1,343	1,55
ral Jurisdiction, (Chief Court),	1	2	1	4	2	1	282	•••		4	4	2
Total,	21,711	15,949	16,949	54,609	7,702				252	.388	244,983	163,29

Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits disposed of by the Civil Courts of the Punjab, during the year 1869.

		S	uits for money du	e on Co	ntract		
	On writ ligatio sum co (bond o	n for	On unwritten obligation for s u m c e rtain	-			ract not in-
CLASS OF COURTS.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Simple debt.	For account stated.	Money paid received.	Goods sold.	For breaches of contract not included in above.
Delhi Gurgaon Kurnal Harar Rohtak Rohtak Sirsa Ambala Ludiana Simla Jullundhur Hushiarpore Kangra Amritsar Gurdaspore Syalkot Lahore Ferozepore Gujeranwala Rawalpindi Jhelum Gujerat Shahpore Multan Jhung Montgomery Mozuffurgurh Bunno Unera Ismail Khan Dera Ghazi Khan Peshawar Hezara Kohat	278 204 172 69 102 2385 355 35 816 1,555 123 601 201 682 74 71 225 486 174 49 194 64 50 178 178 178 178 178 178 178 178 178 178	1,601 163 341 124 217 205 2,244 299 4,411 6,842 2,670 7,771 3,270 7,171 288 1,001 3,260 7,11 3,270 1,01 3,270 1,01 3,01 3,01 3,01 3,01 3,01 3,01 3,0	528 417 274 233 147 119 1,257 1,299 338 1,926 1,406 1,086 2,941 1,928 2,627 2,124 2,164 422 305 738 1,764 422 305 738 1,022 560 263 882 2,657 2,657 2,124 2,	1,921 415 894 957 1,552 1,048 761 663 751 1,768 835 2,579 2,871 1,710 1,170 321 1,835 747 2,069 1,583 595 1,582 1,683 1,592 1,683 1,592 1,683 1,592 1,683 1,592 1,683 1,592 1,683 1,592 1,683 1,592 1,683 1,792 1,893 1,993 1,	329 3 3 17 5 23 340 52 27 465 5117 35 1 8 1 1 80 80	472 3 24 5 20 712 325 180 81 76 457 47 1,499 658 64 142 60 1 37 39 39 154 11 463 24	204 7 13 2 1 1 1 1 38 6 6 169 100 8 4 76 16 16 8 5 2 128 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
Hony, Civil Judge's Courts District S. Cause Courts Cantonment S. C. Courts Tehseel Courts Asst. and E. A. Commrs's Courts Deputy Commrs's Courts Chief Court, Punjab	231 1,315 217 4,004 2,602 66	852 11,541 981 19,896 8,310 93	1,271 3,964 8,243 17,989 6,388 79	1,333 3,498 1,989 16,228 6,754 105	64 1,235 13 348 113 3	48 3,728 543 804 446 8	21 721 146 206 187 4
Grand Total	8,435	41,673	32,934	29,917	1,776	5,577	1,288

Note.—In this Statement suits relating to land, or the rent revenue or produce of and in districts under Settlement, are not included.

disposed of

187.9 17.9 18.0 18.0

12,468

1,635

7,081

659

1,681

1,432

12,134

Total,

26 days. 68 days. 39 days. 50 days. of each appeal Average duration Statement showing the business of the Civil Appellute Courts of the Punjab, during the year 1869 Year. Cases pending at Total. 6.56 6.75 6.75 6.85 6.85 6.85 tion. 1,139 433 19 44 ther investiga-Remanded for fursboudent. -off to forst al Decided on trial a favor of Appellant. 2282 gavd ur 85538 In whole. transferred or struck off with-struck off with-out trial. 381 545 147 359 Appeals withdrawn, 6,825 5,247 683 842 Total. File. Cases on the peanilisut 476 172 72 Leve-Remaining at (Deputy Commissioners).
Superior Appellate Cours, Superior, Specials.
Chief Court of Province, (Special, Chief Appellate Courts of Districts CLASS OF COURTS.

Trams-ferred. 181 329 Remarks. in Coercive Processes Execution. Statement showing the execution of the Decrees of the Civil Courts of the Punjab, during the year 1869 ment. 114 -nosind my at property. 696 2,005 1,031 4,005 Sule of personof real pro-55 55 suommasanbas ŧ 395 property. Sales of real torced. 1,014 88 formance was enwhich specific perm sesso lo redum N 4,688 2,383 7,689 of the year. 5,350 9,866 21,357 no execution. Number of cases in 8,205 16,624 5,201 Number of decrees-thrifally execut-31,984 18,351 Number of decrees 78,828 Total Applications for Execution. 72,988 38,766 tpe Lenn. Bairub Pilled No. of 2,041 5,840 791 Pending from last year. 54,203 26,169 1,03,119 *ana C Number of decrees Small Cause Courts, Local and Sub-Divi-sional Civil Courts, District Courts, ... CLASS OF COURTS. Total,

OUDH.

In Oudh the total of Civil Suits and miscellaneous cases are

tated as under:—	1868.	1869.	
Pending,	1,395 43,137	1,771 46,276	
Instituted,	42,758	45,608*	
Pending	1,774	2,439	
Of these there were disposed of by:—			
Small Cause Court,	1868. 6,840	1869. 6,775†	
Tahsildars and Honorary Asst. Commissioners,	14,642	17,117‡	
District and Civil Judges	21,276	21,716	
Of original suits instituted the numbers	were ;-		
1868, 1869,	•••	24,459 26,567	

Increase 2,308, or nearly 11 per cent. Since 1860, when the number of suits instituted was 6,944, there has been a steady, and with the exception of 1867, (an unusually abundant year,) a progressively increasing rise. The institutions have in fact quadrupled in 10 years; a sure sign of the confidence of the people in the courts, and apparently of an increase of wealth; nor, with the exception of the Small Cause Courts, has the Judicial

Agency been increased.

The most numerous suits were filed under the following headings:—

0				1868.	1869.
Bond deb	t			7,230	8,260
Simple,				3,647	3,859
Guods sol	d,			3,304	3,531
Personal	property.			2,388	3,219
On accoun			••	1,680	2,354

Suits for defamation of character were much the same, 199 to 206. Actions relating to marriage fell from 344 to 264. Suits for rights in land are not included, being instituted in the Settlement Courts.

The work of the various courts was as follows:

선생님이 얼마를 다 가는다고 하나요 그는 맛이다.	1868.		1869.	
Small Cause Courts,	15	per cent.	14 per	cent.
Honorary Assistant Commissioner	·s, 5	33	5 ,	
Tahsildars,	38	9.9	41,	
Extra Assistant Commissioners	and			
Assistant Commissioners,	36	"	34 ,) 5
Deputy Commrs. and Civil Judge,	3	12	3	, ,
Pending,	2	**	4	,,

^{*} For Plaintiff, ... 28,256 Otherwise, ... 17,352

⁺ For Pltfl. 4,308, otherwise, 2,407, total 6,775. 1 For Pltfl., 11,336, otherwise, 5,781, total 17,117.
|| For Pltfl., 12,532, otherwise, 9,164, total 21,716,

The total value of suits disposed of in the Civil Courts is given at Rs. 23,81,135 as against Rs. 27,08,617 in 1868. The total costs were 2,49,871; the percentage of cost to value being Rs. 10-7-10.

Classifying suits by value, the Administration Report gives

the following curious figures :-

Not exceeding 5 Rupees, 2,666 2,87 10,762 11,81 100 ,, 8,473 9,56	9.	
20 ,, 10,762 11,81 100 ,, 8,473 9,58	5	
100 , $8,473$ $9,59$	1	
	3	
2,140 2,17	9	
5 000 360 49	22	
	36	
Exceeding 1.00,000 , 2	2	

A comparison between the two years shows the following as

the number of cases on the file:—

1868. 1869. Increase.
25,018 28,091 3,073

Of these there were in:—

Struck off without trial,	1868.	1869.	Increase.
	6,682	8,283	1,601
Withdrawn under Section 97, Act VIII. 1859,	406	617	211
	181	699	518
Adjusted without decree at or be-		3,188	656
Struck off without trial under Section 110,	3,563	8,779	216

The Judicial Commissioner attributes the large number of cases struck off under Section 110, i. e., on failure to prosecute, to the fact that there are not many vakils in the out-lying districts. "In this Province, a vast number of cases are instituted by the plaintiff in person, and the fact of his having done so must be often sufficient to make the defendant come to an arrangement of some sort, after which the plaintiff has no object in proceeding further with his suit, which is consequently struck off."

Of cases in which decree was passed without contest in court,

the numbers were:—	1868.	1869.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ex-parte and in default,	1,300	1,634	334	
Secs. 111 and 114 } By confession, Sec. 144,	5,247	5,808	561	
By compromise and) consent; decreed un- }	2,940	1,009	•••••	1,931
der Sect. 98) By arbitration, Cap. VI.) of Civil Code,	669	857	188	
Total	10,156	9,308		848

At the year's close, the number of civil suits pending was 1,007, against 575 in 1868. The courts were in many cases overworked and a large proportion of the arrears accrued through sickness.

As regards contested cases, tried and decided in court, the

returns show:-

In favour of plaintif Defendants, objecto	(111 1) 201 0 ***	 	1868. 4,170 2,806 2,312	1869. 4,055 2,881 2,602
	Total	 	9,288	9,488
Contested cases	Lasted	 	1868. 19 15	1869. 22 17 days.

In 1869 the average period, from date of institution of suit to date fixed for appearance of defendant, was, in both contested and uncontested cases, 11 days.

The results of summons are given thus:-

			1868.	1869.
Numi	per of summons to parties to appear in person		28,770	34,096
.,	of parties who appeared		30,090	84,324
79	of summons to witnesses other than parties	•••	24,403	22,363
"	of witnesses who appeared		20,037	20,468
	of witnesses pro luced by the parties		1,466	

"20,725 witnesses were examined on the civil side of the court. In 1868, the number was 21,503. Of these 20,725 persons, 19,162, or 92 per cent, were dismissed on the first day, but in 1868 the percentage of persons so dismissed was 960. Five per cent, of the number were dismissed on the second day against 3 per cent, in 1868; and 539 witnesses, or 395 more than during the previous year, were detained over the second day."

The business of the Civil Appellate Courts was as follows:-

Cases on the file Struck off without trial, Decided on trial.	1868. 1,594 244	1869. 1,485 273
	1863.	1869.
In favour of appellant, In which is the part of the pa		25 2 86
In favour of respondent Remanded,	758 163	7(9 68
Total, Pending at year's end,	1,240 110	

The average duration of each appeal was in 1868, 26 days and in 1869, 17 days.

In the Judicial Commissioner's Court there were 213 appeals, or 11 more than in 1868. The percentage of reversals was 14; the average duration 22 days against 29 in 1868; and there were 11 cases pending at the close of the year, against 22 at the close of 1868, 14,836 civil decrees of Rs 13,64,507, value were passed in 1869, against 14,347 in 1868, of Rs. 12,20,820.

In only 64 cases was specific performance enforced, against 152 cases of the previous year. Of coercive processes in execution the numbers were—

1868. 1869.	1868, 1869,
Sale of real property 611 683	Distraint 3.048 5.122
Sequestration 1.333 1.110	Imprisonment 1,015 1,030
Sale of personal property 1,496 1,649	

The following is an Abstract of the Statement showing the Indicial Work of the Revenue Courts of Original Jurisdiction. It is for the financial year ending 30th September 1869:-

Assi		Assistant Collector Assistant Collector 2nd Class.	Colles.	tor A	ssietan Ist	tant Colle	sctor	Deputy Collector.	Collec	tor.	0.5	Collector.			Total.	1
Disposed of	pesous	pesous		1.1	-	Disposed	d of.		Disposed of.	ed of.		Disposed of.	ed of.		Disposed	l of.
. Hitriald to	-nolab ro	-nolab ro	dant.		.betuilæn	For plain-	For defen-	Instituted.	For pla'n-	For delen-	hedutisal	-niat voi	For desen-	Lestituted	-nisly rou Mit	For defen-
4 :	A :	1	, :		E 52	19	*	1,066	417	202	193	2)	158	1,272	927	799
ಆ	9,408 0,628		751		3,911	9,250	933	765,41	8,313	7,026	200	671	489	98,712	17,405	11,189
08 6,628 2,751			157,		3,294	2.264	927	16,563 8,860	8,860	7,521	789	202	647	29,984	17 939	11,846

There was an increase in the number of suits of all classes from 28,842 to 29,984. 1,365 were pending at the year's end, and the average duration (of rent cases) was 19.41 as compared with 21.10 of 1867-68. e disposed of in the financial year 1863-69 :--

The Progress made up to the end of September 1869, is shown in the following abstract:—

			ion of suits.				_		ferre	-		ciđed.	Pe	nding
ropriet hares, ub-sett ir, &c., liscella	lemen	ght in whol	e villages,	•••					33,70 46,78 17,31 29,99 78,62	1		32,577 40,164 16,294 23,386 69,414		1,12 6,57 1,01 6,60 9,20
					Tota	d.		2	06,36	6	18	31,835		24,58
		*sams	le taes lateT		8,877	24,245	56,661	55,474	64,691	39,095	6,828		2,49,871	
		stina lo	Total value		10,086	141,127	410,400	485,841	534,628	520,528	228,530		4 2,381,135	
			e.	Bs. A. P.	6	8	6	0 11	4 11	ري ري	0		7 4	
		Total.	Ayerage value.	IB.	60	Ħ		207	1,273	17,277	1,64,265		88	joju sa
	courts,		Cases,		2875	11,811	9,593	2,179	422	98	€3.		*26,918	Oonso D
of Oudh, in the year 1869.	Number of suits disposed of in different courts,	Civil Judge, and Dis- triet Courts.	Ayerage yalue.	Bs. A. P.	8 6 1	11 14 5	40 15 8	209 4 4	1,273 4 11	17,277 8 5	1,64,265 0 0		a,020 11 0	* Exclusive of 166 cases disposed of by transfer in the Comac Diversity
ı the y	pesods	Civil Ju tric	ases,		782	4,035	8,439	1,488	422	98	CN		9 10,204	d of by t
)udh, is	of suits di	Tahsildars and Honorary Assistant Commissioners' Courts.	Average value.	Bs. A. P.	3 5 10	11 14 11	49 14 7	100.10	ij	1	•		46 3 9	s dispose
of (fumber	Tahsil Honora tant C sioner	Cases,		1,413	660'9	5,092	246	:	:	i		0 12,850	186 case
	4	Small cause Courts,	Average value.	Bs. A. P.	3 6 8	10 13 0	35 4 1	221 4 2		i	•		LT 79	slusive of
		Smal	Casses,		680	1,677	1,062	445		:	:	30.0	3,864	• Ex
		Value of suits.		IIs.	Ď	20	100	500	5,000	1,00,000	1,00,000		 Te	
		Value (Not Exg.	:		; ;			Exg. "		Total	

Statement showing the various Judicial Tribanals, Original and year

Class of tribunals, distinguishi which exercise powers in one ment from those exercising p in two or three department those consisting of paid in unpaid judges,	depart- powers s, and	Number of Judicial divisions.	Population of the province.	Number of tribunals.	Constitution of tribunals, stating number of judges in each, and pay of assessors, if any		Judicial powers of each tribunal, original and appellate.
Local and subordinate Ma- gistrates exercising crimi- nal and revenue powers Local and subordinate Ma- gistrates exercising crimi- nal and civil powers	Unpaid	24.		2	•••	1	Sub-Magte. 2nd class and Asst. colir. 2nd class Sub-Magte. 1st class and
Local and subordinate Ma- gistrates exercising crimi- nal, civil and revenue pow- ers	Paid Unpaid	48 48		43		1	Tahsildar 2nd class. Sub-tagge, 1st and 2nd class, Asst. Comp. 3rd class, Tahsildar 2nd class, Dy. Colir, and asst. Colir. 2nd class. Sub-Magte. 1st and 2nd class, Tahsildar 2nd class,
gistrates exercising crimi- nal powers only	Paid Unpaid Paid Unpaid	1		3	•••	1	and Asst, Collr. 2nd class. Sub-Magte. 2nd class. Magtes of full powers.
Magistrates of full powers exercising civil and criminal powers	Paid Unpaid Paid Unpaid	82 82	sqr. miles.	32 32 32		1	Cantonment Magte., and Judge Small Cause Courts. Magtes., Asst. Comr. 1st class, and Depy. Colirs.
Magistrates of full powers exercising the powers of Deputy Commissioner described in Section 445 Act VIII. of 1869 Magistrates of full powers	Paid Unpaid Paid			11,220,2	1 & nid by 2 a sessor	l-3-	Magtes of District, Sessions Judge, Dy. Comr.
and subordimate Magis- trates who left the district before the close of the year as well as those whose powers were increased du- ring the year Small (ause Courts con- fined to proper functions	Unpaid.				il ···	1	Tried cases up to Rs. 500 under Act XI. of 1865.
Judges exercising civil powers only	(Unpaid. Paid . Unpaid.	•	i		i	1	Powers of Dy. Comrs. under Act XIV. of 1895.
Commissioner's Courts		•	.	$\ \cdot\ $	4 1 & aid by ass	ses	
Judicial Commissioner's Co	ourt	$\cdot $	1		1).]	Appellate Court of ultimate jurisdiction in the Province.

Appellate, existing in the Province of Oude, on the last day of the 1869.

	al nur judg ropear		or A	vernge nual sa f each Judg	paid	of establish-	in the vair	work.	Octobo	Num dee t	ber of ided d he ye	case uring	es	
Covenantea.	Commissioned military officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European.	Native.	nverage annual cost of ment of each tribunal.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officers.		Average number of adverse tribunal.	Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.	Bemarks.
			2		1800	180	Tahsildars.	317	•••	85	•••	316		
					•••				:::	•••				
	•••		4							40	68			
	5	1	37	5325	2182	1089	Local Fund, Income Tux, &c.	207	•••	5882	11,257	6856	•••	7 Honorary Magistrates appointed for the city of Lucknow included.
	1		47					216	•••	1044	1510	126		7 Magi ed for t now in
				•••							•••			orary ointe
	 3	1	9	6100		:::	City Magte. Luck- now and Supdt. of Jails.		:: :	26 2564	•••			7 Hone
	ï			1200	-	1872	Secy. (autonment Committee.	•••	•••	792	::: 812	:::		
4	10	7	11	6500	4266	890	Treasury, Abkari District Dak, & Ha-	230	 5	8563	5630	5791	::	
··· 2	Ğ	4		16291	***	3781	valat. Municipal, Nazul, Court of Words, Load and Ferry Funds, Chungi, &c.	167	6	 958	 :31	477	1909	
•••	:::			•••	::: 			120		3436	ai06	2114	 	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 			9600	::	3540		269	20	 :::	2801	::		ne nt
	·:-		ļ	14400	···					<u></u>	 756			Exclusive of Revenue and Settlement
		١.	ļ	\$ 1. E						ĺ			•••	of B Sett
1	2		ı	33000		13752			١	219			989	usive and Anny
1		١.	ļ	42000		1,0,884				29			416	Exel

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The following shows the increase of Jurisdiction during 1869-70. At the close of the years 1363 and 1869 the Courts were:—

			1868.	1869.
Judicial Commissioner		•••	1	1
Commissioner		• • • •	4	4
Deputy Commissioner	***	•••	19	19
Assistant Commissioner	***	•••	23	24
Teliseeldar		• • •	36	38
Naib-Tehseeldar	•••	•••	7	9
			90	95

There was no change in the number of the Small Cause Courts. A Registrar with Judicial powers, however, was added to the strength of the Kamptee Small Cause Court. The system introduced in 1868 of limiting the cognizance of Civil business in the ordinary Courts (as far as possible, but still with due regard to the interests of the other branches of the Administration) to a single Court, has been continued and further consolidated during the year. Only two persons have this year passed the examination qualifying them to practise as Pleaders in the Central Provinces. A number applied for admission; out of these 14 in the first place were elected as eligible, but out of this number again only 2 were able to pass by a no means extraordinarily difficult examination. There are now 45 Pleaders practising in the Central Provinces. The number of Civil suits tried in the Courts of Central Provinces has in seven years (from 1862 to 1869) increased from 24,666 to 63,137, that is the suits number two and a half times what they were in 1862. In the Chindwara district the business is three times what it was in 1867; while in the Wurdah district in the space of two, and in Nagpore in the space of three years the work has doubled.

The suits were instituted in the following proportions in the various Courts:—

18 per cent. in Small Cause Courts.

7 ,, ,, Tehseeldars' and Naib Tehseeldars' Courts.

35 ,, , Assistant Commissioners' Courts.

They were disposed of as follows:—Withdrawn or struck off without trial 24 per cent., decreed ex parte 14 per cent., decreed ex parte by confession 30 per cent., decreed by compromise or consent 10 per cent., decreed by arbitration 1 per cent., total uncontested 79. The contested cases tried were decided—in whole for plaintiff 10 per cent., in part for plaintiff, 6 per cent., for defendant, 5 per cent., total 21. As in 1868

so in the present year, 89 per cent. of all claims are for money due on contract. Almost 53 per cent. of all suits are bond debts; 13 per cent., simple debts; and 5 per cent. for personal property or its value. Thus the suits are for the most part of simple kinds. There was a slight increase in the number of suits referred to arbitration. The average duration was 10.3

years the institution of the suit was reckoned a hearing. But this year the institution has been excluded from the number of hearings, the average duration of which in disputed cases is 2.

days in uncontested suits and 20 in contested.

34,122 applications for execution of decree were filed during the year, -a slight increase on last year's work. Statement showing the Execution of Decrees in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Central Provinces in the year 1869.

	CLASS OF COURTS.	Small Cause Courts	Cocal and Sub-Di- {	courts Rev	D i strict (Civil	\sim	Superior Courts	Total
	vars.	ourts	: E	Revenue		Revenue	;	
га гро	Aumber of decrees passed durix	8,860	22,429	4,136	16,354	504	156	52.439
Nun tion	Pending from last year.	217	896	196	1,296	2	19	2.625
Number of applica- tions for execution,	Tiled.	5,495	13,903	1,654	14,632	289	365	36,065
pplica- cution,	LeioT.	5,712	14,798	1,850	15,928	291	Ħ	38,690
-ansexe	Number of decrees completely e	1,875	5,375	898	5,810	146	22	14,126
.ted.	Number of decrees partially execu	1,216	3,826	345	4,040	. 78	55	9,527
ile Mus	Number of decrees in which the	2,383	4,463	368	5,098	27	52	12,364
	Pending at end of the year.	238	1,134	43	086	6	2	2,411
19q oh	Number of cases in which speci	5	6	44	130	H	:	134
Nun	Sales of real property.	:	1,309	133	1,089	S	13	2,550
ther cases in	Sequestrations of real property.	:		38		9	:	SS
Number of ecercive processes in execution.	Sales of personal property.	523	1,779	196	1,260	- 25	31	3,815
ive ition.	Imprisonments.	149	262	13	200	4	3	939

Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil and Revenue Swits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Central Provinces during the year 1869.

ES IN DIF-	A s s is tant and Extra Assistant Fatha Assistant Commissioners. Deputy Commissioners.		- 5	2,579 28 7,955	14	76			13	:	:	:	106 4 217	:4	:		; ;		ja		74 2 171			. 15
NUMBER OF CASES IN DIF- FERENT COURTS.	Dans and Tehsceldars, Naib Tehsceldars, and AnataissA			4,273		431	1,430 498	S	1,685	88	7	25	76	3	20 ;	a i		:	10	21 9	200	96	13	157
NUM	etruoD esusO HamS			9,852	1,262	109	7,7.52 XG1	71.6	257	:	53	:::	E .		:	:	:		#	•		:	•	
				: :		:			: :	damage	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	•	
				: :	: :	:	:	:	:	tual pecuniary	. :	:	:	:	ident	:	:	:	:	•	:	:	:	
	• Description of Claim.	CYALL COURT (ASES.		Con written obligat	On unwritten ale, ale,	money due on On account served		For breaches of contract not included in above	Suits for rent	S. Suits for personal property of variet energy and entire of the state of actual pecuniary damage			(Were other immies not included in ab	233	5 Suits to complex prefit power and obligations on account of fraud, mistake or accident			A desirable and other conto relating to shipping.	Cast. Commonted with religion or each	Sills connected what rengion of tracts and religion	34			Nulls regulating the state of t

25 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	62,107	4,864 122 122 821 2218 281 281 281 281 111 1,065	7,528
11 11 2	177	1111122554	125
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	11,377	11111111111	
111111111111111		free 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	:
### ##################################	" Total	amount o	Total
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d osher th		nt,	
Stiffs to establish or contest wills		REYENUE COURT CASES, Stiffs to recover arreads of rent Suits to escape arreads of rent Stiffs to recover arreads of rent Stiffs to escape and the state of the sta	
		BEFRINGE COURT CASES. Suits to recover arrears of rent Suits to escubish or coutest rights to enhancement or abatem. Suits regarding illegal exaction, diress, distraint, or demand Suits regarding illegal exaction, Suits relating to occupancy Suits under Section L, Clause 2, Act XIV, of 1863 Fartitions Suits to resume or sasses land exampt from revenue or rent Suits or exultoolyjuts Suits for remood or assess land exampt from revenue or rent Suits for knhoolyjuts Proprietary rights tried by Settlement Courts	
Suits to establish or contest wills		mnue Co 	
Suits to establish or contest wills Claims to inheritance \(\) Under halmoo Law Claims to inheritance \(\) Under any other Law Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindo Suits relating to the revenue Suits relating to the revenue Suits relating to mortgage of immoveable propuls and the contest suits relating to mortgage of immoveable propuls suits to resume or assess rent-relet lands Suits regarding the relative rights of superior Suits regarding the relative rights of superior Suits regarding boundaries Suits regarding to moveable property Suits regarding to may be reported to the contest of		BEY "" to cenha duress, di "" det XIV. "" "" talnst agen sumpt iron "" above "" above "" above "" above	
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Suits to establish or contest we Chaims to inheritance (Under Suits to establish or contest a Suits relating to the revenue Suits relating to the revenue Suits relating to mortgage to I Chaims in right of pre-emption Suits to resume or assess renicating the relative to Suits regarding the relative to Suits regarding boundaries Suits regarding boundaries Suits relating to neal property Suits relating to neal property Suits relating to neal property Suits relating to neal property Suits relating to neal property Suits relating to neal property		rrears of or content of content o	
establish o inherii o inherii establish establish esting to n right o resume o garding i partiuo garding to		ecover a satablish string i ding to thing to ler Secti arding a secting a secting a kubooliy teous stu	
Suits to establish or contest wills Claims to inheritance { Under Mahdoo Law Claims to inheritance { Under any other Law Suits relating to the rowenne Suits relating to the rowenne Suits relating to the rowenne Suits relating to the rowenne Suits relating to mortgage of immoveable proper Claims in right of pre-emption Suits regarding the relative rights of superior or Suits regarding the relative rights of superior or Suits regarding boundaries Suits regarding boundaries Suits relating to real property not included in th Suits relating to many property not included in th Suits relating to moreable invonery.		Sults to recover arreats of rent Sults to recover arreats of rent Sults to establish or coutest rights to enhancement Salis regarding illegal exaction, duress, distraint, or Sults relating to ejectment Sults relating to occupancy Sults under Section L, Clause 2, Act XIV. of 1863 Partitions Sults regarding accounts by or against agent, &c. Sults to resume or assess land exempt from revenue Sults relating and included in above Proprietary rights tried by Settlement Courts	
#32288888888888			

Statement showing Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Central Provinces

					Numb	or of suits dispos different Courts.	Number of suits disposed of in different Courts.	ï	-silus		sqir.		1500
					ə s	era ch-	District Courts.	ourts.	s jo (ıs io		lo .
	VALUE OF SUITS.				Small Cau Courts,	T c h s c e l d T and Xain zendars.	Assistant Assistant Commis- sioners.	Ve p u ty ('ommis- sioners.	onlay latoT		taos ledoT		Proportion of value.
	IN CIVIL COURTS.								Bs.	Λ. Ρ.	Ä	А. Р.	
				ĸ	9 179	456 6	1.345	25	17,589	0		0 0	
npees		: : : :	: :	25	7,512	20,567	13,691	15	8,81,305	0		0 0 0 0	-
. :			:	100	210	3,927	2,955	97	10.75.593	9	1.40,331	0	
•		:	•	000	(+)	1,699	107 G	5	24.689	c		0	
Ditto			:	1,000	5		695	23	8,77,728	=		ا د	
•			: :	10,000			1	8	1,32,576	00	11,483	5 C	¥ £
			:	10,000	:	:		=	610,62,4	:		- 1	1
			Total	:	11,377	898'86	21,690	177	39,85,396	0 0	5,25,039	0	75
	See Diversion Octuber												
	IN REVENUE COURTS.	ě											1
Not exceeding Rupees			•	r.	:	916	£ £	es E	79 945		1.63	ν t-	18:55
Ditto ".		:	:	100	:	4,135	120	7	40,620			494	135
Ditto "				903	:	507	127	31	60,877		6222	55	2
Diffo "			:	5 000	: :	•••	17	_	17,714	14	1,802	=	- E
Ditto "			: :	10,000	: :	:	:	:					
Diffe			•	000,00,1	;	:	:	:			-		
Exceeding Rupees Settlement suits in which no value is stated			::	1,00,000	::	::	6	:			71	9	
		Total	:	(1869		5,864 4,757	754 911	4.0s	2,05,696 1,72,221	4 4	31,858 25,731	15 2 15 1	15·5 14·9
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					-	200		0	1 99 475	0	8 196		7.0

Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the year 1869.

Without Contest in Cour	pur e	consent.		1,484 8,170, 1,878 55	3,595 10,091 2,887 245	3,703 5,655 1,826	24 36 6 3	8,806 18,952 6,092 576 34		570 1,390 643 40 2	85 70 92 6	,698 655 1,460 785 46 2
	In favo	Total. In whole,		,088 1,334	,S1S 2,40S	,457 2,232	69	6,007		.648 978	258 173	2,896 1,151
eases tried ed in court	-nolo			780 664 2,77	1,830 1,319 5,55	1,280 1,489 4,95	18 56 .8	3,458		407 464 1,84	29 105 30	486 569 2,156
) 11 S	Cases pending										6 125
during which	each case lasted.	Confested.		12:1	19.5	21-4 12-	9.65	20.		20-73	33-06	22.18 15.02
reos.	in ber	ties to appear		20	25	23	60	3		221	101	852
eses estre	d uvu uomm	na lo rodmuM			16 22,255		4 453				1	186 4,145
	during during 150m, wilch 150m, wilde	Court. Contessed tesses the same decided the court which is a contessed that the court cou	Dy Confession. Dy compromise and consent. Dy arbitration. In whole. In part. In factor of defentation of d	Dy Confession. By compromise and consent in the co	25 Lay arbitration Lay Confession Lay arbitration Lay arbitratio	Without Contest in Court. 14.88; 19.09; 1.48; 1.53; 1	Without Comfession. Without Comfession. Comfession. Confession. Confession. Confession. Confession. Confession. Confession. Confession. Consont. Consont	10,091 12,295 12,295 13,295 14,895 15, 29, 25, 25 15, 29, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25	19,091 1,252 1,289 1,299 1,499 1,499 1,499 1,9	19,032 1,836 1,8	Nithout Contest in Count. Count. Coun	19,091 1,326 1,292 1,293 1,310 1,311 1,310 1,311 1,3

BRITISH BURMA.

During 1869 in this Province, 137 tribunals for the disposal of Criminal, Civil and Revenue cases; thus giving an average of one tribunal to every 18,950 persons. In the above number of tribunals the Courts of certain officers in charge of Gaols. Forest officers and officers of the Public Works Department, who have been invested with Magisterial powers are not included, as they only exercise jurisdiction to a very limited extent, indeed the last named officers seldom try any cases at all. The following is the detail of the several tribunals :- The Chief Court presided over by the Chief Commissioner is the Sudder Court of the Province. Divisional Courts, presided over by the Commissioners of Divisions, being Courts of Session and Appeal. Two Recorders Courts having original Civil jurisdiction; and in Criminal matters, being Courts of Session and Appeal. Twelve Courts of District Magistrates having jurisdiction in Civil, Criminal and Revenue matters. The presiding officers of these Courts have been invested by the Chief Commissioner with special powers under Section 445 A of Act VIII. of 1869, which empowers them to try all Sessions cases save those punishable with death, and to pass sentences of imprisonment for a period not exceeding seven years. Three Courts of Town Magistrates having Criminal jurisdiction only. Three Courts of Small Causes. One hundred and fifteen Courts of Assistants to Magistrates of Districts including both Europeans and Natives.

The following tables show the Civil businesss of the four Courts, the two Recorders, and two Small Cause Courts, during

the years 1867, 1868 and 1869:—

Regular Suits.

	3	Recor	ders	' Co	uris.			Sma	l Caus	e Cour	ts.	
	Ra	ngoo	n.	Ma	alma	in.	R	ngoon	•	Ma	ulmah	1.
	1867	1868.	1869.	1867.	1868,	18#9.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1807.	1868.	1869.
Pending at the com- mencement of the year,	25	46	144	46	17	27	86	270	255	73	45	G'
Instituted	351	593	666	129	163	253	2,145	2,097	2,271	1,429	1,693	2,31
Total	376 380	639 495		175 158	180	280 250	2,231 1,961	2,367 2,112	2,526 2,317	1,502 1,457	1,738 1,671	2,38 2,27
Disposed of Pending at the close of the year	46	144	181			30	270	25:	209	45	67	10

Miscellaneous Suits.

	R	ecorde	s' Co	urts.			Sma	ll Cau	se Cour	ts.	
	Ran	goon.	Ma	ulma	in.	Re	ngoon	•	Mar	ulmain	
	1867.	1868.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Pending Instituted	12 403	18 2 400 48	1	16 390	10 621	31 756	23 830	3 3 850	13 761	15 845	8 1,129
Total Disposed of	1	418 50 397 47	ì	1		787 764	853 820	883 832	1	860 852	1,137 1,122
Pending	18	21 2	7 16	10	25	23	33	51	15	8	18

The number of Regular suits instituted in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon has increased from 593 to 686, or by 12:3 per cent., while the number of suits disposed of increased from 495 629 or by 2707 per cent. A large portion of the cases in the Recorder's Court are suits on Bills of Exchange and promissory notes of the value of 6 shillings and upwards, for under Act V. of 1866, such cases must be tried by a High Court, and for the purposes of that Act, the Recorders of Rangoon and Maulmain were invested with the powers of a High Court. In the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, 457 suits of this nature were heard during the year under review, and of these 409 involved amounts not exceeding £100 in value. In the Court of the Recorder of Maulmain, there were 253 Regular suits instituted during the year 1869, showing an increase of 90 suits or 55.2 per cent. over the previous year. The number of cases disposed of was 250 against 153 in 1868, showing an increase of 97 cases or 63.3 per cent. The following shows the number of suits in the Recorders and Small Cause Courts at Rangoon in 1869 as compared with former years:—

Regular Suits.

	1867.	1868.	1869.
Instituted	111 2,596	316 2,690	399 2,937
Total	2,607	8,006	3,336
Disposed of	2,291	2,607	2,946
ending	816	399	,890

Miscellaneous Cases.

				344 4 7 7 8	1867.	1868.	1869,
Pending Instituted	•••				43 1,159	41 1,230	54 1,332
			Total		1,202	1,271	1,386
Disposed of					1,161	1,217	1,308
Pending		•••	•••		41	54	78

The above shows an increase of 339 in the number of Regular suits disposed of, and a decrease of 9 in the number of suits pending at the close of the year 1869. There has also been an increase of 91 in the number of Miscellaneous cases disposed of, while the number pending has increased from 54 to 78. In order to judge of the working of the Small Cause Court of Rangoon, it is thought advisable to divide the work done before the separation of the Court, from that which was done after that period. During the last quarter there were instituted 577 Regular suits and 238 Miscellaneous; these added to what were pending at the commencement of that quarter, give a total of 1,180 Regular suits and 310 Miscellaneous, or altegether 1,490 suits, of which 1,229 were disposed of, leaving 261 suits pending at the close of the year 1869. The total number of Regular suits instituted during 1869 exceeded the number instituted in 1868 by 174 suits, while the Miscellaneous suits show an increase of 26 cases, the total increase on both files being 200 cases. In the Small Cause Court at Maulmain the number of Regular suits instituted has increased during 1869 from 1,693 to 2,316 cases, or by 36.79 per cent., while the Miscellaneous suits instituted have increased from 845 to 1,129 or by 33.7 per cent. The number of Regular suits disposed of in this Court were 2,276 , while in 1868 only 1,671 Regular suits were disposed of showing an increase of 605 cases in favour of the year under review. The Miscellaneous cases disposed of increased from 852 to 1,122 or by 270 cases. The number of suits pending at the close of the year were 107 Regular and 15 Miscellaneous cases. The value of the suits instituted during the year in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon amounted to £100,954 while the value of those instituted in the Small Cause Court amounted to £17,402. In the Court of the Recorder of Maulmain, the value of suits instituted during the year amounted to £65,537, and in the Small Cause Court the value of such suits was £13,909. The value of Stamps in all suits instituted in the four Courts amounted to £12,107.

Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts of the Province of British Burmah in the year 1869.

			T.V	o. or ca	ases in Court		ent	
Descr	RIPTION OF CLAIM.		Village Courts.	Small Cause Courts.	Moonsiff's, Deputy Collector's and other Sub- Divisional Courts.	District Courts, and Collectors.	Superior Courts.	Total.
	On written obligation for tain (Bond debt.)	r sum cer-		2,099	3,239	7	661	6,00
	On unwritten obligatio				2,143	1		2,95
Suits for money due	Certain (simple debt)	•••		$\frac{799}{134}$	503		3	64
on contract.	Money paid or received Goods sold		•••	233	1,298	2	13	1,54
	For breaches of contr.	ct not in-	***	811	2,318	1	25	3,15
	cluded in above			407	1,532	1	33	1,97
Suits for rent	rty or value thereof	•••	•••	167 159	$\frac{226}{1,498}$	•••	3 16	39 1,67
" tor bersomm brobe	(For injuries to the pers	on attend-		100	-, -			-1
	ed with direct or actu	al pecuni-		6	643	2	7	62
,, for damages.	ary damages			6	546	7	14	57
	For defamation				962	0	3	96
	For other injuries, no in above	i merudea		3	1,053		6	1,00
" to compel specific	performance of contracts	•••		2	127	1		18
" to set aside Con of fraud, mistak	tracts and Obligations, (n account		100	16			
, to compel or pre	vent particular acts by w	ay of man-		•••			•••	2/3/14
damus or injune	tion			•••	10	•••	2	•
Admiralty and other su	nip and other Accounts its relating to shipping					::	11 4	
Suits connected with r	eligion and caste	•••	• • •	•••	13	•••	1	1
downents	nistration of trusts and re	ngious en-						
" relating to marria	ge, dower and divorce			•••	1,158		20	1,13
,, to establish or dispressed	pute adoption y and guardianship of i	nfants and	•••	•••		***	•••	1
lunatics		•••			15	.,,	6	_ 2
	r establish personal right			•••	235	2	6 9	242
Suits to establish or con	Under Hindoo Law	•••	:::			:::		
Suits to establish or con Claims to inheritance	" Mahomedan Law		•••	•••	001	2	2	20
	" Any other Law … entest the acts of Hindoo v		•••		261 1	2	3	
relating to the Re	venue				8			
,, relating to mortge	age of immoveable proper emption	ty	•••	•••	253	***	57	31 13
Suits to resume or asse	ss rent free lands	•••	•••	. • • · ·	197	•••		
" regarding the rel	ative rights of superior ar I (other than Rent Suits	d inferior					***	
holders of land	l (other than Rent Suits)	•••	•	89 40	•••	•••	8
Suits for partition of in ,, regarding bounds	ries				26	•••		5
, for or relating t	to real property not inclu	ded in the					- 1	10
above to enforce awards	of private arbitration	•••	•••	••• ₄	1,030 23		11 7	1,0
for Houses	*** *** *** ***	•••	•••		21	:::		
" for Lands		* 33			66	•••	•••	
" for Fisheries		•••	•••	•••	6	•••	•••	
for Talance Joseph								
" for Labour done	to attachments to propert	v in execu-			, v	•••	•••	
" for Labour done	to attachments to propert	y in execu-			5			

Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Revenue Courts of the Province of British Burmah in the year 1869.

	No.	of cases in Court	differ	ent	1
Description of Claix.	Village Courts.		District Courts, and Collectors,	Superior Courts.	Total.
Revenue Court Cases. Suits to receiver arrears of rent to establish or contest right to enhancement or abatement of rent, or to determine amount of rent regarding illegal exaction, duress, distraint or demand relating to ejectment regarding accounts, and by oragainst Agents, &c. relating to resume or assess land held exempt from revenue or rent not included in above for objection to pay Income tax Total Grand Total		3 684	175 10 30 13 1,824 175 2,227 2,253	 210	545 12 30 13 2,139 175 2,914 28,290

Satement showing Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Province of British Burma in the year 1869.

	N	imber o	f Suits di ferent Co	sposed arts.	of			
Value of Suits,	VillageCs.	S. C. Cts.	Mff. Dy. C. & other Sub-D.Cs.	Dist, Cs.	Supr. Cs.	Total value Suits.	of	
IN CIVIL COURTS Not exceeding Rupees 5 " " " 100 " " " 5,000 " " " 100,000 Exceeding Rupees 100,000		187 1,546 2,286 864 11	1,694 5,567 9,263 2,691 196	1 14 70 26 124 33	2 61 230 105 231 83 1	7,637 98,856 5,96,340 8,36,912 8,87,623 10,23,120 1,10,247	13 12 11 13 2	07.00
Total in Civil Courts .	🗔	4,894	19,411	269	666	35,10,738	8	
9 9 100 20 100 100 1 100			374 341 240 34 3	1,058 672 457 40 9	****** ****** ****** ****** *****	4,382 13,585 26,178 15,744 10,934		
	. -:		992	2,231		70,824	2	
		4,894	20,403	2,500	666	85,81,562	10	

Statement showing Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Province of British Burma in the year 1869.

Without contest in Court.		chdrawic off wit: saion. .romise	Instituted Total. Cases wil struck cree. Ex-parte By Confe By comp	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		810 88 867 22 80 0 °		8 <u>87,970</u> 5,882 5,257 2,196 2,429 35	0 0 0 0 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 00	31,308 5,723 5,303 2,908 2,650 349 11
)		saion.	Ex-parte By comp consen Consen	1,175 2,630 452 874 7 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		88 867 22 80 0		5,382 5,257 2,196 2,429 338	0 0 0 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	341 46 712 221 11	5,723 5,303 2,908 2,650 349 11
Without contest in Court.	pus	.noias	Ex-parte By Confe Consen	452 874 7 0 0 0 0	1,661 1,909 551 59 65 0	22 80 0	000	2,196 2,429 338	0 0	202 188 0 510 33 11	712 221 11	5.303 2.908 2,650 349 11
hout contest in Court.	pus	esimore.3	Ey comp	874 7 0 0	1,909 551 65 0	0 08		96 2,429 338	0	188 33 11	221 11	2,650 349 11
ntest in Court.	риз	-3	Consen	0 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0	•		338	00	٥ H	=	11 646
n Court.		ration.								-		ļĦ
lt.			Total.	3,46	. 12 2. 13	4		0,2	١	58.	66	12
1						169	0000				1	210
de	In fav. Plafn	•e	In whole		92.	38	0000	6,331	0 9	1,388	1,687	8,018
cided 1	ا پر ق		Jagart.	272 0 0 1 805	25.	27	000	128	0;	165	179	2,307
in Cour	eren- ors or	ur of D Object	tan favo dants, Josef	420 420 0 2.505	114	13	.000	8,056			126	3,182
			.LatoT	0 424 0 0 792	214	220	000		0 409	1,583	1,992	13,507
98010	3.6	Surpued	Cases	0 0 0 0 275		181	000	-	00	15	15	860
during which	case.										29 15	735 250
ot su	omm	ns jo j	Number	6, 27				18		_		0 38,121
				1, 1,	407	01		23	. 61		3,661	27,654
				8,919 0 37,759	603	629	000	43,015	462	1,305	1,767	44,782
- Chrime O	ed in Court.	of in Count. Since the control of the count. Since the control of the count. Since the count of the count. Since the count of the count. Since the count.	mod Defendance of the control of the	Total. Chartes, Objectors or Insolvents. Total. Chartes pending at close Confested. Co	1 Total Deforming the first of	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1	1	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,	1,805 1,50	1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10

Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of British Burma in the year 1869.

	Ct	ses on File.		transferred trial.		ided trial.		investi-		car.	oach appeal
CLASS OF COURT.	Remaining of last year.	Instituted.	al.	Appeals withdrawn, train or struck of without tr	In factor Apples	f pel- nt.	In favor of respondent.	Remanded or further gation.	Total.	Cases pending at end of year.	Average duration of each tried.
	Eer	Inst	Total.	Ap	H	Ξ	E	E.	To	ő	ΔV
Civil Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of district	165	1,378	 1,543 3	 193 2	445 1	 87	642	73	1,440	103	 18 1
than Chief Court of province,—(each class of Courts being speci-	8	127	135	20	22	12	64	11	129	6	17
fied						•••]	•••		
From district Courts (Special Appeals	ï	33	34	18	:::		10		28	6	23
Total	174	1,541	1,715	233	468	99	716	84	1,600	115	19

Statement showing the execution of the Decrees of Civil and Revenue Courts of the Province of British Burma in the year 1869.

	pass-	plies	ber of ations ecutio	for	com-	parti-	which ation.	year.	which ce was		proce	of coer esses i eution.	n
CLASS OF COURT.	of de	Pending from last year.	Fyled.	Total.	Number of decrees pletely executed.	Number of decrees ally executed.	Number of eases in which there was no execution.	Fending at end of ye	er of ca ific perfered.	I.	Sequestrations of real property.	Sales of personal property.	Imprisonment.
Village Court Small Cause Courts Local & Sub-Divi- sional Civil Courts Revenue Courts District Courts Superior Courts	3,617 12,617 1,304 958 629	112 	3,885 19	3,997 19 675	2,104 10 278	1,013	1,814 242	 51 120 9 3 17		602 149 87		285 1,236 9 247 104	1,08- 30 9 13
Total	19,125	5 146	6,537	6,689	3,478	1,858	4,698	200	170	842	385	1,881	1,62

Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts of the Province of British Burma in the year 1869.

				Jur	y Tri	als.	Ass sor Tris	'8	
Classes of Courts in which Juries or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Oriminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualification.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	Verdict in favor of the prose- cutor or plaintiff.	of the acc	Jury discharged without ver-	of cases in agreed with A	Number of cases in which Judges differed from Assessors.	Note showing in what classes of cases Juries & Assossors have been principally employed.
Arakan Sessions' Court Pegu do. Tenasserim do.	3 Assessors 4 Assessors 2 or more Assessors in each case Criminal.—5 Jurors as	37	18 72 12				14 44 10	4 28 2	Do.
Recorder's Court Rangoon	laid down in Criminal Procedure Code Civil.—2 Assessors		2				 		Nautical Assessors were employed in two cases of spip collision.
Do. Maulmain Total	5 Jurors	41	104		2		68	34	Sessions.

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Province of British Burma in the year 1869.

				-		NUM	BER	of DE	eds I	tegis	TERED	•						
		pay	gatio men not: real	tofn	-01	acts.	oth	eipts & erse- ances.	Lea	ses.	or mortgage of of value not 100,	roperty,	rtgage of s. Rs. 100.	property		F. 100	received.	ту Ойсе.
Class of Registry Office.	Number of Officers,	Not exceeding Rs. 20.	Not exceeding Rs. 200.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Order personal Contracts.	Not affecting real property.	Affecting real pro-	For terms not ex-	For terms exceeding one year.	real property of viewerships of viewerships respecting Rs. 100,	Dreeds of gift of real property	Deeds of sale or mortgage of same when value exds. Is.100.	Leeus affecting real p	Wills.	Authorities to adopt.	Amount of fees rece	Actual cost of Registry Office.
																	Rs.	ß.
Arakan Division	3	•••	2	3	3	123	•••	•••	···	•••	16	3	67	2			438	•••
Pegu do.	9	•	53	40	26	29	8	8.	2	6	53	25	793	211	5	95	3193	571-0
Tenasserim do.	6			19	16	24	•••	8		•••	44	8	251		66	 	860	379-8
Total	18		55	62	45	176	8	6	2	6	113	36	1116	21:	71	95	4491	950-8

BERAR.

The only territorial alteration made during the year was the transfer of the Morsee Talukah from the Ellichpore to the Oomrawuttee District. For the convenience of the inhabitants of the southern portion of the Chandoor and Murtizapur Talukahs, who had to travel 30 or 40 miles to bring their claims into Court, the Judicial Extra Assistant formerly stationed at Oomrawuttee was transferred to the large town of Karinjah, distant about forty miles from the district head-quarters. This transfer has already proved beneficial, as well to the people for whose advantage it was mainly designed as to the general administration.

The number of courts open at the close of the year was :-

The Resident's (Provincial Sadr) Court of final appeal and reference, with its head-quarters at Hyderabad; 2 Courts of Commissioners, with division head-quarters at Akolah and Oomrawuttee; 5 Courts of Deputy Commissioners; 1 Court of Assistant Commissioner in charge of Bassim, with powers nearly equivalent to those of a Deputy Commissioner; 9 Courts of Assistant Commissioners; 4 Courts of Extra Assistant Commissioners; 4 Courts of Judicial Extra Assistant Commissioners Courts or Moonsiffs; 15 Courts of Tahseeldars; 3 Small Cause Courts; total 44. Twenty-four of these belong to East, and 19 to West Berar. The following shows the suits disposed of during the year in all the Courts of original jurisdiction in the province; and what portion fell to each Court:—

19	District Officers and their Assistants	•••		***	2,404	Per	cent.
4	Judicial Extra Assistant Commissioners			***	5,171	•••	33
	Tabseelders		•••		4,523	•••	29
3.	Small Cause Court Judges	***	***		3,533	•••	22.6
				_			
				Total	15,631		
					-		

Comparing the litigation of the past year there is a decrease of 1,069 cases, 1869, 15,798, 1868, 16,867. This decrease is general over the whole province but specially as regards the Akolah district, in which the somewhat undue prevalence of litigation had attracted the notice of the Government of India. Thus the total value of property litigated in 1868 was rupees 18,79,515 (£187,951,) as against rupees 17,99,149 (£179,915) in 1869, showing a falling off of rupees 80,366 (£8,036.) The average value has at the same time decreased from rupees 111 (£11) to rupees 109 (£10 18s.) per suit.

The percentage of costs to value litigated has been about 16 per cent., which is heavy. Last year it was 15.5. The character of litigation in Berar is for the most part very simple. Of all suits filed during the past year 55 per cent. were for the re-

covery of simple loans or bond debts. The claims based on registered instruments amounted to only 294.

The following shows how the suits were disposed of:-

	Divisions.		On their merits.		Settled amicably.		With- drawn.	Dismissed for default.	Total.
E	ast Berar		4,604		1,399		127	 241	 6.371
V	est Berar	•••	6,685	•••	2,118	•••	162	 295	 9,260
À	Total		11,289	•••	3,517	•••	289	 536	 15,631

Of the cases decided on their merits, the following is a detail:—

Divisions.		Referred to arbitration.	Confes- sion of judgment.	Decreed exparte.		After con- test in Court.		TotaI.
East Berar West Berar	***	19 41	2,001 3,431	719 1,168	•••	1,865 2,045	:	4,60 4 6,68 5
Total	***	60	5,432	1,887		3,910	***	11,289

The average duration of cases was 28 days. This high average was mainly due to certain old and long pending suits. As these have now been disposed of, improvement will be insisted upon in this respect. In the Small Cause Court quite as low an average as is to be desired was attained, namely seven days. The average period for which each witness was detained was 1.04 days. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 289, against 490 in the previous year. The following shows the working of the three Small Cause Courts:—

No. of Courts.	Place where Court held.	No. of cases pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total for disposal.	Total for disposal. Total disposed during the year. Total value litigated,		Average value per suit.	Cases pending at close of year.
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Omrawuttee	31	1,315	1,346	1,339	89,622 11 5	66 14 11	7
2	Ellichpore		733	733	703	44,279 11 0	60 6 8	30
3	Khamgaon	100	1,471	1,571	1,532	1,11,243 6 2	72 2 6	39

These courts are popular, and the work is promptly disposed of. That at Oomrawuttee very nearly paid its own expenses during the year. The Ellichpore court showed an income of Government rupees 7,886 (£788,) against an expenditure of rupees 3,756 (£375.) At Khamgaon again the receipts exceeded the expenditure by upwards of 5,000 rupees (£500.) Thus the aggregate receipts of these three courts more than defrayed

their cost. The following shows the number of appeals to District Courts for the last three years:—

Divisions.	1867.	1868.		1869.	Pending.
West Berar	327	308	•••	286 220	13

The percentage of reversals or modifications in West Berar was 33.7, and in East Berar 22. There were 45 petitions of appeal to the Resident's Court during the year. Of these, 37 were disposed of, and 8 remained pending. This does not include the work of his Court as a revising authority.

MYSORE.

The leading feature in the Judicial administration of 1869 has been the introduction of several important changes in the constitution and powers of the various Civil Courts in Mysore. The chief changes were the introduction of the Civil Procedure Code (Act VIII. of 1859 and Act XXIII. of 1861) which had previously been in use as a book of reference only, the appointment of Judicial Assistant Superintendents, and alterations in the jurisdiction of the former Courts. Revised Rules of Civil Procedure for the Province of Mysore in which these changes were embodied received the sanction of the Government of India, and were promulgated by a Notification on the 13th April 1869. Notifications, dated 25th May and 3rd December 1869, sanctioned the adoption of certain supplementary rules of Civil Procedure, giving final jurisdiction to the Judicial Assistants and Amildars in certain suits when the claim did not exceed Rs. 100, and 20, respectively, and authorizing the officers presiding in all Civil Courts except at Bangalore and Mysore to permit parties to appear by agent. Under the last Notification the Judicial Assistants were also permitted to refer cases in which no appeal would lie, for the opinion of the Judicial Commissioner on doubtful points of law or usage having the force of law. Rules regarding the enrolment and practice of pleaders were issued in January, 1867, and the number enrolled is now 64, 10 were enrolled during 1869.

Title.	Pecuniary li- mit of origi- nal juris- diction.	Appeal.	Title.	Pecuniary li- mit of origi- nal juris- diction.	Appeal.
Sar-Kazi	Up to 50 Rs.	•••	Amildars.	Up to 50 Rs. with Small Cause powers up to 20 Rs.	
Peshkars and Amildars.	Up to 300 Rs. to 2nd Class, and 500 Rs. to 1st Class Amildars.		Small Cause Court.	Up to 1,000	
Small Cause Court	Up to 1,000 Rs.		Judicial Assistants.	From 50 to 3,000 Rs. with Small Cause powers up to 100 Rs.	
*Assistant Super- intendents.	Unlimited.	Regular appeals from the decisions of Peshkars and Amildars.	Deputy Su- perintendents.	From 3,000 to 10,000 Rs.	Regular appeals from the decisions of Amildars.
Deputy Superintendents.	Unlimited.	Regular appeals from the decisions of Peshkars, Amildars and Assistant Superintendents.		10,000 Rs. and upwards	Regular ap peals from the decisions of Judicial Assistants.
Superintendents		Regular and special appeals from the original and appeal decisions of the Asst. and Dy Superintendents.	Commis- sioner.		Regular and special appeal from the ori- ginal and ap- peal decisions of Deputy Su- perint ten- dents and Su- perintendents
Judicial Commissioner,	•••	Special and additional special appeals from the appeal and special appeal decisions of Superintendents			

^{*} These officers had jurisdiction only in cases referred to them by the Deputy Superintendents.

With the exception of the Judicial Assistant's Court at Hassan, the receipts have exceeded the expenditure, the total sur-

plus amounting to Rs. 40,623-15-0, the details of which are here given:—

	Receipts.	I	Expenditure	•	expendi-	re-
Courts AT	Value of stamps on plaints, &c., and penalties reco- vered on unstamp- ed documents.	Value of stamps refunded.	Salaries of the Judges and establishment and contingent expenses.	Total.	Receipts over expe	Expenditure over ceipts.
Nandi- droog. Bangalore Kolar Toomkoor	Rs. A. P. 11,785 0 0 0 6,823 0 0 9,822 0 0	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 8,919 0 0 0 0 5,069 0 0	Rs. A. P. S,919 0 0 6,681 0 0 5,069 0 0	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Asta- Mysore Gram. (Hassan	26,209 3 9 5,465 13 5	1,045 8 0 388 0 0	7,562 8 6 5,929 8 10			 848 11 5
Nagar. Simoga Kadoor Chituldroog	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		5,387 13 9 5,007 0 10 4,940 3 6	5,007: 0 10		
Total	91,553 10 5	1,433 8 0	49,496 3 5	50,929 11 5	41,472 10 5	848 11 5

The number of suits instituted in 1869 was greater than in 1868 by 2,133. This increase has arisen entirely in suits for amounts between Rs. 5 and Rs. 5,000, and mainly in suits varying from 20 to 100 Rs. There has been a decrease in the number of suits under Rs. 5 in value, while the number of suits above Rs. 5,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 was the same as in 1868. It appears therefore that the increase has been in suits of the same class as occasioned the increase in 1868 over the number instituted in 1867. The establishment of the Judicial Assistants' Courts having deranged the former procedure, a comparison cannot conveniently be drawn between the number of suits instituted in 1869 and in 1868 in the various Courts of the Province; but the suits instituted during 1869 were filed in the Courts as shewn below:—

Small Causes	5,70
Sar-Kazi	
Peshkars and Amildars	7,00
Assistant Superintendents	17
Judicial Assistants	3.64
Deputy Superintendent	, e,u,
Superintendents	

The following statement affords a comparison between the litigation of 1869 and 1868 in respect to the description of suits.

DESCRIPTION OF CLAIM.	In 1868.	In 1869.	Increase.	Decrease.
On written promise for sum certain On unwritten promise On account stated Money paid or received Money paid or received For goods sold and delivered For preaches of contract, not included in the above Suits for rent for recovery of personal property or value thereof for injuries to person for injuries to person for injuries to property for defamation for other injuries not included in the above to compel specific performance of contracts to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud, mistake or accident to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction to settle partnership and other accounts connected with religion and caste relating to marriage, dower and divorce to establish or dispute adoption Under suits to declare or establish personal rights Suits to establish or contest wills Claims to inheritance. Under Hindu Law Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindu widows relating to morigage of immovable property in right of pre-emption to resume or assess rent-free lands regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holders of land (other than rent suits.) for partition of immovable property for or relating to real property not included in the above for contribution for maintenance	6,710 1,500 870 240 3,198 189 593 68 2 2 19 41 42 22 2 9 9 186 186 127 19 186 127 10 186 186 127 186 186 187 187 187 187 187 187 187 187 187 187	9,213 1,245 974 125 2,816 277 214 579 25 48 2 2 3 6 6 5 128 72 25 12 8 6 5 128 72 25 48 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49	2,503 104 25 10 6 7 7 2 4 1 1 25 16 16 183 23 1 4 4 9 9 484	255 114 382 20 20 3 3 3 3 3 14 7 7
Total	14,702	16,335	3,449	1,316
#####################################			1,316	
얼마다 얼마나 하면 생활되는 생각 그리지 그들은 그리지 않는데 그래요?	Net Incr		2,133	

There is a difference between the litigation of 1868 and 1869, as regards claims secured by writing and those founded on oral promises. The increase in suits of the former description is 2,503, while in 1868 the reverse was the case. Suits relating to mortgages of immovable property continue to increase in number, and several additional suits for defamation have been instituted. Probably the last mentioned class of suits will gradually increase as the people become better aware that defamation is actionable. The aggregate value of the suits instituted in 1869 was Rs. 18,60,932-7-11, being an increase over 1868 of Rs. 1,12,582-13-9. In 1868 moreover the value was ex-

ceptionally raised by the institution of one suit exceeding a lac of rupees in value. The value of suits disposed of in 1869 was Rs. 15,90,499-0-½, which was distributed as follows:—

		ī		
		Rs.	As.	P.
In the Small Cause Court at Bangalore	•••	2,15,2 4,72,5 4,62,4 4,40,2	$ \begin{array}{c c} 24 & 9 \\ 97 & 11 \end{array} $	11 8 8
Total value disposed of in 1869	•••	15,90,4		
The value disposed of in 1868 was	•••	17,03,4	88 6	10
Shewing a decrease in value of	***		89 6 10 8 98 15	9½ 7 8
	1868.	1869.	Increase.	Decrease.
Of the suits disposed of, the number of those not exceeding 5 Rs. in value was	2,016 4,174 5,909 2,181 462 17	1,856 4,660 6,530 2,386 624 17	486 621 205 162	160 ::: :::
	14,760	16,073	1,474	1611
보는 사람이 되었다. 이 경기 등을 하는 것은 것이 되었다. 보통 사용 사용 사용 기가 있는 경우를 하는 것이 되었다.			161	<u> </u>
즐겁게 되었다. 이 사는 이 기상으로 하는 것이 하는 것이다.	Net Inc	ranca	1,313	

The general result of the trial of the Civil suits is shown in the following statement.

발레 내 하루 하라는 내고 말으로 하다.				186	8.	1869.
Arrears of Suits Instituted during Received by transfer or demand		•••	•	. 14,70	2	16,835 761
	Total for di	pos	al .	. 15,50	1	18,028
These suits were disposed Withdrawn and struck off Transferred	of as follows :	_ 	4,873 309	5,182 -	4,908 881	5,789
Decreed without contest, ex-parts by confession by compromis by arbitration			2,878 8,267 753 14	6,407 -	3,125 3,274 684 21	7,104
Contested and decreed for Plaint "" for Defend	in part	•••	1,854 1,158 468	3,480	2,417 1,080 564	4,061
Tot Pending at the clos	tal disposed of se of the year			15,069 432		16,954 1,074
				15,501		18,028

The average duration of each suit was 32.96 days against 41.05 of the previous year.

The date of th	e oldest	case	pending in	the Bangal	ore Small	Cause	
Court was .					•••		23rd August 1869.
Ashtagram Div	ision	•••	•••	***			1st May 1869.
Nandidroog Di	vision			•••			4th May 1869.
Nagar Division				•••			28th August 1869.

Thus the oldest case pending in the Province had been filed 8 months before the close of the year. 642 cases more than in 1868 remained pending.

The percentage of suits decided by the Courts and of work done is shown in the following statements:—

	1868.	1869.	100
Percentage of work done by	Cases. Percentage.	Cases. Percago	
Peskhars	210 1-42		0.49
Amildars Sar-Khazi of Mysore	6,662 45·14 537 3·64		0.67 0.78
Assistant Superintendents Judicial Assistants	645 4.87		0.89
Deputy Superintendents	68- 0-16	62	0.39
Superintendents Bangalore Court of Small Causes	6,638 44-97		5·25
	14.760 100-00	16,073 10	0-00

	Percen	Percentage of Cases decided.				
By the	In favour of Plaintiff.	In favour of Defendant.	Non-suited of otherwise disposed of.			
Small Cause Court Ashtagram Division Nandidroog Division Nagar Division	50·20 67·40 73·71 83·03	3-94 3-21 5-75 2-54	45-86 29-39 22-54 14-43			
Total	65.95	8.51	80-54			

As the new system has only been in operation since May, these returns afford only a partial view of the probable results of the change; but the work of the Amildars and Peshkars, the Sar Khazi of Mysore and the Assistant Superintendents shews a decrease. In future the Peshkars, Sar Khazi and Assistant Superintendents will not appear in this return.

There is no material difference in the percentage of cases decided as regards the proportion in favour of plaintiffs.

Statement shewing the Number and Description of Civil suits instituted in the Civil Courts of the Province of Mysore in the year 1869.

		N	UMBI	R OF	CASE	SIN	DIFFE	RENT	Con	RTS.
Description of Claim.			Sar-kbazi.	Peshkars.	Amildars.	Assistant Superintendents.	Judicial Assistants.	Deputy Superintendents.	Superintendents.	Total.
c [On written pro- mise for sum certain Eangalore,									
	Small C. use Court. Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	1,525 	 69 	 	886 2,599 1,223	21 3 56	1,01: 774 961		 ₂	1,525 2,016 3,412 2,260
	Total	1,525	69	3	4,708	108	2,750	48	2	9,213
	On unwritten promise for sum certain " Fangalore Small Cause Court Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	361 	₂	"1 ::	249 264 238	3 1 1	74 14 80		::	361 330 279 275
	Total	361	2	1	751	5	124	1		1,245
	On account stated Bangalore Small Cause Court Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	81	69		167 271 238	 6 1 5	 40 44 60		·· ₁	81 285 816 292
	Total	81	69	Ī.,	656	12	150	5	1	974
Suits for money, due	Money paid or re-Bangalore ceived Small Cause Court Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	 58			18 42 4	1 7	8		:::	58 19 45 4
	Total	58		-	64	1		3		126
	For goods sold or Bangalore delivered Small Cause Court Ashtagram Nandidroop Kagar	2,684			 18 38 14	l	"4 {)		2,684 64 49 19
	Total	2,684	<u>. </u>	<u> ::</u> _	72	2	58	1		2,816
	For Breaches of contract, not included in above Bangalor Small Cause Court Ashtagram A and droop Nagar	50	3		 10: 1:			0		56 20 126 35
	Total	. 56	3	1	12	7 8	4	6	 	237

Foregoing Statement.—Continued.

		N	UMBI	ER (of C	ASES	in C	lffer	ENT (Cour	s.
D es	CRIPTION OF CLAIM.	Bangalore Small Cause Court	Sar-khazi.	Peskhars.		Amildars.	Assistant Super- intendents.	Judicial Assistants,	Deputy Superin- tendents.	Superintendent.	Total.
uits for rent	Bangalore Small Cause Court Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	161	". 2		:	 14 3 2		 28 2 1	"i "		161 45 5 8
	Total	161	2	-	- -	19		31	1		214
Do. for recove perty or val	ry of personal pro- ne thereof. Banall Cause Court Ashtagram Nauddroog Ragar	265	34			63 126 13	 2 1	 45 17 8	ï ::	••	265 148 144 21
	Total	265	34	-	3	202	3	70	1		578
	For injuries to pro-Bangalor perty. Small Caus Court Ashtagram Nandidroo Nagar	6	 		:: :: ::	 4 6 9	 1 2 	 5 11 1	:::	::	6 10 19 10
	Total	. 6				19	3	17			45
Damages	For defamation Bangalor Smail Caus Court Ashtagram Aandidroo Nagar	ie			•••	 3	 ï :	 5 3			 9 3
	Total		Ī	-		3	1			<u></u>	12
	For other inju-Bangalories not included Small Cau Court Ash agran Nandidro Nagar	se n	: ::	•		 15 1	_ :-:		3		4 20 1
	Total		_		•••	16			3	<u> </u>	::5
Suits to e	mpel specific perfor- Bangalc contract. Small Cav Court Ashtagra Nandidic Nagar	m nog .		:	:: :::	 19			2 4		21 21 20
	Total			:-	•••	3	2	<u>: _1</u>	6	: -::	48
onligation	aside contracts and Bangal as on account of fraud, Small Ca Court Ashtagra Nandidro Nagar	m oog		••• •••	•••				2 .	: ::	<u> </u>
	Total			•••		 	1.		2 .		

Foregoing Statement.—Continued.

			Num	ber :	of Ca	ses i	n dif	Terer	it Co	urts.
DESCRIPTION OF CLAIM.		Bangalore Small Cause Court.	Sar-khazi.	Peshkars.	Amildars.	Assistant Superintendent,	Judicial Assistants.	Deputy Superin- tendents	Saperintendents.	Total.
Suits to settle partnership and other accounts	r Bangalore Small Cause					-				
	Court Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar			:::	 1 5 3	2	 6 4 3	1 1 1	:::	 8 12 6
	Total				9	2	18	2		26
Do. connected with religion and caste.	Bangalore Small Cause			-				1		
	Court		•••							•••
	Nandidroog Nagar				3		•••	:::	:::	3
	Total				3					3
Do. relating to marriage, dower and divorce.	Bangalore Small Cause Court									
	Ashtagram Nandidroog		•••	:::	ï		1 4			 1 5
	Nagar Total				1		··· 5			6
Do. to establish or dispute adoption	Baugalore Small Cause									-
	Court Ashtagram Nandidroog					ï	 2 1	•••		 3 1
	Nagar					•••	1			1
	Total					1	4		*	5
Other suits to declare or establish personsal rights.	Bangalore Small Cause Court			•••						
	Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	:		:::	82 7	3 3	1 19	1 1 1		103 16
	Total				93	7	20	3	5	128
Claims to inheritance under Hindu Law.	Bangalore Small Cause									
	Court Ashtagram Nandidroog			:::	5 29	8 3	7 16	``2	:::	22 48
	Nagar	<u> </u>	::	<u></u>	2			-:-	:::	2
	Total		<u> </u>	•••	86	11	23	2	,	72
Claims under Mahomedan Law	Bangalore Small Cause Court									
	Ash tagram Nandidroog Nagar		:::	:::		ï	 3 1			 4 1
	Total					1	4	·		

Foregoing Statement.—Continued.

	Nu	MBEF	OF	OASES	IN I) IFFER	ENT (Court	s.
DESCRIPTION OF CLAIM.	Bangalore Small Cause Court	Sar-khazi.	Peshkar.	Amildars.	Assistant Super- intendents.	Judicial Assts.	eputy Supe intendents.	Superinten- dents.	Total.
Suits to establish or Bangalore Small contest the acts of Cause Court Hindu widows. Ashtagram Nandidroog	•••						::: :::	::	•••
Nagar Total						1			ï
Do. relating to the Revenue. Revenue. Bangalore Small Cause Court Ashtagram A andidrog Nagar		:::	 5 	iö 		•••	"i		ië :::
Total			5	10			1		16
Do. relating to Mort- gage of immovable property. Ashtagram Nandidroog	•••	:::	•	9 3 2	*** ***	113 88 10	:: ::	••	122 91 12
Total				14		211	_	<u></u>	225
Claims in right of pre- omption. Bangalore Small Cause Court Ashtauram Nandidroog Nagar		- <u>-</u> -	•••	 i	i	 	::		 2
Total		 		1	1	•••			2
Suits to resume or Bangalore Small assess rent-free Cause Court Ashtagram Nau-didroog Nagar Total		::	***	31 31		 5 2 	:: ::		36 2
Do. regarding the re-Bangalore Small lative rights of superious Court, rior and inferior Ashtagram holders of land (other Nanhidroog than rent suits). Nagar			:::	 4		:::	::		 4
Total	<u></u>		<u> </u>	4	<u> :-</u>		<u> ::</u>		4
Do, for partition of im- Bangalore Smal movable property. Cause Court Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar		\	-	14 2 	''i	 5 7 	: 2 	::	20 12
Total .		1	Ī	16	2	12	2		32

Foregoing Statement .- Continued.

		Nt	IMBE	R OF	CASES	INI	DIFFER	ENT (COUR	TS.
Description of	f Claim.	Bangalore Small Cause Court.	Sar-Khazi.	Peshkars.	Amildars.	Assistant Superintendents.	Judleial · Assistants.	Deputy Superin- tendents.	Superintendents.	Total.
Suits for or relating to real property not included in above	Bangalore Small Cause Court	80								80
included in above	Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar		* *	::: :::	66 41	2 1 -	9 29 •••	2 	 	79 81
	Total	80			137	3	48	-2		240
Do. for contribution	Bangalore Small Cause Court Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar							:::		4
	Total					-	4			
Suits for maintenance	Bangalore Small Cause Court Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar Total		***			::	9		:::	
Other suits	Bangalore Small Cause Court Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	484								48
	Total	484				-				48
Total	Bangalore Small Cause Court Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	5,761	176 	ii2 	1,572 3,664 1,758	52 54 65	1,430 1,081 1,133	34 11 25	 1 2 5	5,76 8,27 4,81 3,98
	Total	5,761	176	12	6,994	171	3,644	69	8	16,83
	Total for 1868	6,637	532	118	6,774		525	15	23	14,70
	Increase				220	3	,292			2,13
	Decrease	876	356	101					46	•••

Statement shewing the Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil Courts of the Province of Mysore in the year 1869.

		Numb	er of	suit	s dispo	sed (of in di	iffere	nt C	Courts.			
VALUE (of Suits.	Bangalore Small Cause Court.	Sar-Khazi.	Peshkars.	Amildars.	Assistant Super- intendents.	Judicial Assistant Superintendents.	Deputy Superin- tendents.	Superintendents.	Total.	Total V		1 e
Not exceed- ing Rs. 5	Small Cause Court Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	1,691 	 4 	 'i	29 106 24	 ::	₁	 		1,691 33 108 24	5,468 139 424 95	10 15 9 5	1 2 6 4
	Total	1,691	4	1	159		1			1,856	6,128	8	1
" 20	Small Cause Courts Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	2,276	54	 3 17	502 1,323 484	::: :ï		::		2,276 559 1,340 485	25,524 7,552 17,993 6,524	1 c 2 14 5	7 5 0 23
	Total	2,276	54	20	2,309	1				4,660	57,595	0	2
" 100	Small Cause Court Ashtagram, Nandidroog, Nagar	1,305 	68 	, 14 44 	856 1,838 959	 2 	486 563 895	:::	 	1,305 1,426 2,445 1,354	68,219 71,660 1,16,169 67,810	13 14 2 7	91 1 1 1
	Total	1,305	68	58	3,653	2	1,444			6,530	3,23,860	5	101
,, 500	Small Cause Court Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	343 	::	ï	142 144 130	24 6 21	500 565 497	iż 1		848 679 716 648	83,796 1,36,587 1,34,790 1,40,016	7 8 3 11	8 9 11 6
	Total	343		1	416	51	1,562	13		2,386	4,95,190	15	10
, 5,000	Small Cause Court Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	50 	 :::	 :: ::	:::	14 36 31	96 84 270	20 7 14		50 130 127 317	32,245 1,66,088 1,53,129 1,91,422	15 5 9 8	11 3 5 7
	Total	50				81	450	41	2	624	5,42,886	7	2
,, 1,00,000	Small Cause Court Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar		 		:::	 6 2		3 1 4	ï	4 7 6	90,495 39,990 34,851	12 4 9	 3 9 11
Exceeding	Total	•••		-	•••	8		8		17	1,64,837	10	11
ks. 1,00,000	Small Cause Court Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	 	 	 			:: ::: :::		 	•••	 		
	Total	1				•,,,		 	١.,	•••		Ţ.,	

Foregoing Statement .- Continued.

	Numb	er of	suit	s dispo	sed	of in d	ifferent (Courts.		
VALUE OF SUITS.	Bangalore Small Cause Court.	Sar-Khazi.	Peshkars.	Amildars.	Assistant Super- intendents.	Judicial Assistant Superintendents,	Deputy Superintendents.	Total.	Total V of Su	
Total Small Cause Court Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	5,665 	126 	18 62	1,529 3,411 1,597	40 48 55	1,082 1,213 1,162	35 1 9 18 2	5,665 2,831 4,748 2,834	2,15 255 4,72,524 4,62,497 4,40,221	10 03 9 11 11 8 0 5
Total	5,665	126	80	6.537	143	3,457	62 3	16,073	15,50,499	0 0
Ditto for 1868	6,638	537	210	6,662		645	68	14,760	17,03,488	6 10
Increase					2	955		1,313	•••	
Decrease	978	411	130	125		***	3	***	1,12,989	6 9

COORG.

The year 1869 was the first in which may be seen the operation of the Coorg Courts' Act XXV. of 1868, which abolished the Dariyaft Cutcherry, and increased the powers of the lower class of courts. The decreased litigation of 1869 is shown below:—

			1868.		1869.
		No.	Rs. As. P.	No.	Rs. As. P.
	On written promise for sum cer			- 1	
	tain On unwritten promise for sur	592	62,352 12 3	542	91,882 1 5
		158	6.182 4 3	164	6,938 9 1
		125	7.124 9 10	109	19,817 11 3
		. 59	1,531 12 7	26	649 4
Money due	m n 1 - 13	. 71	2,649 8 2	69	2,469 3
	For breaches of contract ne		-,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
		36	4,636 6 7	52	2,782 11
	O 11 C-1 1-5-1	10	138 14 3	8	237 8
		or			
		64	1,792 6 7	59	1,568 7
Spits for da-	(For injuries to property	4	1,088 0 0	10	999 3
mages	For defamation	. 1 1	60 0 0	1	1,000 0
Suits to cor	npel specific performance of co	n-l i		1	
tract				1	4 8
Spits to sett	le partnership and other accou	nt 4	3,718 3 11	8	5,027 1 1
connec	cted with religion and caste	1	13 8 0	2	25 0
Other suits	to declare or establish person	81			
rights		15	723 1 5	15	1,610 2
Claims to		8	6,154 0 5	2	657 4
inheritance	Mahomedan Law	2	6,729 4 0		*****
	Total	1,150	1,04,887 12 3	1068	1,35,668 7 1
	Revenue.			100	
Snits to res		29	944 15 0	13	289 4
		1	10 0 0		
		14	420	1	
	Total	44	959 1 0	14	289 4

The following tables shew the work done by the courts during the year, as compared with the previous year:—

Suits.	1869.	1868.	Increase.	De crease.
For disposal Disposed of during the year Transferred Pending at the close of the year	 1,102 1,082 14 6	1,176 1,168 4 4	 10 2	74 86

Proportion of civil cases disposed of by the different courts.

				1869.	1868.
By Parpattegars , Subedars , 2nd Assistan , 1st , Superintend , Dariyaft Cui	t Superintend	ent	 *** *** *** ***	10·26 82·16 6·01 0·92 0·65	92.75 0.17 0.17 6.91

Table shewing the percentage of cases decided.

	1	869.	1868.		
	Cases.	Per- centage.	Cases.	Per- centage.	
In favour of plaintiffs	909 56 117	84·01 5·18 10·81	949 54 165	81·25 4·62 14·13	
Total	1,082	100-0	1,168	100.0	

The value of suits instituted and disposed of was as follows:-

	1869.	1868.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Instituted Disposed of	1,35,668 7 10 1,42,404 2 4	1,04,887 12 3 1,14,553 8 9	30,780 11 7 27,850 9 7	

Cost of original suits.

	1869.	1868.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Stamps Other costs	12,607 12 0 2,828 8 5	9,608 11 0 2,128 3 6	2,999 1 0 700 4 11	•••••
Total 🐽	15,436 4 5	11,736 14 6	3,699 5 11	
Average	14 4 3	10 0 9	.4 8 6	••••

Civil debtors imprisoned.

-		1869.	1868.	Increase.	Decrease.
-	Received during the year Released do	6 6 	2 2 	4	\

The following is a comparative statement of the civil appeal for the year:—

		1869.	1868.
Remaining on the 1st January Instituted during the year		11 54	2 115
	Total for disposal	65	117
Withdrawn or struck off Decided in favour of appellants in whole in part		9 8 14	16 18 14
Respondents Remanded Remaining		30 1 3	53 11
		65	117

The average duration of appeals in Coorg was 37 days. In the Judicial Commissioner's Court it was 62 days, the distance rendering some delay unavoidable for the convenience of persons concerned. It will be observed that while the number of appeals has been reduced by more than half, the proportion decided in favour of the appellants in whole or in part is higher, which shews an improvement in the character of the appeals of 1869. The date of the oldest appeal pending was the 12th November 1869.

Decrees of Civil Courts.

			1868.	1869.
Applications pending Received during the year	 		3 757	6 814
	Total for disposal		760	820
Completely executed Partially do No execution Remaining	 		359 35 360 6	416 56 343 5
			760	820
By Specific performance Sale of immoveable property Sequestration of do, Sale of personal do. Imprisonment	 ,,, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		355 9 2 26 2	412 10 1 43 6

Statement shewing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Pro-

with the state of Summonses to Parties to Summonses to Parties to appear in person. Number of Parties who Appeared, suppeared, supp		9 138 122	0 1,078 965	15. 63 47	S S 6	9 1,300 1,147	3 1,413 1,453	:	113 306	3	31 83	3 34 38	:	3 5		
Average number of	days.dur- ing.which each case	lasted.	Oontested.	39 29	54 30	54 1	113 68 47 24	53 29	43 43	10	14	267 306 155	263 309	253 606	10	297
		•	тре 2.601	-	4	67	-	9	4	21	: :	4::	4	21 21 21	 :	18
to as	2 t 30	Buiba	Total. Cases per	100	272	25	410	341	960	:	19	27 1	21 X	22	:	1
CASES IN'WHICH DECREE PASSED.	Decress passed. Contested Cases and decided in country factors of Dental favor of Part. Part. Part	in favor o fendants, jectors o solvents,	4	73	2	: 1	56	54	2	:		S	9	2	:	
TEE P	ested	En favor of C	.treT nl	œ	59	6	:23	7.2	7.9	<u>:</u>	7	63 : :	67	1	1	:
DECI	Cont	In fav Plain	In whole.	83	168	15	ਚ :0	213	227	:	14	118	18	21	:	cc
HICH	ä		Total.	11	525	53	60 63	624	643	:	19	9 :: :	9	22	4]:
N.NI	ntest	noita.	By Arbitr	:	:	:	::	:	:	Ŀ	:	111	<u> </u>	<u> </u> :	Ŀ	:
ASES	Without confest in Court.	omise ent.	HyCompus	1	47	-		22	49	∞	:	4::	4	 :	₩	<u> </u> :
ပ	ithor	,uois	By Confes	53	320	15	٤ :	390	421	<u>:</u>	31	67 : :	63	:	63	:
			Ex-parte.	F	158	~	:-	177	173	4	:	:::	1:	63	:	67
thout	n, tran off wit	латам 11 пек 16стев.	lity seaso a ro ber b ro lairt	13	95	17	° :	4131	169	:	38	7::	-	21	1:	20
			Total.	125	868	29	10	1,102	1,176	:	74	38	33	73	;	34
Number of Cases on file.			pėtutitaul	125	168	65	10	*1,098	1,171	:	73	.:: IZ	17	46	!	29
Num	tabi	moij S	Remaining year.	:	61	81	::	4	5	:	7		22	22	 	5

CHAPTER V. CRIMINAL JUSTICE, MADRAS.

THE Madras Criminal returns show that 1,38,354 offences of all kinds were committed in 1869 as compared with 1,31,330 in the preceding year. Under the Penal Code there is an increase of 1,336 cases. Offences against property have diminished in number. 7,659 prosecutions were instituted under the Municipal Acts as compared with 4,599 in 1868. There has also been an increase in offences against the Police and Abkari Acts, and in breaches of orders to prevent obstructions and nuisances under the Code of Criminal Procedure. 2,47,909 persons were arrested and summoned. 1,83,227 of the number (73.9 per cent.) were produced before the Courts, and 1,22,163 (49.3 per cent.) were finally convicted and punished. Of persons convicted, 1,12,672 were males, 8,463 were females, and 1,028 were juveniles, including 162 females. 80,134 offences under the Penal Code were committed, as compared with 78,798 in 1868. Of persons actually tried, 52.3 per cent. were convicted. 19,987 cases (24.9 per cent. of the whole) in which 50,859 persons were concerned went by default. 22.8 per cent. of property lost was recovered. Of 52,437 persons convicted under the Penal Code, 49,465 were males, 2,448 were females, and 524 were juveniles, including 32 females. There were 28,886 offences against the person against 27,716 in 1868. The increase is chiefly under the heads of wrongful restraint and petty assault. 216 murders were committed against 288 in the preceding year. 462 persons were reported to be concerned in these offences, and of these 392 were apprehended; 138 of the number apprehended were convicted and 84 cases, or 39 per cent. of the total number were punished. Out of 138 persons convicted 126 were males and 12 were females. 78 persons were sentenced to death. One case of abetment of suicide was reported but conviction was not sustained. 259 cases of attempt to commit suicide were reported against 224 in the preceding year, but only 129 persons were found guilty of the offence. Seventy-two cases of causing miscarriage were reported; conviction followed in 19 cases, and 34 persons, of whom 25 were females, were punished. Thirty-five persons were convicted in 80 cases of abandonment of children and concealment of birth. In 107 cases of kidnapping or abducting, 40 persons were punished, of whom 6 were females. There were 2 cases of prostitution of minors, in one of which 2 persons were punished. Seventy-six cases of rape were charged, and 25 persons, one a juvenile, were convicted in 15 cases. Out of 6 cases of unnatural offence charged, 2 person

were convicted. 26,796 cases were charged under the heads of petty hurt and assault and wrongful restraint as compared with 25,607 in 1868. 7,978 offences against property with violence were reported as compared with 7,950 cases in 1868. 27.9 per cent. were successfully prosecuted as compared with 25.6 per cent. in the preceding year. 54.7 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted against 51.8 per cent. in 1868. 400 dacoity cases were reported against 486 in the preceding year and conviction was obtained in 26.7 per cent. of the cases 51.3 per cent. of persons actually tried were convicted. Five persons in 3 cases were convicted of being habitual dacoits. Property valued at rupees 1,01,955 was lost by dacoity, but rupees 12,282 were recovered. 602 cases of robbery including 32 attempts occurred as compared with 678 cases in 1868. 33.1 per cent. of these cases were prosecuted to conviction. 57.5 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted, and

58 persons were convicted to every 100 offences committed.

There was an increase of cases of house-breaking; 6,643 offences were reported against 6,419 in 1868. Of offences against property without violence, 21,129 cases were reported against 21,566 in the preceding year. 43.7 per cent. of the total number of offences reported were prosecuted to conviction, and 62.3 per cent, of persons arrested and summoned were judicially punished. 18,400 cases of theft were reported but only 7,906 of the cases were detected, and 12,581 persons were convicted. There were 765 cases of criminal breach of trust, in 304 of which 356 persons were punished. 493 persons were convicted of receiving stolen property in 373 cases out of 548 reported. 4.743 cases under the head of malicious offences against property were committed as compared with 4,586 in the preceding year. 25.8 per cent. of offences have been prosecuted to conviction, and 23.2 per cent. of persons arrested and summoned were found guilty. 362 cases of forgery and offences against the currency were reported against 296 like offences in 1868. The number of contempts and offences against public justice has increased from 3,121 in 1868 to 3,563 in 1869. The increase has been chiefly under the head of contempt of legal process or orders. 2,127 cases occurred against 1,789 in 1868. There were 273 cases of false evidence; 134 persons were punished in 125 selected cases. 100 cases of giving false information were charged, and 58 persons were punished in 50 cases. There were 177 complaints of false charge, in 67 of which 80 persons were convicted. 13,476 cases were reported under miscellaneous heads. 153 were cases of unlawful assembly. in which 1,881 persons were said to be concerned. 914 persons were convicted in 90 cases. 484 cases of rioting occurred, and

2,009 persons were punished in 255 cases. 7,498 cases of criminal trespass were charged, and 3,150 persons were punished in 1,424 cases. 3,765 cases of criminal trespass in which 10,552 persons were charged went by default. There were 15 complaints of bigamy, and 3 persons were punished in 1 case. Out of 119 complaints of adultery only 15 were successfully prosecuted. Of offences against Revenue Laws 2,257 cases were reported as compared with 1,830 in 1868, and 2004 in 1867. chief increase is under the Abkari Act III. of 1864. 26,470 cases under Special Laws were disposed of by Magistrates against 21,597 cases in 1868. 37.5 per cent. of cases under Special Laws were disposed of by Magistrates with full powers, 108 per cent. by Subordinate Magistrates of the 1st class, and 517 per cent. by Subordinate Magistrates of the 2nd class. 49,374 persons were tried by Magistrates under Special Laws, and 42,364, or 85.8 per cent., were convicted, a higher proportion than in any preceding year. Heads of Villages summarily determined 22,153 cases. 33,574 persons were tried in these cases, and 27,351 (81.5 per cent.) were convicted. Under all laws 88,864 cases in all were summarily disposed of by Magistrates and Heads of Villages.

The following table shows the number and character of of-

fences tried by the Higher Courts:-

Higher Courts.

CLASS OF OFFENCES.		In Principal Sadr Amins' Courts,	In Sessions Courts.	In High Court,	Total.
Under the Penal Code. 1st—Offences against the person 2nd.— Do. property with violence 3rd.— Do. do. without violence 4th.—Malicious offences 5th.—Forgery and offences against currency 6th.—Offences against justice 7th.—Miscellaneous offences	·•• ••• ••• •••	11 27 24 8 2 7	460 347 91 51 126 272 81	11 3 16 15 9 7	482 377 131 59 143 288 98
Total Under Special Laws, Total		89	1,428	61	1,578 9
Grand Total		89	1,435	. 63	1,587
. Compare— 1888 1887 1866	:: :::	136 181 360	1,432 1,491 1,987	52 147 217	1,620 1,819 2,564

Six cases of robbery and 20 cases of house-breaking were tried under the head of offences against property with violence. The Sessions Courts have disposed of 1,435 cases, or nearly the

same number as in the preceding year. 134 murder cases were tried before Sessions Courts against 178 in 1868. The murders have considerably decreased in number, but the detection of them has been somewhat less successful. Seventy cases of culpable homicide were tried against 64 in the preceding year. 347 offences against property with violence were disposed of by these Courts, being 1 in excess of the number in the previous year. But the graver cases have decreased in number. 165 dacoity cases were tried, and 477 persons convicted against 202 cases, and 588 persons convicted, in 1868. There has been a slight increase of cases tried under all other classes of offence. were 126 cases of forgery, &c., against 115 in 1868, and 272 offences against public justice against 252 in the preceding year. Of 7 cases against Special Laws tried by Sessions Courts, 2 were against the Railway Act, and 3 against the Registration Act. Sixty-three cases were tried by the High Court against 52 in the previous year. Of offences against the person tried by the High Court, 2 were of murder and attempt to murder, 4 of culpable homicide (including 2 attempts), 1 of causing hurt, 3 of kidnapping or abducting, and 1 of rape.

An excellent set of tables for 11 years shows that (excluding the exceptional famine year 1866) there has been a progressive annual increase in the number of persons punished since the year 1862, and that the number punished in 1869, the last year of the series (1,25,034) is nearly double the number punished in 1858, the first year of the series (67,508). The punishment of transportation was largely resorted to during the four years 1 62-65, when bands of dacoits, throughout the country, were being vigorously dealt with. In the famine year also (1866) the number of transportations was large. The number of persons transported has now decreased from the maximum 616 in 1864 to 105 in 1869. The number of persons imprisoned has increased from 18,352 in 1858 to 49,309 in 1869. The increase is chiefly found under minor terms of imprisonment. The number of cases of whipping stood at 3,986 in 1865; rose to 6,078 in the famine year 1866; and has again gradually fallen to 2,185 in 1869. The number of persons fined has increased from 48,178 in 1858 to 73,357 in 1869.

Seventy-eight persons were sentenced to death for murder, and eighty-five sentenced to transportation for life. Of the latter 57 were for murder, 3 for attempt to murder, 3 for culpable homicide, 14 for aggravated dacoity, and 8 for house-breaking by night. Twenty-four persons in all were transported for dacoity against 76 in the preceding year. Dacoities have decreased both in number and importance.

49,309 persons were imprisoned against 47,939 in the preceding year. The increase has been in terms of imprisonment for six months and under. The number of persons sentenced to longer periods of imprisonment has slightly decreased.

2,185 persons were whipped against 2,485 in the previous year.

The majority of these were thieves and house-breakers.

	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				
otal number of persons arrested and proceeded against	1,85,351	1,75,253	1,73,485	1,88,854
to population, one in	133	141	142	128
Discharged and Acquitted.				
Under Penal Code	49,947	48,194	39,920	43,305
Do. Special Laws	13,241	13,263	16,762	18,119
Total discharged, &c	63,188	61,457	56,682	61,424
Per-centage of persons discharged to per- sons proceeded against	34·1	35·1	32.6	32-8
Convicted and Sentenced.				
To death	78	98	96	91
" transportation }	105	180	186	537
" imprisonment	49,309	47,939	49,403	65,549
" whippi n g fine	1,900	2,132	2,932	6,078
" other punishments (security for good	70,448	62,836	63,823	62,12
behaviour, maintenance orders, &c.)	655	853	363	*****
Deduct imprisoned in default	332	242		•••••
Total convicted Per-centage of persons convicted to per-	1,22,163	1,13,796	1,16,803	1,34,37
sons proceeded against	65.9	64-9	67.3	69.

The return of castes of offenders convicted under the Penal Code shows that of 138 murderers, 4 were Rajputs, 81 were Mudalies, Nayudus, and Chetties, 21 were Nairs, 31 were Khonds or other hillmen, and 28 belonged to unspecified low castes. Four Mussulmans, 3 Moplahs and Lubbays, and 2 Uriyas committed murder. Culpable homicide was chiefly committed by Mudalies, Nayudus, and Chetties, Shanars, Pariahs, and other low castes. Out of 34 persons convicted of causing miscarriage, 19 were Pariahs, and members of other low castes. Of 470 convicted dacoits, 64 were Nayudus, Mudalies, Chetties. &c. Five were Christians, 6 were Mussulmans, 26 were Moplahs and Lubbays, 110 were Pariahs, and other low caste men, 32 were Yerakalas and Yanadies, 11 were Lambadies, 20 were Mulcers, Khonds, or members of other hill tribes, and 115 were Koravars, Maravars, and Kallars. Five Yanadies were convicted of being habitual dacoits. Altogether 39 per cent. of convicted dacoits belonged to wandering tribes and criminal classes. Pariahs and other low castes contribute the majority of house-breakers and thieves.

Criminal Justice.

Table Showing the total Number of Offences committed in 1869, and the Judicial Action with respect to them, as compared with the results of the three preceding years.

UMD		Penal Code Special Laws		Comp Penal Code Special Laws		Penal Code Special Laws		Penal Gode Special Laws	
	Under		Total	Compare 1868	Total		Total		Total
		::	1	! <u></u>	- <u></u>	1 :	<u> </u>	::	
pur pa	Offences committed.	80,184 58,220	,38,354	78,798 52,582		75,311 57,075	32,386	79,414 1	1,47,291
-ans po	Persons arrested an moned.	1,52,520 95,389	2,47,909	,47,156 86,975	2,34,131	1,28,969	2,28,760	1,33,797	2,40,503
TRIED	Cases.	41,819 48,632	90,451	41,069	85,261	39,332 47,582	86,914	42,069 55,688	97,757
BY J	Percentage.	52-2 83-5	65.41	52·1 84·1	64-91,	52.2 83.4	65.61	6259 82	66.4
TRIED BY ALL MAGIS- TRATES AND COURTS.	Persons.	1,00.261 82,966	1,88,227	97,241 75,713	1,72,954	90,974 82,518	1,73,492	96,414 92,440	66-4 1,88,854
-S. S.	Percentage.	65-7 87	73-9	66·1 87·1	73.9	30·5 87·1	17.5	72-1	78.5
CASES A VICTEL	Cases.	27,729 43,387	71,116	27,499 38,798	66,297	27,135 40,284	67,419	29,948 47,501	77,449
ND P	Percentage.	34·6 74·5	51.4	9.1.9 7.5.8	\$0¢	98 1-0-1	90.0	87.7	52.6
Cabes and Persons con- victed and punished,	Lersons.	52,437 69,726	1,22,163	51,343	1,13,796	51,047	1,16,803	56,931	52-6 1,31,252
oN-	Percentage.	34× 73±	6	34.0	48.6	89.6 69.4	52.2	69-6	54.6
Went 1	•səsəɔ	19,987 8,501	28,488	19,707	27,172	15,265	23,113	15,652	25,196
IY DE	Percentage.	24-9 14-6	20.6	25 14·2	20.7	20-2 13-8	Z	19:7	17:1
Went by Depault, &c.	Persons.	50,859 12,555	68,414	48,865	60,258	36,982 12,411	49,393	35,644 14,496	50,140
&c.	Percentage.	33.3 13.2	25 6	33-2 13-1	25.7	28·6 13·1	22.1	26.6 13.5	20.8
Pr	Lost.	33-3 10,81,648 2,46,883 13-2 2,999 2,398	6 10,84,647	38-2 10,83,132 2,80,922 13-1 3,865 2,666	25.7 10,36,997	28-6 10,78,366 2,26,659 13-1 15,513 6,429	22.1 10,93,909	26-6 13,02,715 13-5 24,307	20.8 13,27,022 3,27,187
Property.	Recovered.	2,46,883 2,398	2,49,281	2,80,922	2,33,588	2,26,659	2,33,088	3,14,243 12,945	3,27,187
	Percentage.	22.8 80	233	22.3 69	22.5	21 41·3	21.3	24.1	24.6

Criminal.

Offences under the Indian Penal Code.

	36.4	Per-centage.	9.8	14.7	34 •5 78:1	100 40.5	22.8	22.24.
PROPERTY.		.Бесоуетед.	598	81,895	1,63,630 161 25	15 559	2,46,883	2,30,922 22.4 2,26,659 21 3,14,242 24.1
PBC		Lost	6,113	5,58,854	4,81,737 33,517 32	1,380	33-3 10,81,648	48,865 33-2 10,83,132 36,982 28-7 10,78,366 35,644 266 13,02,715
ND	ns.	Per-centage.	47.8	5.6	2.4 46.8 3	1.2 32.7	33.3	33.2 28.7 26.6
WITHDRAWN AND WENT BY DEFAULT.	Persons.	Number.	32,845 47.8	189	5,803 19	74 11,375	50,859	48,865 36,982 35,644
HDR F BY	s.	Per-centage.	46.6	1-1	1.4 42.5 3	30.3	24.9	25 20-2 19-7
WENG	Cases.	Number.	8,309 28.8 14,901 21.7 13,447	78	306 2,013	45 4,0\$1	19,987	84-9 19.707 25 89-6 15,265 20-2 42-5 15,652 19-7
9	ons.	Per-centage.	21.7	54.7	62.5 23.2 26.4	73-4 33-9	34.4	
CONVICTED AND PUNISHED.	Persons.	Number.	14,901	3,535	14,475 62·8 2,873 23·2 166 26·4	4,692 11,795	52,437	51,343 51,047 56,931
PUNI	es.	Per-centage.	28.8	27.9	43-7 25-8 33-7	72.9 29.8	34.6	14.9 36 17.7
	Cases.	Number.	8,309	2,229	9,230 1,222 122	2,599 4,018	27,729	27,499 27,135 29,948
HT	us.	Per-centage.	59.1	18	96.6 52.8 46.3	96·1 67·4	65.7	66.1 70.5 72.1
CASES &C., BROUGHT TO TRIAL.	Persons.	Number.	85,769	5,616 87	22,450 6,545 291	6,149	1,00,261	97,241 90,974 96,414
SS &CC TO I	si l	Per-centage.	49.2		57.1 f8 51.9	91.2	55.5	52.5 52.9
CAS	Cases.	Number.	68,645 14,206 49-2	2,874 36	23,230 12,061 57-1 12,404 2,276 48 628 188 51-9	8,250 6,964	41,819	41,069 39,332 42,069
'pe	эпошшт	Persons arrested and a	68,645	6,457	23,230 12,404 628	6,396 34,760	1,52,520	1,47,156 41,069 5 1,28,969 89,332 5 1,33,797 49,069 5
'pe	d charge	Offences committed and	28,886	7,978	21,129 4,740 362	3,569 13,476	80,134	78,798 75,311 79,414
		Classes of Operiors.	perse	Do. uo. property w	III.— DG. uo. uo. without yiolenee	VI.—Outschip and oneres against punite punite with the punite with the punite p	Total	Compare. 1868

Criminal Continued.

Punishments.

	J-	1858	1850.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
	-	22	51	53	42	37	65	105	101	91	96	98	78
	1_	İ											
	1:	.#	: :	87		70	80	140 169 307	124 188 188	106 111 320	123 24 39	81 56 43	85 15 5
" Total		Ŧ	32	37	87	17.9	452	616	495	583	186	180	105
Imprisonment.	<u> </u>												
	•	365	1 286			100			61 El 3	:::		2	* 85
: :			5.5		104	239	3 23	225	236	295			208
	::		75.57 75.57	163	500	270	264	831	487	651	254		217
			112		470	191	292	793	86	1,150			859
•			609	587	67.6	867	1,010	1,149	989 887	7,105			4.855
s.	_		1,172	14,375	19,057	24,745	28,886	31,162	39,532	54,237			41,714
 ed. Total			17,640	17,806	23,489	50,521	34,156	87,432	46,329	65,549	49,403	47,939	49,309
		880	785	604	1,102	::	::	2,436	3,753 233	5,767 311	2,932 375	2,132	1,900
_	<u> </u> -	088	785	604	1,102	:	:	2,530	3,986	6,078	3,307	2,485	2,185
		48,178	45,983	48,147	57,426	56,524	44,258	66,895 2,610	65,633	59,214 2,909	63,823 2,734	62,836 2,635	2,909
tal		48,178	45,983	48,147	57,426	36,524	44.258	69,005	67,966	62,123	66,557	65,471	73,357
		- 1	64,492	66,147 82,096	82,096	67,261	78,931	1,09,688	1,18,877	1,34,378	1,19,549	1,16,173	1,25,034

BOMBAY.

The Returns for Bombay show that there were 39,848 criminal offences committed during the year, and 36,573 trials. In all, 34,233 persons were convicted, and 41,245 acquitted. There were 62 sentences of death, 94 of transportation for life, and 20 for transportation for various terms. In the House of Correction the daily average number of prisoners was 227; of whom 93 were Europeans and 134 Natives. The total number of prisoners was 1,395; of whom 724 were Europeans. The total cost of maintenance, deducting the gross profits of prison labour for the year, was rupees 53,003-15-8. The returns for jails show that the total number of persons confined was 22,912, of whom 21,743 were males and 1,169 females, being an increase over last year of 2,267. The following shows the detailed comparison between this and the preceding year:—

			1869.			1868-69.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number remained		5,695	292	5,987	5,805	275	6,080
Number received		16,048	877	16,925	13,635	750	14,365
Total		21,743	1,169	22,912	19,438	1,023	20,445
Transported Transferred to other d	is-	219 2,190	#3 45	246 2,235	94 2,442	12	106 2,461
Released		12,789	762	18,551	10,856	690	11,546
Escaped		14		14	11	1	11
Died		193	4	197	97	5	102
Executed		46	3	49	42	1	43
Number remaining	•	6,298	822	6,620	5,898	278	6,176
Average number		6,097	281	6,378	5,690	258	5,948

The cost of maintenance, owing to the increase in the price of food and the increased daily average in prison, has risen; but owing to the commensurate increase of prison labour the total cost per prisoner has fallen from rupees 103-12-3 to rupees 102-13-6, as shown by the following table:—

The number of Prisoners— In 1869	1869.	1868-69.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Rations	2,69,864 5 10 42 5 0	. 2,33,569 11 8 39 4 4
Fixed Establishment Cost per prisoner Extra Establishment Cost per prisoner Guards, Military or Police Cost per prisoner	1,30,362 10 6 20 7 0 9,847 6 11 1 8 9 1,41,832 8 8 22 8 9	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Total Cost per prisoner	2,82,062 10 1 44 3 7	2,82,418 1 2 47 7 8
Hospital charges Cost per prisoner Clothing Cost per prisoner Contingencies Cost per prisoner	15,356 13 5 2 6 6 27,469 15 5 514 0 51,189 6 8 50 5	10,471 3 5 1 12 2 24,563 3 3 5 12 5 56,380 1 8 9 7 8
Gross cost of maintenance Gross cost per prisoner	6,55,943 3 5 102 13 6	6,17,202 5 2 103 12 8
Deduct estimated value of labour Net total cost of maintenance	2.78,456 11 0 5.77,486 8 5	2,18,761 15 10 3,98,440 5 4
Net cost per prison r	59 2 11	66 15 9

In Sind, the ordinary number of thefts have increased from 2,413 in 1868 to 2,543 in 1869. The number of persons brought to trial in 1868 was 17,609, of whom 7,784 were convicted. There were 150 more cases of cattle stealing than in the preceding year.

The following is the return of Appeals disposed of by Courts of Session and Magistrates in Sind during '809:—

	DISTRICTS,		No. of Appeals in which the Sentence was confirmed,	No. in which the Sentence was reversed	No. in which the conviction or the Sentence was altered.	Total No. of Appeals disposed of.
Hydrabad Shikarpoor	Court of Session Magistrate of district Court of Session Magistrate of district Court of Session Magistrate of district	··· ···	295 105 282 837 552 849	38 19 55 21 50 81	31 21 81 83 41 68	304 145 368 391 643 498
Frontier Thurr and Parkur	Magistrate of district Magistrate of District Total.		37 35 1.932	13 14 291	5 7 237	55 56 2,460

The Police Report states that at the instance of the Government of India enquiries were set on foot to ascertain the existence of a Wahabee conspiracy on that side of India, and to endeavour to trace whether it had any connection with the Wahabee conspiracy in Bengal. The investigation, however, did not lead to any result beyond the detection of some slight and unimportant instances of disaffection,

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Total number of persons t	ried.	4,903	4,267	6,457	1,385	597	17,60
No. of persons acquitted a	nd discharged.	2,985	1,968	3,748	753	371	9,82
No. of persons convicted.		1,918	2,299	2,709	632	226	7,784
Total number of trials.		2,592	2,227	3,120	760	328	9,027
Total number of offences.		2,823	3,978	3,467	808	350	11,45
Other offences.		750	1,263	992	136	71	3,212
Offences relating to mar- riage.	Chapter XX.	29	16	8	1		54
Forgery, &c.	Chapter XVIII.	1	2	12	•••	2	17
Housebreaking, &c.	Sections 449 to 462.	106	225	135	18	8	492
Receiving stolen property.	Sections 411 to 414.	105	284	228	53	25	690
Aggravated thefts and extortions and robbery not on the highways.	Sections 382, 386 to 395.	5		2	•••	•	7
Highway robbery.	Section 392.	3	6	8	•••	•••	17
Dacoity.	Sections 397 to 403.	1			••••	•	1
Other simple thefts or misappropriations.	Sections 379 to 381 403 and 404.	597	999	688	163	96	2,5
Theft or misappropriation of eattle.	Section 379 to 403.	261	625	604	334	99	1,92
Unnatural effences.	Section 377.	4	4	3		•••	11
Rape.	Section 376.	2	4	2			8
Kidnapping, &c.	Sections 363 to 373.	2	2	•••			4
Hurt, criminal force, and assaults.	Sections 323, 324, 334 to 338, 352 to 358.	922	513	744	94	49	2,32
Grievous hurt, or hurt under aggravating cir- cumstances.	Sections \$25 to \$33.	24	11	12	9.		56
Causing miscarriage, &c.	Sections 512 to 316.						,
Attempt to murder.	Section 307.			3	77.		3
Culpable homicide.	Section 304,		1	5	•••		6
Murder	Sections 302, 303, and 396-	6	9	16			31
Offences relating to coin and stamps.	Chapter XII.	••	3				8
False evidence.	Sections 192 to 200.	5	11	10		. 1	26
Orrs.		•	: =	•	-	Fronr.	
Districts		Kurrachee	Hyderabad	Shikarpoor	Thurr and Parkur	Upper Sind	Total

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Transportation for more than 10 ar 14 years.	ad not more than	3	. , 3	4	•••		10
5 6 7	Imprisonment from 7 to 10 years. Imprisonment for more than 10 an 14 years. Transportation from 7 to 10 years.	d not more than	1					 1
8	From 5 to 7 years.		1	3				2
6	From 3 to 5 years.		5	5	10		1	21
10 1	From 1 to 3 years.		133	198	423	29	158	941
11 12	From 3 months to 6 months. From 6 months to one year.		91	170	103	17	128 82	779 463
13	From 1 month to 3 months.		184	301 238	255 240	27	75	842
- <u>T</u>	Under one month.		261	273	² 69	27	43	873
15 10	Fine in addition to imprisonment. Fine only.		1	,049	28 9 1,037		226 130	3,271
17	Juvenile offenders,	lieu of other punishment.	22	21	24	••	7	74
138	Whipping in addition to imprisonmen Adults.	Whipping in	111	31	136	2	8	288
6	Confined as insane.	+	25	10	23	•••	2	60
8	Forfeiture of property.			•••	•••	•••		
21	Security demanded.		112	11	8	9	2	142

The number of sentences of whipping was as follows:-

Whi	pping in lieu of	other punishr	nent.	Whipping in ac punis	ddition to other hment
Juve	niles.	Adı	ults.	1868.	1869.
1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.		
56	74	286	288	47	60

The number of thefts and robberies committed during 1869 was as follows, compared with the previous year:—

Districts.	No. of thefts and robberies.	Amount of Froperty Stolen.	Amount of Property recovered.	Percentage of Property recovered.
Kurrachee.			Name and the Control of the Control	
1868 1869	1,493 1,608	63,685 70,010	41,434 38,272	65·07 54·47
Increase Decrease	115	6,325	3,162	10.40
Hydrabad.				
1868 1869	1,721 1,785	53,007 53,124	31,060 30,320	58·57 57·07
Increase Decrease	64		740	1.50
Shikarpoor.				
1868 1869	1,617 1,378	53,088 43,032	39.040 32,892	73·54 76·44
Increase	239	10,056	6,148	2.90
Upper Sind Frontier,				
1868 1869	543 342	25 068 11,651	6,348 3,242	25·32 27·83
Increase Decrease	161	13,417	3,106	2:51
Thurr and Parkur.				
1868 1869	317 463	16,891 29,651	12,069 20,026	71·45 67·54
Increase Decrease	146	12,760	7,957	91

One Military prisoner attempted to set fire to the House of Correction and was sentenced by the High Court to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment. One European and six Native prisoners were whipped for breach of prison discipline. Lighter punishments, such as solitary confinement and reduction of diet, were also inflicted.

Abstract Statement of Heinous Crimes ascertained to have been 1869; the number of persons apprehended, the number comreleased by the High Court, Petty Sessions and the Magis-

Numbers.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIMES.	Number of cases of all descriptions, ascertained by the Police or otherwise.	Number of Cases brought to trial.	Number of Persons apprehended.	Released by Commissioner without trial.	Committed to Sessions.	Committed to Petty Sessions.
1	Murder	1	1	1 1		1	
2	Culpable homicide	2	2	2	1	- 2	
3	Housebreaking	26	30	47		30 2	
5	Robberies "	$\frac{6}{219}$	130	1188		35	
6	Theft above fifty rupees	1,514	1,518	1,713			
8	Dishonestly receiving stolen property	71	71	90		9	2
9	Cheating	178	168	209		17 2	
10	Forgery garring forged docu-	14	13	29		-	***
11	Possessing, or using as genuine, forged documents	4	4	5	1	4	
12	Kidnapping and abduction	69	68	74		- 1	
13	Inching with intent to steal	61	61	85		•••	
14	False evidence, and offences against public	40	37	59		4	
	Offences relating to coin and Government	40	0.				•••
15	stamps	5	5	5			
16	Rape	1	1	1		1 7	29
17	Criminal breach of trust	237	211	237			23
18	Extertion Criminal misappropriation of property	8	7	7			
19 20	Afternots at suicide	7	7	7		3	
21	Attempts at the commission of offences	59	59	69		4	•••
22	Escaping from places of legal commement	2	2	"2	•••	2	
23	Unnatural offences Defamation of character	21	20	39		2	
24 25	Aiding and abetting in the commission of		1				100
20	offences	20	30	41	•••	3	1
26	Causing grievous hurt	17	17	22	••••	10	•••
27	Giving false information respecting an offence	11	11	12			
28	Causing hurt by means of poison with intent	**		12			
43	to commit an offence	2	2	4			***
29	Adultanur	8	8	8		2	•••
30	Marrying again during the lifetime of husband	5	5	7	100	2	
31	or wife	3					***
32	Mischief by fire	1	1	1		1	•••
33	Using certain words and gestures to insult the						1000
	nadastr of a woman	•••		•••	***	•••	l
34	Public servants taking gratification other than	1	1	1			
35	legal remuneration	9	9	12		1	
36	Criminal trespass						
1 -0	ing human life	S. 14. 14.	# V. E. B. F.	0.00	1		

committed in the Town and Island of Bombay during the year mitted to Sessions and Petty Sessions for trial, the number convicted and trates, and the computed value of property stolen and recovered.

				Ho	w	dispose	d of.		1		Tot	al.		
By	Hi	gh t.		Pett			By Ma	gistrate	s.		Undexamition at end of year	t the		
							13	Released	l.				Computed	Computed value of pro
						-		and with-					value of pro- perty stolen.	perty re covered.
ස			d.	ġ.		d.		wn sed a						
Convicted.	Acquitted.	ing.	ricte	Acquitted	ling.	Convicted.	Aequitted.	Withdrawn gismissed out trial.	-	ling.	hil.	3ail.		
5	Acqu	Pending.	Convicted	Acq	Pending.	Con	Aeg	WHY O	Total.	Pending.	In Jail.	On Bail.		
1										- 			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
7														
2	4						12 5	4	12 9	5	5		16,662 6 5	8,583 3
2. 7	6	2	9				83	45	128	16	14	4	1,767 0 0 0 82,966 1 2	530 0 \$0.961 13
6	3	•••				1,384	229 40	100	$\frac{329}{41}$	7	•••	7	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	30.961 13 13,191 7 129 15
6	11 2	•••				38	79 11	70 16	$\frac{149}{27}$	5		5	********	
	1	•••			ļ			1	1			•••	********	********
3	1	•••				4	31	38	69					*******
••		•••	•••			59	23	3	26		•••	•••		
1	3	•••	•••			•••	13	40	53	2	1	1	•••••	
•	١.	·;;					5		5		" ₁			******
6	ï		ï	28		52	71	74	145	4	i	3	*******	•••••
••,	•••	•••	•••	••••		•••	1 5	2 2	3 7					
2		ï				3	1		1	1		1	'	
3		1				32	27	6	88		1			
ï	1		•••	7					•••	-			*******	
2							22	14	36	1		1	*** ****	
1	2			1		1	26	9	35	1	1			
8	2						1	11	12					
	1	١		ĺ			3	9	12	ļ				
				١			4		4					
••	2	:::			Ţ.,		5	1	6					· ··· ·
1	1						4	1						
ï	ļ		•••	•••		••	•••				•••	•••		
1			•••			•••	•••		•		•		••••••	*******
••	٠	•••				•••		•••	•••	1::	•••	•••		*******
••							2	1	1	1				
•••						2	2	7	9	1	•••		••• 3 •••	
	1									1				

Numbers.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIMES.	Number of Cases of all descriptions, ascertained by the Police or otherwise.	Number of Cases brought to trial.	of Pe	Helensed by Commissioner without trial.		Committed to Petty Sessions.
37 38	Rash driving and endangering human life Personating a public servant Exposure or abandonment of a child under 12 years					:::	
39 40 41	of age	 211	211	${4}$			
42 43	Finding and appropriating property with intent to despoil the owner Fraudulently causing a decree to be executed after it had been fully satisfied	3	3	3 7			
44 45	Using criminal force to deter public servants from discharge of their duty	1	Ì	6		6	
46	trary to Act XXXI. of 1860, Section 23 Offering gratification to public servants Bigamy	1 3 1	1 3 1	1 3 1		1 1	
48 49 50	Pringing a false claim in a Court of Justice Offences relating to property or trade mark Unlawful assembly	1	4 1 1	7 8 4		:::	•••
	Total		2,734	3,278	1	154	41
	Brought from Statement B	15,402	15,402	24,148			2
	Grand Total	18,275	18,136	27,426		154	43
	Total in 1868	. 16,087	15,944	25,998		197	1
	Increase	. 2,188	2,192	1,48			45
	Decrease	.				43	

The financial results of labour in the House of Correction are stated to be rupees 6,225-15-0 this year, against rupees 6,467-4-0, counting in each total the amounts realized in the first quarter of 1869, which was included in the last Report. The net amount realized by sale in the year ending March 31st, 1869, was rupees 5,820. The total cost of maintenance, deducting the gross profits of prison labour, was rupees 53,003-15-8.

				H	₩c	DISPOS	ED OF.				Tot	al.		
By Co	Hi		By I Sess				Ву Ма	gistrates.			Uncexandation the control of the year.	nin- a at end he	Computed	Computed value of pro-
1	1		1			- 1	I	leleased.	4, 13				value of pro- perty stolen.	perty re- covered.
Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.	Convicted.	A equitted.	Pending.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Withdrawn and dismissed with- out trial.	Total	Pending.	In Jail.	On Bail.		COVERGE
					П								Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.

				•••										
•••				•••		172	4 62	13	4 75			:::	2,267 2 8	2,267 2 8
•••						1	2		2				56 O O	26 0 0
			·				6	1	7				41114	******
	6			•••										611184
	1			,									******	,,,,,
	1		:::			:::		2	$\frac{2}{1}$				**,	••••
•••				•••		•••	1	6	7				•••••	
						:::	4		3 4				******	
101	48	5				1,278 12,871	782 2,178	481 9,089	$\frac{1,263}{11,267}$			22 8	1,19,116 12 0	55,639 9 9
101 133	48 64		12 1			14,149 14,080	2,960 4,080	9,570 7,624	12,530 11,704	50 11	25 2	30 9	1,19,116 12 0 1,70,108 2 10	
		5	11	31		569		1,946	826	39	23	21		
32	16				Ī		1,120						50,991 6 10	4,508 9 11

Memorandum of Cases disposed of by the Magistrates.

1869.	Felonies.	Misdemea- nours.	Total.
By Magistrates	2,784	9,760 5,642	12,494 5,642
Total in 1869 Total in 1868	2,734 2,453	15,402 13,491	18,136 15,944
Increase	281	1,911	2,192

Acquitted ... 2,960 Withdrawn ... 9,570 Total ... 12,530

Statement showing the number of Cases in which the punishment of Whipping was inflicted, from 1st January to 31st December 1869.

		1	Pheft		In poss of Prop	ession perty.	Receiv	ring St loods.	tolen	Assault,	Wilful Trespass.	Taking Li- quors into Military Quarters.	Gambling.
	Total.	t under 10 stripes	Punishment under 20 stripes with rattan.	More than 20 stripes with rattan.	Under 10 stripes with rattan.	Under 20 stripes with rattan.	Under 10 stripes with rattan.	Under 20 stripes with rattan.	More than 20 stripes with rattan.	Under 10 stripes with rattan.	Under 10 stripes with rattan.	Under 10 stripes with rattan.	Under 10 stripes with rattan.
1869 1868	638 536	496 301	116 174	10 43	2	2	8	3 7	1	1 2		1	1
Increase	102	195			2		5		1				
Decrease	•••		58	33]	2		4		1	2	1	

BENGAL.

During the year 306 persons were tried before the High Court, and 215 of them were convicted. Of these, five were sentenced to death, 2 to transportation for life, thirteen to transportation from seven to fourteen years, one to penal servitude for life, four to penal servitude for terms ranging from four to ten years, and 186 to rigorous imprisonment for terms ranging from seven years and downwards. The number of commitments by the Court of Sessions during the year was the following:—

Convicted and sentenced to fine, imprisonment, or transportation,		Cases.	Persons.	
Referred for confirmation of sentence to High Court.	•••	1,242	2,501	
Acquitted.	***	12	91	
	***	534	1,469	
Commitments pending at the close of the year,	***	228	5.8	

The number of appeals that came before the Sessions Court in criminal trials in 1868 was 4,346; in 1869, 4,691. Of these appeals 527 were rejected, 2,931 confirmed, and 1,233 reversed. The total number of persons sentenced by Sessions Judges is shown in the following table:—

Persons sentenced	to-	Number.
Death	이 마다 그리고 하는 사람들이 하는 것 같아. 그리지 않다.	90
Transportation for life		226
Imprisonment from 10	to 14 years	. 24
., ,, 8	to 10 ,,	199
,, 5	to 7 ,,	
	to 4 ,,	
	year & less	485
Fined and discharged		29
	이번 경우의 회의 경우 경우 사람들은 사람들이 이번 생각을 하지고 하셨다.	
	Total	2.590

The largest number capitally punished was in Rungpore—10 against 14 in the previous year. The next highest—eight—was in Backergunge. In Chittagong, Dacca, Moorshedabad, Purnea, Sarun, 24-Pergunnahs, Cooch Behar, and Cachar, there were no capital sentences. The following statement shows the number of persons under trial during the year in the Magistrate's Courts of Lower Bengal:—

Courts of Magistrates—Number of cases tried, and results of trials.

Number of cases under trial 76,074 Number of persons under trial ... 135,271 convicted ... 72,638 ... ••• committed 4,180 ••• *** 54,219 538 released *** ••• otherwise disposed of Percentage of persons convicted and committed to those under trial 56.78 Percentage of persons released and otherwise disposed of

The number of persons under trial was 7,477 fewer than in the previous year.

The total number of cases pending before the magistrates at the end of 1869 was 1,967, in which 3,696 persons, of whom 1,009 were in jail, 1,967 on bail, and 720 on recognizances, were concerned. Of these, 1,545 cases had been pending for not more than one month, 245 for not more than two months, and 62 for not more than three months. The number of persons convicted and committed by the magistrates was 58.62 per cent. of the whole number of those whose cases were disposed of, while the number of those acquitted, discharged, and released, formed 41.38 per cent. The percentage of the average of convictions and committals was in Nowgong 78, Midnapore 76, Sylhet 76, Dinagepore 72, Maldah 70, Khasi and Jynteah Hills 70. It was lowest in Beerbhoom.

The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment, fine, and whipping, respectively, was:—Imprisoned 22,751, fined 42,151, and whipped 3,234.

The terms of imprisonment were :-

			Persons.
Above two years			277
Ditto one year	***		1.978
Ditto six months			2,748
Six months and under	***		17,748
			- <u>- 1</u>
	T	otal	22.751

The total amount of Judicial fines imposed during the year was 5,57,067 rupees, of which the amount realised was 4,03,248 rupees. The number of persons sentenced to whipping of 10 stripes was 1,022, to 20 stripes 1,552, and to 30 stripes, 660. The districts in which the largest number of persons were whipped were those of Gya, 24-Pergunnahs, Tirhoot, and Patna.

The entire amount of criminal business disposed of, and pending, before the magistrates during the past two years was as folfows:—

	186	8.	1869.				
Criminal business in Magistrates' Courts.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Disposed of.	Pending.			
Bailable and non-bailable cases Miscellaneous Cases under chapter XXII. of the Criminal Procedure Code	76,963 173,364 366	1,959 2,152 40	75,681 178,617 246	2,011 1,641 30			

The number of appeals from the orders of subordinate magistrates, preferred to magistrates of districts during the year, under section 412 Criminal Procedure Code, was 1,733, of which 139 were rejected. In 1,071 cases the orders of the lower courts were confirmed, and in 523 reversed or modified. The honorary magistrates during the year disposed of 1,810 cases, in which 2,859 persons were concerned. Of these, 1,537 were convicted and 1,292 acquitted. There were 52 appeals, in 27 of which the orders were confirmed, and in 24 reversed or modified, one case remaining undisposed of at the close of the year.

Statement showing the number of Juvenile Offenders punished with whipping under Section 5, Act VI. of 1864.

					Numbe F	R OF PE	RSONS
	D	istricts.			Up to 10 stripes.	Up to 20 stripes.	Up to 30 stripes.
Backergunge					3		
		(Phaugulpore			3 2		
Bhaugulpore	•••	··· (Monghyr			2		
Chittagong	•••				****	1	
		(Cuttack	•••		1	1	
Cuttack		Balasore	•••		1	••••	***,.,
		(Pooree			1	1	•••••
Dacca	***	•••	***	•••	$\frac{2}{2}$	•••	*****
Dinagepore	***	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	•••	83	13	2
Gya Hooghly	***		1.	•••	2		
Moorshedabad	***		****	•••	ĩ		
Madda			•••	•••	Ĝ	ï	****
Dation	•••		**	• • • •	11	4	
Rajshahye	1961 THE 248 A.				1		••••
Rungpore					2		
Sarun				:::	8		
		(Tipperah	de Assista			1	
Tipperah	***	" Noncolly			3		
Tirhoot					6		1
24-Pergunnahs	***				11	9	
		(Seebsagur		•••	2		•••
Assam	a	Luckimpor 6			2		1
ASERIII 188	A4.6	···) Nowgong		•••	2	1	••••
		(Gowalparah		•••	2 2 2 1 3	1	••••
12 Prof. 22 Pol. 18 P. 19		(Hazareebaugh	•••		3	,	••••
Chota Nagpora		Lohardugga	•••	***	3		
	计图像 医乳质	(Maunbhoom		•••	_ •	•••••	•••
			Total		117	37	
			70027	***			

Statement showing the number of Adult Offenders punished with whipping under Act VI. (B. C.) of 1864.

Whipping in lieu of other punishment under Section 2, Act VI. of 1864 Whipping in lieu or in addition on a second conviction for offences under Section 3,

Whipping in addition to other punishments on a second conviction under Section 4. Act VI. of 1864.

					Act	VI. of I		Act \	I. of	1864.
	1			Nu	MBER	of Pe	RSONS	FLOGG	ED.	
Districts.		Up to 10 stripes.	Up to 20 stripes.	Up to 30 stripes.	Up to 10 stripes.	Up to 20 stripes.	Up to 30 stripes.	Up to 10 stripes.	Up to 20 stripes.	Up to 30 stripes.
Burdwan, East Ditto, West Ditt	ooghly owrah	7 225 228 100 7 11 100 112 4 48 23 27 104 7 29 18 20 7 65 22 4 26 14 8 6 6 11 20 21 1 6 6 6 2 2 1 1 20 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	20 52 27 79 22 51 5 5 82 21 5 5 8 8 8 8 9 21 11 3 8 8 4 4 22 24 4 8 3 5 151 8 8 8 9 11 12 2 2 2 8 8 8 3 9 9 10 9 10 8 2 15 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	4 4 2 9 9 10 8 8 10 4 14 26 6 2 2 3 3 11 4 6 6 2 2 17 14 1 1 2 1 2 2 17 1 4 4 1 1 1 5 6 6 2 1 23 588 1 1 1 2 2 3 1 4 0 1 2 3 1 4 0 1 2 3 1 6 6 6 1 1 1 6 6 6 1 1 1 6 6 6 1 1 6 6 6 1 1 6 6 6 1 6 6 6 1 6 6 6 6 1 6	2 1 1	1 2 5 5 2 1 1 6 2 12 2 2 3 7 7 1 2 3 7 7 1 8 5 18 5 5				
Cachar Khasi and Jynteeah	Hills	:::	3	7	:::	•••	:::			•••
	Total	872	1,420	583	32	94	72			

Statement showing general result of Police operations with regard to Provinces under the Bengal

		ding the	iscer oc-		RSON	SARE	REST	ED
	Clo	ge of year	~ ~	persons ed.	nou	Acc	quitte	d.
CLASS OF CRIME.		68.		f pe	without J.	t of nee.	å.	
	·s	Persons.	Number of c tained to emr	umber of arrest	Released trial	By Court of first instance.	appeal c	ul.
	Cases.	Per	N T	Nan	Re	B. firsi	0 t	Total
Offices agnst the state (not cognizable by the police offences relating to coin, stamp, &c. (cogniz		•••			•••			•••
able by the police) Ditto (not cognizable by the police)	4 2	5 4	113 2	127 2	9	49	3	52
Offences against public justice (cognizable by the police)	17	31	430	698	3	172	25	19
Ditto (not cognizable by the police) Offences by public servants (ditto)	10 10	52 22	2	44		7 2	5	1
Breach of Police Act, Act V. of 1881 False evidence, false complaints, forgery (no	9	12	2,008	2,889	5	247	2	24
cognizable by the police). Rioting or unlawful. Sembly (cognizable by the	28	41	1	4		2		
police)d	111	425 1	1,304	5,625	157	1,567	289	1,85
Offences against the person.		1		9		6		••
Murder by dacoits (cognizable by the police) Ditto robbers (ditto)	1	3	١	12		4.	4	
Ditto poison for sake of robbery (ditto) Ditto ditto from other motives (ditto)	6	4	22 7	82 8		11 5	4	1
Murders, from do. connected with women (do.)	23	6	45 280	- 99] - 673	1 23	120	$\frac{20}{138}$	$\frac{2}{25}$
Inipable homicide (ditto)		38 21	230	402	7 10	108	66	17
Suicide (ditto)	1 .	3 5	282 140	283 117	3	97 33	1 8	4
Grievous hurt (ditto)	39		628	882	25	240	42	28
Hurt (ditto)	21	35 65	737 16	1,020 72		218 20	21	24 2
Administering stupefying drugs (cognizable by the police)	1	1	16	21	1	9		
Wrongiul confinement and restraint (ditto) Litto (not cognizable by the police)	. 88 10	194	1,765	2,668	74	1,178	80	1,26
Kidnapping (cognizable by the police)	. 5		143	279	5 2	118	28	14
Ohtaining women for purposes of prostitution(do. Rape (ditto)	9	12	16 164	32 193	6	16 107	25	12
Unnatural offences (ditto)			26	27	٠	12	1	1
Other serious offences against the person not connected with attacks on property (ditto)	177	10 312		581 91	5	158 16	33 1	18 1
Offences against property with violence Dacoity (cognizable by the police)	. 82	173	463	2,248	96	607	399	1,00
Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon (ditto)			21	21	4	5	6	1
Ditto in a dwelling-house (ditto) Ditto on the highway (ditto)				50 175	15	15 80	13	(
Ditto elsewhere (ditto)	. 5	20	173	228	12	98		2,11
House-breaking or house trespass (ditto) Offences against property without violence.	. 230	260	21,518	6,161	396	2,068	131	4,41
Theft of cattle (cognizable by the police)				1,480	56	413		45
Receiving stolen property (ditto)	1 700			13,948 3,944	786 98	3,959 1,013		4,20
Mischief (ditto)	. 10			512	20	220	61	28
Ditto (not cognizable by the police)	. 28			28	•••	9	••	
Belonging to gangs of daeoits, robbers, or thieve (cognizable by the police)			12	59	3	6	19	
Vagrancy and bad character (ditto)		124	646	1,243	21 9	814 616	12	3 <i>i</i>
Breaches of special laws (ditto) Public and local nuisances (ditto)	-	54		4,804 621	12	136	8	16
Ditto (not cognizable by the police)	1 8	:	16	61	•••	28	1	
Other offences (ditto)	104			1,360 452	$\frac{1}{3}$	828 81	6 5	8
Total cognizable	1,398	2,470	57,6 35	52,637		14,138		16,01
Total non- cognizable	440	740	565	1,667	1	022	16	98
Grand Total	. 1.838	3.210	58,200	54.304	1,890	15,060	1890	16,9

each great class of Crime usually dealt with by the Police of the Lower Presidency during the year 1869.

W	ITHOU	JT WA	ARRAI	VT.	MATIO.	PROSEO N BEFO	RE MA	BY IN	FOR-			R	EMAR	KS.			
Ordered to find security.	By Magistrate.	Committed.		Average No. of days occupied in each case.	Number of infor- mations lodged.	Number or persons arrested or sum- moned.	Number acquitted.	Number ordered to find security.	Number convicted.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.	Compromised.	Otherwise released.	Made Qn's evidence.	Pending.	Innatic Asylum
		•••	***		4	6	4		2					::		•••	
:::	36 2	25 	58 2	3·9 2·5	$^{11}_{132}$	13 195	6 40		$\frac{5}{154}$	1	:::			6 4		8	
::	470 31 3 2,628	13 5 	458 31 2 2,626	1 17·5 3·3	135 4,462 414 647	304 7,903 546 1, 514	92 1,856 211 139	 4 1	178 5,728 280 1,367	2 6 3 2	3 14 1 7	8 2 1 2	10 2 	52 238 59 8	2	29 101 12 10	
•••	2	•••	2	2	1,230	1,545	484	1	892	2	8	6	•	116		77	-
30	3,305		3,074	13.9	422 407	2,117 1,065	$\frac{745}{286}$	7 150	$^{1,250}_{561}$	15 2	16 	29	132 38	380 24		449 5	
 2	 5 7 158 4 376 654 50	3 11 22 2 77 477 248 1 163 19 4	3 7 18 1 57 344 189 158 70 497 649 52		2 4	 1 2 3 46 81 7 6 153 219 3,517	 1 1 3 35 25 5 5 46 89 1,311		1 7 5 1 93 113 1,961	 3 5 8 1 3 4 2	1	 1 7 2 38 11	 25 8 70	2 1 14 23 9 6 1 31 56 151	 4 5 1 	1 2 46 32 8 5 67 74 78	
	1,139 2 6 2 309 75	11 9 131 15 62 10 31	11 1,068 105 11 43 12 307 74	3·1 6·6 2·2 2·2 1·3	30 2 101	1,433 25 56 12 52 3 168 21,137	853 32 48 4 38 25 53 9,168	 1	405 5 9 2 9 99 8,943	 2 2 2	27 1 2 29	24 5 5 18	50 3 2 2 1,534	393 7 7 21 2 70 1,381	 1	157 1 24 24 2 8 2 23 365	
 	39 15 51 82 3,178	1,348 16 5 30 25 61	10	6·1 1·5 3·1 1·5	 11 44	125 26 69 2,341	65 85 1,011		52 19 29 1,080	7 1 1 13	 36	13 17	 222	145 15 9 30 359	51 	112 6 7 316	
 10 	966 8,484 2,547 161 20	70 70 155 79	959 8,260 2,533 179 20	12 15.7 1.1	69	70 3,397 253 139 2,805	1,969 102 102 91 1,458		14 1,001 138 38 938	6	11	8 44 14 	3 27 3 144	37 947 111 14 253	1	15 789 129 33 54	
520 	3 297 4,073 426 33 443 318	45 1 10 1	29 283 4,066 423 32 447 314	10.3 7.5 5.4 1.4 4.8	235 553 45 705	2 785 714 124 926 18,440 334	357 188 27 261 4,897 219	 730	651	1	 5 42 5	 9 25 2	 1 9 1 463 2	92 64 - 17 3 841 29	•••	108 88 22 10 267 38	3
570	29,691 659	3,305 19	31,122 662	··	7,363 53,570	14,519 58,110	6,285		6,660 31,519	106	165 99	245 55	497 2,255	2,970 3,070		2,612 971	
570	30,350	3,324	31,784	5.4		72,629	26,291			141	264	-			_	3,588	1

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

In the High Court, under its Original Criminal Jurisdiction there were sixteen cases this year as compared with eight in 1808. In connection with these, thirteen persons were convicted. The number of Sessions sentences which came before the High Court was 785 against 821 in 1868. The sentences were confirmed in 470 cases, modified in 184, and reversed in 131. The following statement shows the nature of the penalties during the two years:—

Penalty.		1869.	1868.
Death Transportation for life, above 7 years, and not exceeding 14,	***	71 27 1	57 28
Imprisonment for life, above 12 years, and not exceeding 21, 5 , , 10, Not exceeding 5 years,		2 28 164	30 168

In the Sessions Courts, 3,926 persons appealed during the year, as compared with 4,158 in 1868. Of these appeals, 61 were rejected, 1,047 succeeded, 2,214 were dismissed and 144 remained at the end of the year. 3,335 persons were committed to the Sessions Courts and 2,251 were convicted, 878 acquitted, and 192 remained untried at the end of the year. The punishments as compared with 1868 are shown in the following table:—

Persons.			1869.	1868.
Fined. Imprisoned, Flogged, Adults, Juveniles, Imprisoned and tined, Imprisoned and flogged, Sentenced to death, Transported for life, for terms,		::. 1 ::. 1	33 ,812 20 5 219 6 106 175	24 1,610 3 8 234 3 86 223 10

1,401 were tried with the aid of assessors against 1,302 in the previous year. In 1,226 of these cases the judges concurred with the assessors, and in 158 cases they differed. The average number of days during which each trial lasted were twenty-seven, and the average number of each appeal fifteen.

In the Magistrates' Courts, the number of offences were as follows:—

Year.	Cases reported.	('ases prosecu- ted.	Persons under trial	Persons acquit- ted.	Persons convicted or com- mitted.	Persons undispos- ed of.
1869, 1868,	124,314 109,629	67,085 57,400	124,097 106,830	38,751 34,906	83,631 70,249	990 1,231
Increase,	14,685	9,685	17,267	3,845	13,382	
Decrease,				•••		241

The punishments inflicted by the Magistrates were as follow.-

	Persons.		1869.	1868.
Fined Imprisoned Flogged (a Juveniles (b) Adults Imprisoned and flogged Finel and flogged Imprisoned and fined To find security for behavior for the security to keep to gree recognizance	viour he peace	 **************************************	 41,763 23,666 1,316 5,088 517 20 3,061 1,373 1,354 1,992	39,609 15,748 705 2,543 354 17 2,777 2,543 2,328 1,611

1,148 were imprisoned in default of finding security. The total fines amounted to rupees 358,731 against rupees 353,581 in 1868. Of this amount, 261,916 rupees were realized against 261,107 rupees in 1863. 2,431 persons appealed from sentences of Subordinate Magistrates. Of these, 230 were rejected, 810 succeeded, 1,359 were dismissed, and thirty-two remained at the end of the year. The increase of crime was inconsiderable, considering the distress that prevailed in the Provinces during the year. There were—

	Crime.	1868.	1869.	
-	Thefts of all kinds	34,199 532 113	86,553 614 129	

The following shows the more serious crimes:-

Crime.	1868.	1869.
Murders	 427 296 909 7,368	380 282 854 6,711

There were 516 prosecutions under the Income-tax, a very small number compared with the number of cases in dispute.

PUNJAB.

The number of criminal cases in the Punjab was 54,631. Of which 19,809 were nonbailable, and 34,822 bailable; an increase of 3,017 of the former cases and a decrease of 2,855 of the latter. Of these cases eight were disposed of by the Chief Court, 408 by Sessions Courts, 766 by District officers, exercising powers under Section 445A. of Act VIII. of 1869, 26,927 by Magistrates with full powers and the remainder by Subordinate Magistrates of the first or second class. The average duration of trials was eight days, one day more than in 1868. The following table shows the terms of imprisonment, &c.:—

	1868,	1869.
TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.	Number of persons imprisoned. Percentage to whole.	Number of persons imprisoned.
For 15 days and under Above 15 days, and not exceeding six months Above six months, and not exceeding one year none year n two years n two years n five n n five n seven n seven For seven years Transportation for seven years	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 1,229 & 8.4 \\ 8,382 & 57.5 \\ 2,475 & 16.9 \\ 2,074 & 14.2 \\ 291 & 4.8 \\ 4.0 & 35 \end{array} \right\} \ 0.8 $	9,619 58·7 2,512 15·3 2,440 14·9 378 2·3 28)

The total number of persons fined was 51,421, or 5,537 fewer than the last year. Of the fines imposed, 57 per cent., or one per cent. less than in 1868 was realized; of the amount realized, rupees 28,682 were paid as compensation. Of 19,474 persons liable to whipping, 3,136 were so punished—2,926 adults and 273 juveniles—and of these, 556 were whipped, in addition to other punishment, on second conviction. 1,898 persons were called on to enter into recognizances; 1,573 persons to give security to keep the peace; 649 persons were required to find security for good behaviour for six months; 649 persons for a year, and 106 persons for upwards of a year. In 456 cases—or more than double the number in 1868—amends were awarded to defendants for frivolous and vexatious complaints.

The following statement shows the punishments inflicted by Sessions Courts:—

NATURE OF PUNISHMENT.	Number.	Percen tage.
Sentenced to death, subject to confirmation by Chief Court to transportation for life "exceeding 10 but not exceeding 14 years To penal servitude under Section 56, Indian Penal Code to imprisonment above 10 to 14 years "for 7 years "for 7 years "above 5 and under 7 years "above 5 a	81 117 1 1 29 4 15 29 10 68 82 24 1	17·5 25·3 0·2 0·2 6·2 1·0 3·2 6·2 2·3 14·7 17·8 5·2 0·2

The Chief Court held six Criminal Sessions in the exercise of its original Criminal jurisdiction,—five at Lahore, and one at Delhi. Eleven European subjects were committed for trial, and eight were convicted,—three of criminal breach of trust, one of cheating, one of fabricating false evidence, and two of causing grievous hurt. Including pending cases, 65 involving 85 persons, were referred to the Chief Court for confirmation of sentence of death passed by the Sessions Courts. In the case of 56 persons, sentence of death was confirmed, and in the case of 21, modified; in four cases the prisoners were acquitted. number of appeals to the Chief Court increased from 394 cases to 538. Of the cases for disposal, 510 were disposed of, at an average duration of 30 days from date of appeal. In 94 per cent. of the cases appealed, the orders of the lower Court were not interfered with, and in only 4 per cent. were the orders of the lower Court reversed. As a Court of Revision, the Chief Court called for the record of 277 cases. In 41 per cent. of the cases, the original orders were upheld, in 23 per cent. modified, in 7 per cent. reversed, and in 29 per cent. a new trial was ordered.

OUDE.

The number of criminal offences reported in Oude for the year 1869 is 95,666, or an increase of 8,911. The persons under trial were 43,576, or 5,405 in excess of the previous year. The number of persons acquitted or discharged during the year was 13,048, or an increase of 202. The number convicted was 30,272, or 4,897 in excess of the previous year. The increase was in petty thefts, principally caused by the great scarcity of food that prevailed during the year. Rioting, also, was on the increase, but of the cases, numbering 344, the very much larger part were merely for "unlawful assembly." The chief of-

fenders were Brahmins and Rajpoots. The Kheytrias are stated to be less than one-sixteenth of the whole population of Oude, but they have furnished nearly three-eighths of all the convictions for rioting during the year under These cases of rioting are accounted for on the ground that the population, always warlike, was the nursery of the Native Army, which has only recently been disarmed, and that the natural tendency of the people is to call in question all manner of rights, real or supposed. Twenty-five public servants were convicted during the year for taking "gratifications." Eighty persons were under trial for using counterfeit coin. but only thirty-seven were convicted. For inflicting "grievous hurt," there were 325 convictions, or about thirteen in excess of last year. For criminal force and assault there were 504 convictions, out of 1,457 under trial. Of cases of kidnapping and abduction there were 152, or nineteen in excess of the previous year. Thefts of cattle, house trespass, &c., were numerous. The former gave 639 convictions, and the latter 3,416. Under the head of dacoity there were ninety-seven convictions, a number slightly in excess of last year, but there are now no gangs of dacoits, which is a material improvement. The following shows the cases of theft, most of which were of grain.

	1868.	1869.	Increase.
Theft ordinary	3,820	5,659	1,839
진행 2018년 1월 2일 시간 시간 전 보고 1922년 - 1일 12일 12일 - 1일 12일 12일 12일 12일 12일 12일 12일 12일 12일	469	639	170
House-breaking &c., in order to commit theft	2,238	3,416	1,178
화원 보하면서 매크를 하는 것 같습니다. 그렇다			
	6,527	9,714	3,187

The total increase of theft, including house-breaking, house-trespass, theft of cattle, and theft ordinary, for the last five years is stated in the Police Returns as follows:—

	Reports.	Police enquiries.
1865	48,611	17,722
어린 후에 가장하다 보고 있는데 살아 살아 가장하는 그 얼마를 보고 있는데 이번에 되었는데 이번에 되었다.	42,773	14,672
	38,325	12,127
#1.12 전 : [1] 4 : 10 : 14 : 14 : [2]	49,011	14,598
	59,971	19,898

Out of 59,971 cases of theft reported, no fewer than-

15.259 were cases of grain only.
4.619 , of attempt only.
37.609 , under rupees 5 value.
18,221 ; between rupees 5 and 10.

These figures point very clearly to the cause of the increase of crime,—the exceptional distress of the year. The murders of the year, compared with the previous four years, would almost seem to indicate that the crime was committed on some principle of perpetual contract for the figures are pretty nearly alike during the whole five years:—

Year.					1.4	Nu	mber.
1865,	•••	•••	****		***		106
1866,		•••	•••	•••	•••		108
1867,	•••	•••	•••	•••		•	85
1868,	•••	•	• •••		•	•••	112
1869,	•••						107

The Judicial Commissioner gives the following classification of crimes during the year:—

Number.	Description of offences.	Number of of- fences report- ed during the year.		Number of persons under trial during the year.		Acquitted or dis- charged.		Convicted or committed.	
Nun		1868.	1869.	1868.	1869,	1868.	1869,	1868.	1869.
1 2	Offences against the State, Offences relating to the	1		14	2		•••	•••	***
3	Army or Navy, Unlawful assembly and	1	•••	•••	•••				•••
4	rioting, Offences relating to	3 55	434	2,254	2,954	794	1,126	1,437	1,82
5	coin and stamps, Culpable homicide and	66	98	96	115	40	66	53	4
6 7 8 9	attempt, Murder and attempt, Grievous hurt, Bape, Theft, {Cattle, Ordinary, Robbery and attempt,	65 145 296 52 1,457 15,385	63 133 311 58 1,416 18,007	212 255 443 58 628 4,971	155 191 466 69 827 7,129	47 68 129 21 154 1,107	49 50 136 45 184 1,423	16 172 312 31 469 3,820	89 113 328 23 638 5,658
11	Dacoity, attempt and making preparation for,	87 37	120 23	127	176 143	39 45	65 43	82 70	108
12	House breaking or house trespass single or lurking in order		20	120	220	40	40	10	9,
13	to commit theft, Ecceiving and assisting in the concealment of stolen pro-	31,945	36,741	2,988	4,435	713	983	2,238	3,416
14	perty, Serious mischief by	620	852	1,317	1,645	435	505	875	1,125
15	fire, Vagrancy and bad cha-	80	75	73	63	33	29	37	33
	racter,	311	370	641	687	215	207	422	417
		50,936	58,701	14,212	19,007	3,840	4,911	10.179	13,91

The total number of cases tried by Magistrates was as follows:—

	1868.	1869.	Increase.	Decrease.
Arrests	22,645	29,866	7,221	
	15,143	13,462	•••	1,681
Number of persons dealt with,	38,056	48,545	5,489	
	3,983 8,437	3,709 9,244	807	274
C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C	28,558	28,179	4,621	
Committed or referred to	601	397		264
Commissioners To Deputy Commissioners,	1,244	1,874	630	
T	66	86	20	
Remaining at year's end,	167	136	•••	31
Average duration of case, Number of witnesses who	4	4	•••	•••
attended	57,694	61,796	•••	4,100

In the Higher Courts, of 426 persons dealt with by Commissioners, 252 were convicted; and 759 were convicted out of 1,057 dealt with by Deputy Commissioners. The state of the judicial business at the end of the year was more than usually favourable, only ten Commissioners' cases remaining as compared with 75 at the end of the previous year; and of Deputy Commissioners' cases only 27 as against 93 in the previous year. In the Judicial Commissioners' Court there were 28 convictions out of 32, as compared with 30 convictions out of 33 in 1868. The total of convictions was 29,220, from 45,060 cases, as compared with 24,474 convictions from 39,627 cases in 1868. The total number of imprisonments were:—

				1868.	1869.	Increase.
Rigorous, Simple,	***	***	***	7,820 654	10,375 781	2,555 80

19 persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment exceed-

ing 7 years.

3,654 persons were flogged, as compared with 2,388 in 1868, an astounding rise, but owing, it is calculated to the increased number of offences that this year have been punished by whipping. The following shows the fines imposed and realised:—

Year.	Fines imposed.	Fines realise 1.	Percentage.
1868, 1869,	105,510 111,195	63,348 74,861	65·0 66·0
Difference	+ 5,685	+11,013	4-1-0
1868, 1869,	4,195 56,041	1,321 6,627	31·48 11·82
Difference	+51,846	+5,306	19-66

In this table we have the number of appeals since 1867:-

			per-				Num	be	of	er	sons.					
Description of Appellate (Jourt.		Number of appellants or per- sons whose cases were called	for.	Appeals rejected.		Sentences confirmed.		Sentences modified.		Sentences reversed.		Returned for trial or further investigation.		Pending.	
		Year.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Paid.	Unnaid.
Deputy Commissioner	•••	{ 1867 1868 1869	455 483 438	61	45 61 44	4 6 6	282 196 249	24	68 102 64	4 6 13	54 95 66	34 23 32	2 15 13		4 14 2	
Commissioner		{ 1867 1868 1869		46	167 161 138		1076 1421 455	44	84 91 123	1	113 190 93	1	27 1	 	66 49 30	
Judicial Commissioner	•••	{ 1867 1868 1869	1398	45 12 	90 61 64		262 1068 122	11	29 188 25		7 33 23		1 1		7 52 6	

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

We had the unpleasant duty to state last year that crime in the Central Provinces had increased largely over the previous year and we have this year to state that it has again increased over that of 1868. But, as in Oude, the cause was one very easy to understand—the exceptional and very severe distress of the year throughout the districts. In spite of all, however, there were no dacoity gangs, no sense of insecurity, and no signs of organised crime of any kind. There have been no instances of thuggism during the year and the crime is believed to have almost if not entirely died out. There has also been a considerable decrease of offences under the heads of rape and kidnapping. The thefts of cattle have increased from 1,070 to 1,663, ordinary thefts from 8,777 to 15,123, and house-breaking for theft from 6,838 to 11,982. The number of reported offences for the last four years are as follows:—

Year.	Cognizable.	Non-cogniable.	Total.
1866 ;	23,797	11,359	35,156
1867 .	., 20,208	11,532	31,740
1868 .	22,370	13,398	35,768
1869	34,190	11,708	45,904

The following shows the number of heinous crimes during the last three years:—

				1867.	1868	1869
Murder		•••	•••	64	85	91
Culpable	homicide		•••	24	21	30
Dacoity		•••		22	30	13
Robbery		•••		53	76	47
Grievous	hurt			106	88	89

An accomplished forger, Kishen Rao, a criminal of twenty years' standing, was brought to justice during the year. His forgeries are said to be unique in the "audacity and skill with which they were carried out." 53,183 persons were brought before the Magistrates:—before Honorary Magistrate 21.9 per cent., Subordinate Magistrate 43.7, full power Magistrates 27.2, Jail Magistrates 5, District Magistrate 6.7. The results of the trials before the Magistrates were:—

11,808 discharged without trial.
5,729 acquitted.
24,800 convicted.
256 died. escaped, transferred, &c.
121 remained at close of year.

34,645 persons were punished in the following proportions:-

Fined	{	Fined only Fined and	whipped		$15,323 \} \ 21 \}$	-44.4	per cent.
Imprisoned	{	Imprisoned Imprisoned Imprisoned	d only d and fined d and whip	ped	6,790 2,067 678	- 27 5	per cent.
Whipped only	•••	•••	•••		9,677	-27.8	per cent.
Transported	{	Terms For life	•••	•••	7} 48;	- ·2	per cent.
Death	•••	4			34	- ·1	per cent.

The percentage of persons, fined or whipped without trial, sent to jail, was 72.2. In 1867 and 1868 the percentage was 79.

75 per cent. of the fines were realised. The fines were in the following proportion. Not exceeding 5 rupees, 75 per cent., not exceeding 50, 24 per cent., exceeding 50, only one per cent. The terms of imprisonment are shown in the following table:—

기계 하는 점에 가지 아이들의 가장하다 하다 그래?	Days.
	1869. 1868.
For 15 days and under	19 17 39)
" 5 do. do	${39 \atop 31}$ 70 66
,, 2 years and	16 15 2

Statement showing the general result of Criminal trials in the Tribunals of various Classes in the Central Provinces in the year 1869.

		Remarks.	(a) Includes 2,918 persons not shown in Statement B2; these presents at instance of page 2,018 persons and persons are persons and persons and persons and persons are persons and persons and persons are persons and persons and persons are persons and persons and persons are persons and persons and persons are persons and persons are persons and persons are persons and persons are persons and persons are persons and persons are persons and persons are persons are persons and persons are persons		Total 2,918	(b) Includes 4 persons who accepted tender of partion.	
		Number of with	17,960 34,494 25,640	89 3,845	82,028		82,028
		redmun egarevA so dose doidw	110 116 67 4 488 5	6 9	5	19 45 6 9	9 9
-	1	ferred. Remaining at er		123	266 121	:	271 146
) OF.		Committed or Died, escaped,	2 9 26 387 107		459 2		459 2
POSEI		Convicted.	6,500 17,327 9,719	1,013	84,800 4	289	
vs Drs	Acquitted. Convicted. Convicted or referred. Died. escensed. or trans-		_	142 1,	5,729 84,		5,729 34,800
ERSO			2,184 5,265 3,1,136				
А	leist triel.	Discharged with	2,973 3,565 3,058	2,212	11,808		11,808
SONS		.fatoT	11,676 23,252 14,455	243 3,557	β3,183	390	53,698 11,808
PER		Received by tra	7 9	:: 1	G .	i 1:	6
IBER OF PERS DEALT WITH,	Brought to trial during present year.	By summons or recognizance,	8,031 7,355 4,097	148	20,251		20,251
NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH.	Brought to trial during present year.	By arrest.	3,633 15,824 10,297	2,900	32,749	330 125	83,204
Z	tagl to bn	Remaining at e	12 73 73	37	174	S ::	234
			sdic-	::		Divi-	
	Grace on Textures		Village Officers	precincts of jails Ohief Magistrates of Districts	Total Magistracy	Session Court of Session Court of Districts	Grand Total

Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various Criminal tribunals in the Central Provinces in the year 1869.

	-				or pers	ons pu	nished.		
Nature of Punishment.	n. willage Officers.	By Villago Omera	by unpara megas trates.	cal paid Magis- trates.	of g	By Chief Magis- trates of Districts.	By Sessions Courts.		Total.
nprisonment (only) logged rdered to find Security mprisoned and fined mprisoned and flogged ined and flogged			4,591 957 5.2 9 188 80	6,135 3,127 5,339 1,018 302 14	4,266 1,982 3,103 48 606 217 7	324 564 727 22 178 79	7 160 6 77 *34		15,323 6,790 9,677 79 2,067 678 21 34
Total persons punished			6,827	15,935	10,229	1,894	284	-	34,669
Detail of sentences of fine and Imprison ment. FINES. Tot exceeding Rs. 5			4,036	5,537	3,209	187	9		12,978
Ditto , 50 Ditto , 200 Ditto , 1,000	::	• •	731	1,592 30	1,591 71 16	278 30 6 1	18 43 11 3		4,218 183 38 4
Total number of fines	•••		4,779	7,159	4,887	502	84		17,411
Total amount of fines Amount realised Amount paid to injured parties by way compensation not for frivolous complain	of ts		19,792 17,522 1,671	37,277	36,665		9,916 ··· 10,079 ··· 835	-	†195,888 109,909 8,918
Sentences of Imprisonment. Not exceeding 15 days {Rigorous Simple Bigrous Simple Ditto. 2 months {Rigorous Simple Bigrous Simple Ditto. 2 years {Rigorous Simple Sim			351 59 549 11 230	137 1,988 35 1,408	89 834 98 8 860 8 26 8 494	310 6 302	135		1,639 290 3,491 156 2,824 4 95
Ditto. 7 years Rigorous Simple			:::		1	55	80		13
Exceeding 7 years Simple	···		:::	:			::_		***
	•••	-	1,15						9,04 48
PENAL SERVITUDE.									
Transportation {For term	ıs				•"•	<u>:</u> :	48		
Sentenced in addition to Imprisonm to Solitary Confinement	ent		!	1	3	1 1			

Those only are entered whose sentences were confirmed, Including realisation on account of previous years.

The following shows the result of Appeal and Revision of Criminal Cases in the Central Provinces during the year 1869 :-

			ts or Were	4	Nv.	MBES	OF	PERSO	NS.
T	RIBUNALS.		Number of appellants persons whose cases we called for by High County	Appeals rejected,	Sentence confirmed,	Sentence modified,	Sentence reversed.	Returned for new trial or further investiga-	Pending
Magistrates of District	Appeals from un		ect.	7	93	37	108	5	7
	(Appeals from p		Record imperfect.	15	206	55	91	7	5
Sessions Court	From unpaid M		ordin	3	12	3	.6	•••	
	(From paid Magi	strates	90	83	298	40	61	•••	34
			Ħ		- 1				
From Sessions Court			126		62	39	19		6

BURMA.

The number of criminal offences in Burma during the year has increased under the heads of both bailable and nonbailable cases. The number in 1868 of nonbailable offences was 8,114; in 1869 it was 1,964. Of bailable offences, under the Indian Penal Code, there were 10,561 in 1868, and 12,685 in 1869. Under special or local law there were 3,229 cases in 1868, and 4,308 in 1869. The increase, however, is chiefly confined to cases of theft which were almost doubled during the year in the Pegu Division. In the Arracan Division, the non-bailable offences decreased by 16 per cent., extending over all the districts, the town of Akyab alone showing a slight increase which is attributed to a destructive cyclone followed by cholera. In the Pegu Division, the serious offences have decreased, but in Rangoon, they are as high as in the previous year. A large proportion of the cases of theft is under the head of cattle. In Tenasserim, the nonbailable offences have decreased from 1,711 to 1,426 while bailable offen-

The average duration of trials in the various divisions was, in Arakan 4.3, in Pegu 5.0, and in Tenasserim 4.3 days, the average for the whole Province being 4.9 days. The number of witnesses who attended the Magistrates' Courts has încreased from 41,328 to 53,092; the average number of witnesses examined in each case was 2.4, against 2.3 in the previous year. Of the total number who attended, 84 per-cent. were discharged

on the first day, 10.24 per cent. on the second day, and 3.50 per cent. on the third day; while the remainder, or 2.26 per cent, were detained for periods varying from 4 to 30 days. The delay in discharging witnesses after 4 days was greatest in the following Districts:—

				Days.
77		•••	***	3 37
Rangoon	***	***	•••	4.8
Bassein	•••	•:•		3 3
Myanoung	***			

The following statement shows the number of persons brought to trial, and the number convicted and committed as compared with 1868:—

Years,	Total numb	per of per- ht to trial.	Total.	eq.	ted.	age of ms to ried.	age of als to tried.
	Bailable.	Non-haila- ble.	100.1	Convicted.	Committed	Percentage convictions persons tried	Percentage committals persons tried
1868	27,630	6,638	34,268	18,936	148	55.25	•43
1869	33,956	7,499	41,455	21,868	284	52.50	-68

The number of persons convicted for both bailable and non-bailable offences has increased.

The increase in the former class of offences is not accounted for. In non-bailable offences the proportion of convictions and committals of persons brought to trial was 68:38 per cent. against 54:58 in 1868; and the proportion in bailable offences was 51:46 per cent. against 54:58 in the preceding year. It is remarkable that none of the Honorary Magistrates have disposed of any cases during the year. The number of persons committed to the Sessions and convicted for non-bailable offences as compared with 1868 was as follows:—

Years.	Committed including those pending from previous year.	Convicted,	Percentage of convictions to committals.
1868	158	100	68
- 1869	172	123	71

The total amount of fines was £25,194 as compared with £23,943 in 1868. The percentage realized was 71.17 of the amount of fine inflicted, or 2.40 more than in the preceding year.

157 prisoners were sentenced to whipping during the year and of that number 105 were adults, and 52 juveniles; 129 were whipped on first conviction in lieu of other punishment, and 28 on second conviction in lieu of other punishment.

There has been an increase in the number of persons charged with not having any ostensible means of subsistence, or being notoriously bad characters. In trials before the Sessions Courts, there has been an increase in the Pegu and Arakan Divisions, and a decrease in Tenasserim. Including 24 persons awaiting trial on the 1st January, there were altogether 172 persons to be tried during 1869, or 14 more than in 1868. The manner in which the cases were disposed of is shown in the following statement:—

Year.	No. of persons for trial.	Convicted,	Acquitted.	Referred to Chief Court.	Died or otherwise disposed of,	Pending at the end of the year,
1868	158	100	24	8	2	24
1869	172	123	.25	8	- 5'	16

The average duration of cases in the Sessions Court of Arakan was 85 days as compared with 52 in 1868. There has been a marked improvement in the Pegu Division, which shows an average duration of $34\frac{1}{2}$ days against $46\frac{1}{2}$ days in the previous year.

The following statement shows the nature of punishments awarded as compared with the previous year:—

Punishment.	1868.	1869.	Perce	entage.
	No.	No.	Increase.	Decrease.
Death	15	9		40
Transportation	54	37		31
Rigorous imprisonment	39	78	100	

The total amounted of fines imposed by Sessions Courts was £300, against £100 in 1868. The number of appeals preferred

to the Sessions Courts during the year is shewn in the following statement:—

1			cases.	Disposed of on trial.			dis-	
	Court.	Years.	Total No. of	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Otherwise of posed of.	Pending.
•	Sessions. {	1868 1869	233 183	146 106	30 28	25 16	31 27	1 6

BERAR.

There has been a considerable increase of crime generally, but we are glad to see a very considerable decrease of heinous crimes during the year in Berar. The following figures with respect to the general crimes are not given as absolutely reliable, but they are approximately accurate:—

	Cognizable.	Uncognizable.	Total.
	-		-
1867		2,042	6.584
1868		2.123	8,046
1869	7,309	\dots 3,254 \dots	10,563

The decrease in heinous crimes is shown by the following:-

Number of cases in the year

		Little of Cases in the Jean			
Crimes.		1867.	1868.	1869.	
Murder	***	22	23	14	
Culpable homicide		4	4	6	
Dacoity		34	48	17	
Robberg		50	5.C	9.4	

Of the 14 murders in 1869, only one occurred in West Berar and all the others in the Eastern division. Of the thirty-four robberies committed, ten are marked "simple" and the remainder "committed on the highways." The decrease in heinous crimes is no doubt a matter of congratulation to the Judicial and Police authorities in Berar, because it has occurred at a time when there has been a great influx of professional criminals. The following table shows the number of minor offences which have swelled up the aggregate list of crimes reported for the year 1868:—

Offences	Increase in No of cases.
Thefts Receiving stolen propety House-trespass and lurking house-trespass Nuisances under the Municipal and Police laws Weights and measures	546 47 188 548
Mischief	57 545

There were 17,016 persons in all, brought up for trial during the year, or about one to every 225 of the population. The heaviest portion of the Judicial work was performed by the Assistant Commissioner and the Tahseeldars as will be seen below:—

	No. of Courts.			No.	of Ca	ses.			

2 5	Commissioners' (Sessions) Cou Deputy commissioners' under	rts Section 445	A	68	or	34	for e	ach	Court.
	Crimina l Procedure Code	•••	•••	60	or	12		do.	
5 1	Do. as Magistrates Assistant Commissioner in ch	-		166	or	33		do.	
11	Assistant Commissioners	•••	•••	148 1,192	or	108	for		Court.
9 27	Extra Assistant Commissioners Tahseeldars		••••	4.08 6.096	or	$\frac{45}{225}$		do.	
1	Honorary Magistrate (Ellichpor			368	-				
					•				
61	Courts.	Total case	95	8,506	dis	spose	d of.		

Of the 17,016 persons brought to trial before the Magistrates there were 2,066 or 12 per cent. discharged without trial after enquiry by magistrate; 3,6 2 or 21 per cent. acquitted; 11,490 or 66 per cent. convicted; 222 or 1 per cent. committed, or referred; 13 died, escaped, or were transferred; and 24 remained under trial at close of year. The average duration of trials was, before Magistrate's Courts, three days, and before Sessions Courts, two. The punishments inflicted were:—

Persons.	Persons.
Fined 8,503	Transported 7
Imprisoned 2,901	Sentenced to death 2
Flogged 218	이 그 그들이 얼마를 하고 못하는 말이다고 하다는 생각이라고 하다고 되었다.

In 1868 the figures stood as follow:-

Fined 4.973	Transported Persons.
Imprisoned 2,401 Flogged 84	Sentenced to death 7

It will be seen from the above that whipping cases have very considerably increased, but we find the Commissioner of East Berar stating that this punishment is not nearly as frequently resorted to as it might be, and that Native Magistrates will never hardly resort to it, unless they are absolutely compelled. The Administration Report for the year, however, does not agree with the Commissioner. Mr. Saunders says:—"I am averse to any general instructions being laid down on the subject of whipping; since there is hardly any other form of punishment in awarding which such

nice consideration has to be bestowed on the circumstances of

each particular offender and each particular offence."

Of appeals, there were eight to the Sudder Court of the Resident, 48 to the Commissioners, and 111 to the Deputy Commissioners. Of the first, four were rejected as untenable; in three the judgment of the Lower Court was upheld, and in one it was modified. Of the appeals to the Commissioners, seven were reversed, nine modified and thirty confirmed. Of the appeals to the Deputy Commissioners, 58 of the judgments were upheld, 51 reversed or modified, and two remained over at the end of the year.

MYSORE.

In Mysore, the number of persons tried has increased from 28,739 in 1868 to 31,521 in 1869. Of the latter number 20,742 were acquitted or discharged, 10,502 convicted, and 277 remained for trial at the end of the year. Under the heads of murder. attempt to murder &c. there were 48 convictions against 34 in 1868. The number of witnesses examined was 47,658. 17,277 persons were tried for offences against the person; and 4,921 were convicted, against 14,562 tried and 5,136 convicted in 1868. For offences against property, 9,799 persons were tried, and 2,746 convicted, against 10,484 tried, and 3,610 convicted in 1868. The convictions for dacoity and robbery were 68 and 38 respectively, against 73 and 42 in 1868. The convictions for house-breaking and house-trespass numbered 211 against 208 in the previous year. Of the total number of cases dealt with, the Amildars disposed of about one-half, and the Peshkars of nearly one-fourth. The number of capital sentences was 20, against 7 in 1868. The large increase is owing to an extraordinary increase of murders in the Nagar Division. The number of criminal appeals was 62, against 710 in 1868, the decrease being chiefly in appeals from decisions of Magistrates to the Sessions Judges, which is regarded as a satisfactory indication of the justice of such decisions. Appeals to the Judicial Commissioner's Court have, however, increased, being 118 against 75 in 1868. The average duration of appeals was 24 days; in 1868, the average was only 19½ days. Assessors served in 206 trials, against 139 in 1868. Trial by jury has not been The total number of miscellaneous cases was introduced. 310,657, against 294,216 in 1868. The number of European British subjects brought before the Magistrates during the year is stated at 110, against 122 in 1868. 96 persons were arraigned before the Cantonment Magistrate of Bangalore. Of the total number 54 were discharged.

The following Table shows the number of Criminals arrested and dealt with.

		NUM:	BER OF	PERSO WITH.	NS DE	LIT	P	ERSONS	DISPO	SED OF		year.
CLASS OF TRIBUN	AL.	Remaining at end of last year.	Broug trial d the pr	uring	Received by transfer.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Aequitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining at end of
Amildars. Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	:::	18 35 26	1,246 3,948 2,342	2,723 3,732 2,592	4 49 5	3,991 7,759 4,965	915 2,240 169	1,537 3,116 2,710	1,058 1,883 1,925	413 478 137	1 &	67 37 18
Total		79	7,531	9,047	58	16,715	3,324	7,363	4,866	1,028	12	122
Asst. Supdts. Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	:::	2 24 5	495 378 714	920 899 150	582 546 26	1,999 1,847 895	238 249 66	1,321 702 389	336 665 311	48 150 110	39 51 14	28 27
Total		31	1,587	1,969	1,154	4,741	553	2,412	1,312	308	101	51
Depy. Supdts. Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	:::	 	 90 130	41 20 72	37 5 40	92 115 242		31 54 83	34 52 117	16 8 37	 6 1	4
Total		14	220	133	82	449	7	168	203	56	7	- 8
Dy. Supdts. invest with enhanced pow under Sec. 445 A. Act VIII. of 1869. Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	er	•••	4	11 6 4	···	11 10 4	•••	5 7 2	6 3 2	•••	•••	•••
Total	••	•••	4	21	•••	25	•••	14	11		•••	•••
Superintendents Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	:::	1 1 4	 :::	:::	69 161 181	70 162 185	•••	25 76 60	36 72 93	خ د 22	6	<i>8</i> 8 4
Total	••• [6			411	417		161	201	31	6	18
Judicial Commi Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	•	 ::		::: :::	4 5 22	4 5 22		2	3 1 18			1 2 4
Total	[•••			31	31		2	22		•••	7
Grand Total		140	10,662	21,063	1,758	33,623	5,778	14,951	10,502	1,961	151	27
Do. for 1868		68	9,919	18,849	6,926	35,762	4,698	12,829	11,039	2,039	5,017	140
Increase		72	743	2,214			1,080	2,122				13
Decrease			7		5,168	2,139			537	75	4,866	

Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Province of Mysore during the year 1869.

		Number of appellants or persons whose cases were called for by Judicial Commissioner.		Nun	aber of	Perso	ns.		
TRIBU	Tribunal.				Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Returned for new trial or further investigation.	Pending.	Remarks.
Town Magistrate Cantonment do	Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	5 2 	ï	 	:::	 	:::	₁	
	Total	7	1			5		1	
Asst. Supdts.	{ Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	45 31 1	1 4	16 8 	1 10 	20 9 1	 :::		
	Total	77	5	24	11	30		7	
Depy. Supdts.	{ Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	57 47 128	6 11 8	27 11 41	13 9 8	7 15 71	₁	 	
	Total	232	25	79	30	93	1	4	
Superintandents	{ Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	33 56 39	12 1 23	14 26 2	3 9 4	5 11 9		 9 1	
	Total	128	86	42	15	25		10	
Judicial Commissi	oner	118	14	72	11	6	2	13	
	Grand Total	562	81	217	67	159	3	35	
	Do. of 1868	710	92	297	84	208	24	5	
	Increase				Ī			30	
	Decrease		11	80	17	49	21	·	1

COORG.

In Coorg, the criminal cases of the year were almost the same as in 1868-69; and of those reported, very few remained undetected. There was an increase of petty offences

against the person, but a decrease of offences against property; and the convictions for breach of contract under Act 13 of 1859 fell from 104 to 86.

The following Table shows the Percentage of Convictions and Acquittals on the total Number of Trials.

			Session Court.			urt.	Judl. Comr.'s Court.			Total.					
		1868.		1869.		1868.		1869.		1868.		18	369.	186	68.
No. of persons.	Perc entage.	No. of persons.	Percentage.	No. of persons.	Percentage.	No. of persons.	Percentage.	No. of persons.	Percentage.	No. of persons.	rercentage.	No. of persons.	Percentage.	No. of persons.	Percentage.
700	55.25	895	71.95	5					100.00			707	55•41	900	71· 89
567 1.267				_				-	100.00	_	_				28-11
	186 No of persons.	1869. No of persons. No of persons. Percontage 44.75	1869. 180	700 55-25 895 71.95 567 44.75 349 28-05	1869. 1868. 1800. 1808. 1800. Ol bersons 700 55-25 895 71-95 5 567 44-75 349 28-05 2	1869. 1808. 1869. 1809 1808 1869.	1869. 1868. 1869. See 1869	Local Courts. Session Court.	Session Court. Sess	Local Courts. Session Court. Court	Local Courts. Session Court. Court.	Local Courts. Session Court. Court.	Local Courts. Session Court. Court.	Local Courts. Session Court. Court. 1069. 18	Local Courts. Session Court. Court. Totali.

The average duration of trials, the number of witnesses attending, &c., are shown in the following table:—

	Trials conducted with the aid of Assessors, (all the decisions were passed in conformity	Witnesses.	Average duration of criminal trials.	est case
	with the verdict.) In trials under Sections 445 A of Act VIII. of 1869. In Session Cases.	ar attende ourts of the trates an m Judge. number	In the local Courts. In Session Court. Judicial Commissioner's Court	Date of the oldest pending.
1869. 1868. Increase Decrease	9 5 32 4 1 23	2,130 1,755 375 	5 36 38 4 47 1 38	18th No- yember 1869.

The number of persons punished and the nature of punishments were:—

Number of persons punished.	1868.	1869.
Fined Imprisoned Flogged Ordered to find security Imprisoned and fined Death	515 71 14 261 89	483 50 5 144 23
Total	900	707

The average time for each trial was five days, and this will not seem unduly long when it is stated that the Sessions Judge resides at Mysore and can only occasionally hold Sessions in Coorg. The fines were:—

				180	38.		1869.
				Rs.	Α.	P.	Rs. A. P.
Total amount of fines	***	*11	• • •	4,936	3	1	4.101 0 0
Amount realized		***	•••	3,062	12	9	3,515 8 0

In appeal cases the duration of the trials is shown in the following table:—

Average duration of Appeals.

	1869.	1868.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Number of days.	Number of days.	Number of days.	Number of days.
Local Courts Judicial Commissioner's Court	16 45	15 60	1	 15
Total Average	25	20	5	

The appeals from the various Courts were as follows:-

	186	9.	186	8.	Incre	ease.	Decr	ease.	
	No. of Cases decided.	No. of appeals.	No. of cases decided.	No. of appeals.	No. of cases decided.	No. of appeals.	No. of cases decided.	No. of appeals.	
Sub-Magistrates District Magistrate and Magistrates with full powers Sub-Session Judge Sessions Judge	634 227 9 4	22 } 8 2	502 310 32 3	8 } 3 1	132	14 } 5 1	 83 23	} }	

COCHIN.

There was a slight increase of cases in the Lower Courts in Cochin during the year, but a decrease of 59 in the number of persons committed for trial to the Criminal Courts; and as the reduction makes the total number only 191 the positive decrease is important. 151 cases were dealt with in the Criminal Courts, and out of these 61 persons were convicted and 90 acquitted or discharged. There were five cases of murder during the year, but only one was convicted. The other punishments were:

Imprisoned, 48; fined, 7; imprisoned and fined, 19; flogged, 3; imprisoned and flogged, 1; ordered to find security, 8. There were seven appeals from the sentences of Criminal Courts as compared with 17 in the previous year. The following table shows the:

General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes for the year 1869-70.

	* 1	CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	Local and Subordinate paid Magis- trates	Dewan Peishcar exercising full Magisterial powers	Dewan acting as Chief Magistrate	Total Magistracy	Zillah Courts	Appeal Court	Grand Total
Nm	Remainin last yea	g at the end of	92	0	67	58	15	4	11
mber o	Brought trial duri the year.	By arrest.	109	0	•	109	178	44	331
Number of persons dealt with	Brought to trial during the year.	By summons or recognizance.	3,049	0	ន	3,061	13	9	3,080
ns dealt	Received	by transfer.	0	0	0	0	•	•	0
t with.	Total.	8,214	0	14	3,228	500	£6.	3,488	
	Discharge	d without trial.	0	0	0	0	H	0	F
Perso	Acquitted		2,246	0	61	2,248	68	18	2,355
Persons disposed	Convicted		735	0	13	747	150	18	826
sed of.	Committe	d or referred.	161	0	0	191	20	0	241
	Died, eso ferred.	aped, or trans-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rema			42	0	0	45	rð	18	65
A vera whi	ge number ch each ca	r of days during se lasted.	14	0	8	23	19	%	16
Numb tend	per of wit	nesses who at-	3,315	•	12	3,327	483	0	8,810
Rema	rks.								

Punishments inflicted by various Criminal Tribunals.

	N	umber	of per	sons p	unishe	d.	
NATURE OF PUNISHMENT.	By Subordinate and local paid Magistrates.	By Dewan Peishear exercising full Magisterial powers.	By Dewan acting as Chief Magistrate.	By Zillah Courts.	By Appeal Court.	Total,	Bomarks.
Fined	585 24 0 0 0 0	27 1 0 3 0 0 0	98 0 6 0 0 3	7 38 2 0 13 1 0	0 10 1 0 6 0	717 78 9 3 19 4 1	Punished in referred cases. Of these 95 were punished in referred cases.
Total persons punished	609	*31	†107	61	18	826	cases. ished in
DETAIL OF SENTENCES OF FINE AND IMPRISONMENT. FINES.							n referred 5 were pun
Not exceeding Rupes 5 50 50 7 200 1,000 Exceeding n 1,000	625 0 0 0 0	3 15 8 1 0	5 53 0 0	0 13 6 1 0	0 2 3 1 0	638 83 17 8 0	* Punished i
Total number of Fines	625	27	58	20	6	736	
Total amount of Fines Amount realized	3231-0-0 2811-8-4 0	0 0 0	27 27 15	1705 480 0	1000 0 0	5963-0-0 3318-8-4 15-0-0	
Sentences of Imprisonment. Not exceeding 15 days {Rigorous Simple {Rigorous Simple {Rigorous Simple {Rigorous Simple {Rigorous Simple {Rigorous Simple {Rigorous Simple {Rigorous {Rigorous {Simple {Rigorous {Simple {Rigorous {Simple {	0 19 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 1 4 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 1 18 8 20 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 20 20 15 23 0 15 0 0 0 0 0	
Total Rigorous Simple	0 21	1 4	2	43 9	15 1	61 35	. <u>—</u>

CHAPTER VI. POLICE. MADRAS.

AT the end of 1869 the total of the Madras constabulary, including the Town Police, was 24,574. The sanctioned establishment was 25,813 of all ranks; so that the sanctioned strength was 4.8 per cent. above the actual force. This year a farther reduction has been made. The entire strength on the 31st of March 1870 was 23,296, or 9.8 per cent. below the Budget estimate for the year. The following shows the exact proportion of officers and men:—

Inspector-General and supervising staff Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners, Madras Town Superintendents Assistant do. Office Establishments Inspectors Constabulary of all ranks	 	•••	6 3 22 22 68 437 22,738
			23,296
The force was distributed as follows:—			
General Police duty, including Treasure Escort Rural Police	s, Guard	s, &c.	17,801
Municipal Police, Madras Town Ditto other Towns		•••	1,117 1,733
맛이 많은 이 맛이라고 하게 되는 것 같아 살아 보고 하는데 맛을 빼 먹는	Total	-	
State Services.	10001	•••	20,651
Revenue—Salt Preventive Establishment Do. Land Customs	•••	***	1,527 174
		-	
Jail Guards	•••	•••	1,701 944

Apart from the state services the proportion of Police to inhabitants was one to 1194, and the proportion to area was one to 6:08.

The cost of the Police was:-

	Rs.	32,03,814
Clothing and Accourrements	"	2,63,034 1,70,480
물이 가장하는 중 하는 일을 하는 아니는 이 모양을 가셨다.		36.37.328
Add Village Watchers	17	14,089

Grand Total Rs. 36,51,417

Total ... 2,645

The total cost exclusive of the State services was rupees 33,86,934, or at the rate of rupees 164 for each man and 2½ annas per head of the population. 384 police officers were convicted in Criminal Courts during the year, about 1.6 of the entire strength, and 13,649 were fined, a sum amounting in all to rupees 15,688, or one-half per cent. on the wages of the force. The average amount of each fine was 1 rupee 2 annas. The total of fines, and the number of persons fined gave a reduction on the figures of the previous year. The

educational figures are exceedingly important. They show that 62.9 per cent. of the force can read and write, a slight falling off from the previous year, owing, it is supposed, to the rate of wages not being sufficient to attract educated recruits. In Madras town the number of men who can read and write has risen from 52.2 to 67.1. Of illiterate head constables there are only 38 out of a total of 1,221. But the number of illiterate deputy constables has increased. 19 per cent. of the whole force was under instruction in the district schools during the year; and of these about half passed the prescribed test. Of 436 Inspectors. 63 are Europeans and 58 East Indians, making a total of 27.8 per cent. of these races in the Inspectors' grade. 96, or 22 per cent., are Brahmans. There are 22 Rajput Inspectors, 119 Nayudus and Mudalies, 28 Mahomedans, and 11 Native Christians. The European element is strongest in the Southern Range. Amongst 22,699 men of the Constabulary there are 59 Europeans and 83 East Indians, 574 Brahmans, 1,162 Rajputs and Mahrattas, 887 Uriyas, 717 Nairs, 89 Moplahs, 308 Native Christians, 6,663 Mahomedans, 29.4 per cent. of the whole, 224 Pariahs and 1,777 belonging to the low castes. The remainder are Hindoos of Sudra castes. The Police, during the year, served 3,89,521 processes against 4,01,351 persons, being an increase both in the number of processes and persons. The average number of convicts guarded in District and Central Jails was 9,816, a slight increase upon the number in the preceding year. 1,332 Policemen were employed in guarding these convicts, at a cost of rupees 1,39,809. Thirty-nine prisoners escaped from confinement, chiefly from working gangs, and thirty were recaptured. 15,522 convicts were guarded in subsidiary Jails, the average duration of imprisonment being ten days. Forty-five convicts escaped from subsidiary Jails, but thirty-seven were re-captured. 254 persons escaped from Police custody, of whom 191 were re-captured.

There were 1,395 suicides against 1,300 in the previous year; 566 males and 829 females committed suicide. In England the proportions are reversed, the males being invariably in excess. In Madras Town, where a Coroner holds the inquests 12 males and 7 females were returned as having committed suicide. The males are also in excess in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Jeypore, Tanjore, Salem, Malabar, and Canara. In all other districts females preponderate. In Tinnevelly the proportion was 85 females to 19 males. A large majority of the suicides were by drowning, and of these there were 634 females to 246 males. 259 males and 145 females hanged themselves; 18 males and

29 females took poison; 22 males and 4 females used lethal weapons. There were 7,185 accidental deaths against 7,120 in the previous year. 4,085 males and 3,100 females perished by accident, the proportion being one in 3,433 of the population. 2,464 males and 2,497 females were returned as accidentally drowned, the numbers of the two sexes under this head being nearly equal. The number of deaths by wild beasts now decreases yearly. 151 persons were found dead from unknown causes, and 484 persons were reported to have perished from drinking, want, exposure, &c., against 338 in the preceding year. 7,119 fires occurred, and 37,263 houses and buildings were burnt, and property valued at rupees 7,44,932 was destroyed. 123 lives were lost. Arson was reported to be the cause in 241 cases.

				Aı	BSTRACT	OF ALL	OFFEN	CES.			
	Cases.				P	ersons.		Property.			
34	Districts.					4.5					
	Districts.					1					
Ranges.		Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Fercentage.	Lost,	Recovered.	Percentage.	
	Madras Town.	2,580	1,306	50-6	2,731	1,648	60-3	53,440	20,496	38.4	
Northern Range.	Ganjam Vizagapatam Jeypore Godavery Kistna	2,122 2,895 390 3,070 3,372	1,077 1,141 190 1,717 1,588	50·8 39·4 48·7 55·9 47·1	4,320 5,454 405 5,993 5,209	2,782 5,560 280 3,800 2,818	64·4 46·9 69·1 63·4 54·1	18,641 36,930 4,689 36,673 34,187	7,098 9,228 1,870 10,647 7,605	38·1 25 39·9 29 22·2	
	Total	11,849	5,713	48.2	21,381	12,240	57-2	1,31,120	36,448	27.8	
Central Bange.	Nellore Kurnool Bellary Cuddapah North Arcot Madras	3,342 2,362 3,223 2,544 4,358 4,416	1,637 1,017 1,795 935 2,399 2,855	49 43·1 55·7 36·8 55 64·7	3,994 3,626 4,502 3,093 6,414 6,927	2,606 1,904 3,224 1,443 3,797 4,666	65·2 52·5 71·6 46·7 59·2 67·4	30,742 55,920 95,530 1,09,955 80,075 46,994	9,576 7,006 11,498 37,188 16,329 7,419	31·1 13·6 12 33·8 20·4 15·8	
	Total	20,245	10,638	52.5	28,556	17,640	61.8	4,19,216	89,616	21.4	
Southern Range.	South Arcot Tanjore Trichinopoly Madura Tinnevelly	3,596 5,580 2,152 3,672 2,648	2,066 2,343 1,147 1,802 1,269	57·5 42 53·3 49·1 47·9	5,787 8,227 3,704 6,599 4,903	3,597 4,483 2,236 3,642 2,858	62·2 54·5 60·4 59·2 58·3	51,318 90,623 26,427 52,191 65,463	6,509 11,691 5,169 10,626 11,176	12·7 12·9 19·6 19·2 17·1	
	Total	17,648	8,627	48.9	29,220	16,816	57.5	2,86,022	44,571	15.6	

				Aı	STRACT	OF AL	OF	TENCES.		
		С	Cases.		Persons.			Pro	perty.	
Ranges.	Districts.	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Arrosted.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
Western Range.	Salem Coimbatore Neilgherries South Malabar North Malabar South Canara	3,552 3,699 350 2,076 798 719	2,326 290 1,064 365	62·6 82·9 51·3 45·7	5,846 5,672 442 4,206 1,854 1,231	1,844 646	66.3 95.2 43.8	36,286 31,463 7,034 41,019 19,941 29,160	8,727 10,696 3,439 14,971 6,553 7,867	34 48: 36: 32:
	Total Grand Total	11,194 63,516			18,251			1,64,908		

The detective ability in the Province is shown in the following table:—

		Cases.	F	ersons.	Pr	Property.		
Ranges.	Reported.	Detected.	Porcentage.	Convicted. Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	
Madras Town Northern Range Central do. Southern do. Western do.	258 1,646 2,566 2,458 1,050	112 515 742 449 411	43·4 190 31·3 1,106 28·9 2,167 18·3 1,739 39·1 1,255	713 64 1,123 51 830 47	·5 57,432 ·8 2,32,963	2,860 13,058 31,542 14,217	21.9 22.7 13.4 8.7	
Total	7,978	2,229	27.9 6,457	8,535 54	1 5,58,854	81,895	14.	
Compare 1868	7,950	2,036	25.6 6,596	3,422 51	·S 5,70,759	87,326	15	

The number of dacoities has decreased gradually from 1864. In that year the number was 956; in 1865 it was 559; in 1867 533; in 1868 486, and in 1869 400. The year 1866 is left out as an exceptional year of famine. The percentage of cases detected rose from 25.3 to 26.7. In some districts dacoity was entirely put down. Of torch-light dacoits, the administration report says "that this dearly cherished crime of Southern India is slowly and with difficulty being trampled out. A decrease is this year exhibited from 88 torch-light dacoities in the previous year to 59 in the year under review." It is pleasant to notice that this is the smallest number ever yet recorded.

The following is an Abstract of Results, in Murder, Dacoity, Robbery and Housebreaking Cases.

		1868.			1869.	1869.	
Ranges.	Beported.	Detected.	Percentage.	Reported.	3 Detected	Percentage.	
Madras Town Northern Range Central Range Southern Range Western Range Total	225 1,538 2,741 2,343 1,004 7,851	79 419 657 447 398	35·1 27·2 23·9 19 39·6	260 1,610 2,517 2,408 1,066 7,861	110 505 722 426 411 2,174	42·3 \$1·4 28·7 17·7 38·6	

BOMBAY.

The returns for Bombay are as usual very meagre, and refer chiefly to the crimes dealt with by the Police, facts which will appear under another head of this work. The Commissioner of Police of the Northern division states that no punitive Police posts were established during the year, but the ones established at Toondel in Kaira and at Gaugur in Ahmedabad were continued. Information was collected during the year for the reorganization of the village police which were reported to be in a bad state. The Commissioner of the Southern division says that the regular Police force of several districts was reorganized early; and in accordance with instructions from the Government measures were taken to reduce the expenditure, but nothing of these came into operation. The amalgamation of the police establishment of cantonments regulated by Bombay Act III. of 1867 with the force under the District Superintendent was being proceeded with. The Police Commissioners had also been ordered to submit annual returns of the tours under the District Superintendents and Assistants that Government might have an opportunity of judging of the work done. The town punitive posts in the Dharwar and Belgaum districts were continued during the year, and a third in the Sattara district was established, under the sixteenth section of the Police Act.

The progress made by the police at school is reported good.

BENGAL.

The total police force of Bengal numbers 26,155, in the proportion of one to 1,434 head of population, and to every seven policemen '74 square miles of country. The cost was at the rate of 1

anna and 11 pie per head of population. The total cost of the Regular Police was 49,49,552 rupees, as shown in the following items.

No. 124 267 888 3,215 3 21,955	Regular Poli Rank. Officers Inspectors Sub-inspectors Head constables European constables Constables Sowars		8,10,000 4,85,400 6,32,400 4,95,608 2,880 17,98,788	As. 0 0 0 0 0		No. Rank. 4 Inspectors 12 Sub-Inspectors 329 Head constables 4 European constables 6,440 Constables Contingencies, including clothin	Annual cost, ks 9,000 8,640 4,200 4,19,938 4,81,228 g 46,226
	Contingencies Total Rs	•••	42,50,736 6,98,816 49,49,552	13	0 1	Total Rs	5,27,454

The Railway police cost in all 1,19,848 rupees.

The nationalities are shown below-

163	Europeans.	1,671	Assamees.
11,594	Hindoostanees.	103	Tellingees.
	Punjabees.	4	Tamuls.
9,388	Bengalees.	2	Maharattas.
1,235	Ooryahs.	143	Munipoories.
	Afghans.	4	Burmese.
	Western Himalayans.	3	Khonds,
	Eastern Himalayans.	3	Meckirs.
297	Nepalees.	482	Hill men.

The Police employed on the frontiers are shown in the following Table:—

DISTRICTS,		Number of frontier posts.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Total of all ranks.	Cost.
Chittagong Hill Tracts Kamroop Gowalparah Garo Hills Durrung Luckimpore Seebsaugor Samoogoodting Cachar Syllet Tipperah Keonjhur Gurjhats Tirhoot Chumparun Bhaugulpore Purneah Darjeeling Julpigooree		1 1 3 1 1 2 2 2 1 8 8 3 3 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2	3 2 2 1 3 2 1 	7 3 2 3 3 2 4 2 1 2	36 26 88 24 44 8 14 7 7 8 14 30 2 1 4 5 1	875 12 96 150 16 120 20 150 120 56 70 200 196 12 10 16 38	421 14 45 162 18 135 134 63 82 219 292 16 13 20 43 5	Rs. As. P.
Total	•••	50	14	30	169	1,638	1,851	2,06,874 8 2

The strength of the jail guards was 15 sub-inspectors, 204 head constables and 2.192 constables, considerably below the sanctioned strength. 3 inspectors, 4 sub-inspectors, 98 head constables and 470 were exclusively employed on salt duties. There was some difficulty with respect to the patrolling of rivers. and a plan was proposed by which the boats of particular districts might be concentrated where they were most needed. A guestion of the cost and organization of the force for the Cachar and Sylhet Frontier was under the consideration of the Government, but this must have been considerably modified by the raids that have since occurred. The Police were supplied with new accourrements at a cost of 24,000 rupees, the only heavy outlay for this purpose since 1862. The total number of officers punished, departmentally and judicially, was 10,688, about 33 per cent. of the whole force. On the other hand, 280 officers and men were rewarded by good conduct stripes, 638 by money rewards, and 1,760 by promotion. A proposal for a superannuation fund was under the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General. The revised scheme for the establishment of schools, although sanctioned by the supreme Government, was allowed to stand over, owing to the state of the finances. The detective department is reported to be in a good condition, and Mr. Reily's exertions in connection with the Wahabee conspiracy are referred to with high commendation in the Administration Report. The previous year's report referred to a plan for introducing native Inspectors in the Calcutta Police and four were appointed as an experiment, but they all resigned, "finding the duties too arduous." The Government, however, the Administration Report states, was unwilling that the attempt to introduce a native element into the higher ranks of the Calcutta police force should be given up as impracticable, the greatest benefits being likely to result from the employment of well-selected native officers. It was suggested, therefore, for the consideration of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, whether some arrangement was not possible under which the discipline of the men and the routine work of the station might continue as heretofore under European inspectors, while a staff of intelligent native inspectors was maintained for the detection of crime, especially in the native part of the town, experience showing that really good native inspectors would be able to obtain information from sources which are altogether closed to Europeans.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

The Police in the North-Western Provinces had hard work during the year which was altogether an exceptional one owing to the dreadful famine of the year. The following table shows the nature of the duties that devolved on the force:—

Year	Murders,	Dacoities.	Robberies,	Larking house- trespasses.	Cattle-thefts.	Other thefts.	Robberies by poison.
1868,	326	100	485	17,071	12,196	22,208	52
1869,	877	122	509	23,297	6,751	32,090	39

The progress of the Police generally is referred to with much approval, although the Lieutenant Governor reminds the force that there is still much to do before a perfectly satisfactory state of things can be reported. It is pleasant to observe that of 297 minors kidnapped or missing 232 were recovered. Only a very small proportion of them, however, were clearly shown to have been kidnapped for immoral purposes. Mr. F. O. Mayne, C. B., was appointed during the year Commissioner of the Allahabad division. The following very creditable statement of his services as Inspector General is found in the Administration Report:—"The police have been now mostly provided with good shelter. There is no longer the cry that the police are not housed. A few station-houses and outposts in each district, however, are still required. The military element in the police has been separated from the civil. Fire arms have been reduced from 10,183 to 5,461, and swords from 18,091 to 11,609, and ammunition proportionably reduced. Inspectors, European and Native, have been placed on a provincial list, and their duties better defined; Visiting Inspectors have been told off for circles of stations. Municipal and Imperial Police have been separated. The Municipal Police are better organized and their duties now specially defined. An efficient Government Railway Police has been organized. A large reduction of the whole police force has been carried out, and the allocation completely revised. A better system has been introduced for the surveillance of bad characters and time-expired convicts." A village register of crime and bad characters was established, which, if kept up must in course of time become very valuable. The crime of kidnapping was taken up as a special offence.

PUNJAB.

Exclusive of the Railway Police, the average strength of the force in the Punjab was 20,069, or nearly a thousand less than in 1868. The reduction, as in other cases is ascribed to financial pressure where the Imperial force was concerned, and to the reduction of Municipal revenues arising from the same general causes. This gave one policeman to 880 persons and to a little less than 5 square miles. If the police employed on extra duties, such as escorting treasure, guarding jails, &c. be omitted the proportion would only be 1 to 2.620 persons, and to 131 square miles, while in Ireland the proportion is 1 to 420 persons. The total cost was reduced from 30,05,508 rupees to 9,12,411. The rate per head of population was about three pence three farthings, while in England and Wales it is stated to exceed two shillings per head. The following statement shows the religion and races of the Punjab Police:

Classification,	Number of all grades.	Remarks.
Religions and Castes Christians.		PERCENTAGE OF RELIGIONS, &c.
Mahomedans, Brahmins, Brahmins, Rajputs, Hindus of inferior castes, Sikhs, Goorkhas, Kookahs, Muzbees, Parsees, No. wanting to complete establishment,	27 10,588 1,613 1,637 2,494 3,697 28 54 207 1 1 363	Mahomedans, 51-1 Sikhs, 17-8 Hindus of inferior castes, 12-0 Raiputs, 7-9 Brahmins, 7-9 Other denominations, 1-5
Total COUNTRIES.	20,704	
		NATIONALITY.
Europeans, Hindustanis, Punjabis, Afghans, Beloochees, Bengalis, Foreign States, Trans-Indus, " Cis-Indus, Nowanting to complete establishment,	21 2,385 14,712 1,908 243 14 215 843 363	Punjabis, 710-5 Hindustanis, 11-2 Afghans, 9-2 Other races, 6-4
Total	20,704	
Average age of the Force, Average height of the Force,	Years. Months. 30 11 5 Feet 7 Inches.	

A special railway force was begun during the year and seems to have done good service. It consisted of 204 men under an

Assistant Inspector General. The conduct of the Police during the year, an unusually trying one, both as to famine and disease, is reported as generally satisfactory. Only 1.5 per cent. were punished judicially, and 20 per cent. departmentally, by extra fine, drill, or dismissal. The resignations amounted to 5.6 per cent., and recruiting is reported to becoming yearly more difficult owing to the inadequacy of the pay offered in the lower grades of the force, the high price of food and the increasing arduousness of the duty, and the supervision together with the higher attainments required under the new judicial system.

OUDE. During the year 1869, a force of 285 officers and 8,004 men was maintained. But towards the end of the year the reductions made brought the forces down to 276 officers, 7,064 head constables and constables. The entire cost was 10,65,506 rupees, of which the Imperial treasury contributed 9,50,000 rupees and Municipal Funds 1,13,506. The higher figures, however, would of course belong to the year's accounts. The force for the year 1869-70 was at the rate of one policeman for every 1.358 inhabitants, and for every 2, 2.89 square miles. The cost per head of population is estimated at about two pence half-penny—that is if the total cost of the force was paid equally by the entire population it would amount to that sum. Each European Inspector is stated to have had comprised in his charges an area of 320 miles and a population of 150,510; and each native Inspector had under his charge 431 square miles and a population of Twelve stations were under the charge of European Inspectors and 91 of Natives. The following table is interesting as showing the age, height and weight, of the different races:-

	Age.	Height,	Weight.
Christians,	Yrs. Mths. 31 8\frac{3}{4} 30 6\frac{3}{4} 30 2\frac{1}{2} 35 1\frac{1}{4}	ft. ins. 5 8 5 75 5 77 5 72	St. lbs. 10 8 9 2 8 12 9 7
General average,	31 0	5 7	9 2

The average daily attendance at the district schools was 184 and 67 officers and men passed the high school examination, making the total number who have done so 474. The total number of cases enquired into by the Police was 26,810, rather more than 6,000 men than in 1868. The military bearing of the men and their physique is favourably reported upon.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The Police Force in the Central Provinces at the end of 1869 numbered 8,495 men, and consisting of European officers 46

Native Officers 286, Constables 7,800, and Mounted Constables 363.

The total cost was rupees 12,58,831-2-11 (£125.883) of which rupees 11,29,387-9-9 were paid from Imperial Funds; private persons and offices contributed rupees 6,685-11-6, and rupees 122,757-13-8 were derived from Local Funds. This shows an increase of 77,000 rupees on last year's expenditure. The Imperial portion of the force was engaged on the following duties:—328 men as armed guards over treasuries, 321 in guarding jails, 1,324 at head-quarters, and not on Police duty, or absent on leave, and 5,340 remained available for Police duty. The general conduct of the force is reported to have been satisfactory, and both officers and men to have worked well with the landowners. The punishments of men belonging to the police are shown below, and appear to indicate the reported improvement in the character of the force:—

	By Ma	gistrates.		
		1867.	1868.	1869,
Fined	***	113	125	55
Imprisoned		113	102	90
Other Punishment		3	12	8
	By Po	lice Officers.		
Fined		2,588	937	1,002
Dismissed	***	530	407	357

The one greatest want is in the Detective Department which is held to be the weak point of the police, although there was a considerable amount of skill shown this year in tracing out offenders.

BRITISH BURMA.

There was a large increase during the year, in the amount of crime, both non-bailable and bailable, but the increase is ascribed to the vigilance of the Police in reporting cases rather than to the actual increase of criminals. A standard of efficiency has been laid down in the Province. The districts that fall below it are regarded as in a backward condition with respect to the efficiency of the Police. The rule is that at least one-half of all cases reported of non-bailable offences shall be brought to trial, and that 62 per cent. of persons brought to trial shall be convicted. It is admitted however that the standard is not a high one, and improvement is said to be desirable. The following table shows the strength of the force and the discharges, voluntary and punitive:—

Districts	rength.	ed Strength. of persons enlisted		persons dis- their own re-		mber scharg perinte	Su-	rsons punish- ate.			
		Sanctioned Strength	Number of person during the year.	Number of		For Miscon-	auer,	On account of changes in station	a 1	Number of persons punish-	ed by Magistrate.
					per cent.		per cent.		per cent.		per ct.
Akyab Ramree Sandoway		512 398 229	202 92 33	48 44 14	9 13 6	61 33 6	11 9 2	 3 3		38 3 2	8
	Total	1,079	327	106	9	100	9	6	Ţ	43	3
Rangoon Do. Town Bassein Myanoung Prome Toungoo		442 184 351 385 1,230 287	110 28 83 841 835 61	43 3 28 179 224 22	9 1 7 46 18 7	55 21 35 89 63 15	12 11 9 23 5 5	 2 10 71 11	 2 5 3	7 7 10 26 37 7	1 3 2 6 3 2
	Total	2,879	958	499	16	278	9	94	3	94	3
Amherst Maulmain Town Tavoy Mergui Shwe-gyeen	 	659 164 200 226 456	334 61 26 83 269	254 59 6 59 155	38 36 3 26 33	25 2 16 11 36	3 1 8 4 7	60 53	9 	24 6 1 6 10	3 3 2 2
	Total	1,705	773	538	31	90	5	113	6	47	2
British Burma		5,663	2,058	1,138	18	468	8	213	3	184	8

The Chief Commissioner draws attention to the prevalence of gambling in British Burma and laments that under the existing law the means for checking it are much weaker than in former years. In the Police Report for 1868, it was shown that in the year before the enactment of Act III. of 1867, the Police were enabled under the regulations then in force to bring 8,270 persons to trial for gambling, and nearly 7,000 were convicted; while in 1868, the year after the Gambling Act came into force, the number brought to trial was only 2,899, and of these only 2,295 were convicted. The cause of the falling off is not, the Chief Commissioner says, in the decrease of vice but in the difficulty in fastening upon it. Act VII. of 1867 confined the action of the police to gambling within towns. This was evaded by houses being opened outside of the town limits; besides a warrant can only be issued by Deputy Commissioners of Districts, by Magistrates with full powers, and by District Superintendents of Police. The Chief Commissioner desires the extension of Act III. of 1867 to the whole of British Burma, and the extension of the power to issue warrants to all officers exercising the powers of Magistrates.

BERAR.

Berar, at the end of the year, had a force of 2,625 men, including 9 European officers, 17 inspectors, 96 chief constables, 324 head constables, 2,139 first and second class constables, and 40 mounted camel police. For Municipal and Railway duties the following portions of the force were set apart:—

Municipal.	Railway.					
 Inspectors. 7 Chief constables. 47 Head constables. 234 Constables. 	1 Inspector, (European.) 2 Chief constables (European.) 9 Head constables. 39 Constables.)				
288	51					

The cost of the force was 4,86,398 rupees; of which 4,19,104 rupees were paid from the General Revenue of the Provinces, 64,246 from Local Funds, and 6,048 by the Railway Com-The proportion of Police to the population is about one to every 858, exclusive of the detachments of the Hyderabad Contingent which are made to do police duty and of the village watchmen. There is just complaint, as usual, of the unfavourable condition of Berar. The population itself is reported to be orderly and well conducted, but the nearness to the Nizam's territory and the large number of pretended grain merchants &c., in reality dacoits, provide for the Police a large amount of work quite independent of what would belong to the provinces. Then the force itself is a variable one. There were 259 resignations during the year, and 276 in the previous year. The cause is ascribed to smallness of pay, the wages of the police being very considerably below what an able-bodied man would earn at almost any other employment. This fact tells also against the effect of dismissal from the service; 1,990 men were dismissed during the year, besides those who were convicted of crimes. Altogether 6 chief constables, 39 head constables, and 451 constables either resigned or were dismissed in the course of the year. The force is reported smart in appearance, generally efficient, save in the detective department, and to work admirably, both with the magistrates and in its relations to the public. The distribution of the men exclusive of European officers and Inspectors was as follows. 266 men were employed as guards over treasuries, 34 were guarding jails, 245 were at head-quarters of districts, sick, absent on leave, or wanting to complete establishment; and 2,054 were on general police duty. The general efficiency of the force is shown by the following statement of the results of police action during the year:—

Crimes.	Percentage of or to trial to the to have or	se admitted	Percentage of persons convicted to those arrested.				
	1868.	1869.	1868,	1869.			
Cognizable Non-cognizable	65! 97:6	65·8 95·7	65·5 51·8	71·7 55·2			
Total	70.5	75·1	61.6	66.1			

MYSORE.

The revision of the Cantonment and Town Police was carried out in May 1868, and the Police of the Bangalore District in April 1869. The total number of Police in the province including Village Police was 24,950, and the cost 6,79,016 rupees. In 1868, the number was 24,875, and the cost 6,26,499 rupees. There was some slight alteration in the force during the year, but not of sufficient importance to warrant special notice. The cost of the newly organised force was about 136 rupees per head, at the sanctioned strength of 1038. The greatest number of grave crimes committed during the year was in the town of Bangalore, in which there were 212 very bad cases, and 160 of these were detected. The smallest number was in Closepete, where the number was 11, of which 4 were detected. 2,682 offences were committed in the cantonment and town, as compared with 2,429 in 1868. 95 per cent. were convicted, against 92 per cent. in the previous year. From 1st April to 31st December the number of offences committed in the district was 326, and of these 207 were convicted. persons were sent up for trial and 342 were convicted.

The Superintendent of Police explains that the districts where the unnecessary arrests were made were chiefly those in which the Police were not properly educated and instructed. In the entire Province the number of persons arrested was 10,473 as compared with 8,824 in 1868. The number of persons arrested or summoned by Magistrates was 14,671; of whom 4,116 were convicted. In the District of Kolar, 1,955 persons were brought to trial and 383 convicted, and in Tookur 207 out of 713 were convicted. The Bangalore revision extended over an area of 25,000 square miles, with a population of 1,32,160, under the jurisdiction of the Bangalore Police, and over 2,902 square miles with a population of 519,197 under the jurisdiction of the District Police. The following is a statement showing religion, races, height, weight, &c., of the men of the Regular Police of the Province of Mysore on the last day of the year 1869:—

	Classification	ligion,	Average Age.		Average Height,		Average Weight.	General Physiognomy and characteristics of each Race and Caste.			
						Years.	Feet.	Inc	hes.	lbs.	
Religion.	Mahomedans		•••	•••	Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	30	5		41	1183	
According to Religion.	Hindoos	••• ••• •••	•••	•••	Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	31	5		6	1127	
, , (Christians	•••	•	•••	Ashtagram Naudidroog Nagar	36	5		73	1261	
1	Hindustanees	3	•••	•••	Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	30	5		6	114 <u>1</u>	
	Mahrattas	•••		•••	Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar		5		9	109	
Races.	Telingas	•••	•••		Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	32	5		4 }	111 ₄	
ries and	Kanarese	•••	•••	•••	Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	31	5		41	111	
o Count	Tamils	•••			Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	30	5		6	113 ₄	
According to Countries and Baces.	Malabars	•••	•••	•••	Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	 36	5		6	120	
Ae	Europeans	•••	•••	••••	Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	34			9	141	
	East Indian	š	•••		Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	28	5 5		6	130	
accoru- caste.	Brahmans	•••	•••		Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	30	100		5	1071	İ
Hundoos according to caste.	Rajputs	***	***		Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	28	3 5		9	110 ₃	
H	Mahrattas	•••			Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	. 3	0	5	5	109	

	Classificatio R	n accordi aces, &c.	ng to	Beligion,		Average Age.	Average Height.	Average Weight, General Physiog	teristics of each
						Years.	Feet, Inches.	lbs.	
	M odaliars		•••	Nandidroog .		30	5 5 	123	
	Rachevars		•••	Ashtagram . Nandidroog Nagar .		30	5 4½	1093	
	Baljigars		***	Ashtagram . Nandidroog . Nagar .		31	5 $4\frac{1}{2}$	1091	
	Bedars	***	•••	Ashtagram . Nandidroog . Nagar .	••	31	5 5	1121	
	Kurubars	•••	• • • •	Ashtagram . Nandidroog Nagar .		 32	5 3	1115	
tinued.)	Vellas	•••		Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	•	28	5 6	1111	
Hindoos according to caste.—(Continued.)	Vakkaligars		•••	Ashtagram . Nandidroog Nagar .		31	5 6	1091	
to cast	Halikars	••	•••	Ashtagram Nandidroog Nagar	•••	 31	5	1051	
eording	Bestars	•••	•••	Nandidroog .		31	5 4	1071	
ndoos ac	Gollars	•••	•••	Nandidroog ,		 34 	5 6 	107	
H	Reddigars	•••	•••	Nandidroog .		 29	5 6 	1121	
	Kottigars		•••	Nandidroog	:	38 	5 7	117	
	Tigalars	,		Ashtagram Nandidroog		37	5 4	124	
	Pilles	÷		Nandidroog	::	41 	5 6	120	
	Jettigars	•		Ashtagram Nandidroog		 26	5 ***** 4}	 125 	
	Devangas	•••		Ashtagram Nandidrocg		 29	5 ····· 5	iio	

Classification according to Religion, Races, &c.						Average Age.	Average Height.	Average Weight.	General Physiog- nomy and charac- teristics of each
						Years.	Feet. Inches.	lbs.	
A	gamudis			Ashtagram					
١.				Nandidroog Nagar		•••••	******	••••	
				Nagar			•••••		
K	orchars		•••	Ashtagram Nandidroog		26	5 43	118	
				Nagar Nagar					
1,	ingavets			Ashtagram					
	ungayeas	•••	•••	Nandidroog		38	5 7	1444	
				Nagar	••	•••••	•••••	•••••	
P	ariahs			Ashtagram					
				Nandidroog Nagar	•••	32	5 3	108	
				· ·					
(lanigars		• • • •	Ashtagram Nandidroog	•••	35	5 6	1033	
				Nagar	•••				
I G	Iajams			Ashtagram					
3 1	Titlamia	•••	•••	Nandidroog		29	5 6	93	
				Nagar	•••				
1 (Christians	.,,		Ashtagram					
i.				Nandidroog	***	26	5 6	131	3
				Nagar	•••		••••		
1	Mussulmans	•••		. Ashtagram				116	
				Nandidroog Nagar		31	5 6	116	
1							1		

COORG.

In Coorg, the Police are scarcely an institution. A very few only of Regular Police are enrolled for the towns of Mercara and Virajendrapete, and the pay is so far below the market rate of wages that it is impossible to obtain efficient men. The peace of the district is kept by the old rural police. The entire cost of the Police establishment for the year was 15,096 rupees. The offences of the year were 929, and 884 were detected. The Superintendent complains of the extreme readiness of the magistrates to issue summonses and warrants for which there are no sufficient ground. During the year under notice 700 cases in all were brought to trial, and convictions were secured in 484. The Police arrested 226 persons without warrant, and about 60 per cent. were either discharged or acquitted. There was no dacoity during the year and only one serious case of robbery. 85 deaths, mostly from fever, were reported as having occurred among travellers along the roads, chiefly it is supposed, coolies from the coffee estates.

COCHIN.

The Cochin Police had a total number of 15,000 cases during the year, or 53 more than in the previous year, with an addition of 21 undecided at the year's end. Of the total number, 286 were dismissed summarily without calling for the attendance of the accused; 1,234 cases involving 3,172 persons were disposed of after summonses had been issued; ten cases remained undecided: 1,563 cases involving 1,638 persons were dismissed for want of evidence, and 217 cases were dismissed in which 483 persons were compromised. The average duration of cases disposed of by the Police was thirteen days from the date of the charges and twelve from that of apprehension. In the previous year the average was fifteen and twelve days. The cost of the regular police is, as before, rupees 52-3-7 per man, and 7 pies per head of the population. Seven cases of murder were reported, involving 20 persons, all of whom were committed to the Criminal Courts.

CHAPTER VII.

THE total expenditure under the head of Law and Justice for the year 1869-70 was £2,903,454, being an increase of £58,007 upon the expenditure of the previous year. The total under the head of Police was £2,434,735. The amounts spent on Jail Establishments for 1868-69 and 1869-70 was as follows:—

	£	Daily average in 1868.	£	Daily average in 1869.
Government of India	224,190 78,829 68,558 23,200 25,281	10,152 7,826 19,413 16,767 10,883 6,523 8,548 3,725 7,230	10,153 65,594 129,154 107,012 83,784 26,394 27,746	9,933 6,378 19,984 18,587 12,668 7,477 4,285
Berar Mysore Coorg	726,115 6,921 18,868 751,904	86,067 966 2,350 \$2 89,475	449,887 6,014 14,476 850 471,177	79,812 1,011 1,795 71 82,189

The receipts from prison labour in the various provinces were as follows in 1869:—

	Receipts from prison labour. £	Net average cost per head. £
Government of India	병기 가입니다 나는 하시아 사용하면서 하셨다.	
Madras	2.107	6 8 11
Rombay and Sind	37,748	5 18 4
Bengal	76 670	3 12 8
North-Western Provinces	711 100	5 13 3
Punjab	01.000	614 0
Oude	1 60#	3 6 0
Central Provinces	0.500	4 7 31
British Burma	27,705	5 16 0
Port Blair Convicts		
Berar	2,980	5 19 0
Mysore		8 1 7 (gross)
Coorg	1284	9 11 1 "
Total	298,110 Total average	65 8 11

MADRAS.

12,962 convicts were received into prison during the year 12,213 were in good health, 562 in indifferent health, and 187 were ill; 10,589 were released, 9,654 were reported to be in the same state of health as when they were imprisoned; 9,536 in good health, 92 in indifferent health, and 26 ill. 729 were improved by their prison life and 206 were in a worse state of health than when they entered. The total number of prisoners re-

maining in confinement on the 31st March 1870 was 9,595, or 325 fewer than in the previous year. The health of the prisoners was upon the whole good, and yet there had been a larger number of deaths than in the previous year. The increased deathrate is ascribed almost entirely to cholera, of which there were 32 cases in all—13 at Berhampore, 11 at Nellore, 2 at Cuddapah, 2 at Vellore Fort Jail, 1 at Tanjore, 1 at Trichinopoly, 1 at Madura, and one at the Madras Penitentiary. In six jails there were no deaths; in three the deaths were less than one per cent. of the daily average strength, in seven between one and two per cent, and in five between two and four per cent. The others are stated as follows in cases where the mortality was above four per cent.:—

			-	1869-	70.	1868-69.
	Jails:		Daily average number in Jail.	Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths to Strength.	Percentage of Deaths to Strength.
Cannanore Fort Trichinopoly Central Do. District Tinnevelly Tranquebar Cuddapah Cannanore Central Mangalore Cuddalore Nellore Tellicherry Calicut Berhampore In transit on 31st March	1870		327·76 143·39 319·25 180·20 82·74 201·69	32 10 20 10 17 28 13 34 20 10 25 28	4·18 4·66 4·69 6·11 6·83 8·25 8·54 9·06 10·64 11·09 12·08 12·39 14·35	1-42 2:84 4:37 7-56 3:19 4-13 5-70 4-66 6-51 1:21 5-63 12:07 7-64

The number of offences committed in jail during the year was 5,819; in which 6,073 persons were involved. There was a decrease in the number punished to the extent of 949, representing 1,006 offences. The crimes were, idleness 1,400, disobedience 655, possession of forbidden articles 894, fighting, &c., 585, minor breaches of discipline 585, breaches of conservancy rules 476, and theft 307.

The punishments inflicted were:—

Reprimand 538
Extra labour 61
Short allowance 2,511
Heavy fetters 423
Separate confinement 385
Flogging 2,155
Additional imprisonment 31
: [4] 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -
Total 6,104

Of 8,590 adult convicts remaining in the Mofussil jails on the 31st March 1870, 1,011 had been previously convicted; 783 once, 157 twice, 43 thrice, and 28 oftener. 1,829 persons were taught

to read, 59 to write, and 415 to read and write during the year. The results of prison labour are shown in the following table:—

Sale Valu Do	proceeds e of mar raw	ufactured goods materials		::: :::	R 64,8 11,5 5,8	s. 90 50 95	8-69. A. P. 2 9 7 11 9 1	24	186 Rs. ,157 ,400 ,198
Do Repa	of raw n	&c		*** *** *** ***	1,	28	3 9 14 8 15 6 4 7 9 11	61	0,756 ,094 2,205 417 2,069
ace in	favour o	f manufactures		•		15 :	7 1		,786 ,970
pons		Number of Warra.	. .	34,203	3,781	488	198	38,818	
pens	ai asano	Number of Summ during the year.	1,559	3,05,943	27,366	15,867	1,033	3 52,965	Ï
		Zumber of Witnesse	21,727	1,98,851	31,886	(a)	1,625	2,64,333	:
er of	mary tries d.	Persons.	:	4,793	657	113	ç0 :	5,586	•
Number of Preliminary Inquiries held,		Cases.	:	1,923	324	87	11 ::	2,345	:
oer of lispos- of.		Persons,	83,574	47,233 1,14,820	14,878	16,418	760 3,216	999'88'1	88
Num	Trials ed	Cases.	22,153	47,233	7,966	11,119	393 1,435	90,299	63
GES.		.evitsN	1 2	419	17	-	::	:	:
Jud	European and East Indian.	Uncovenanted,	-	19	2-	63		:	:
NUMBER OF JUDGES		Commissioned Mi- litary Officers.	:	:	œ	H		:	:
Now		Appointed by Let- ters Patent or Covenanted.	!	Ħ	57	:	55.53	:	نه مد
-simI	470	58,0944	2,93,083	2,25,000	11,85,654		4,50,000		
ui uo	oitoibaix	Average area of J. Square Miles.	2-3/5	3193	1,611	13	6,5073 5,9823		26 1,43,380
Number of Tribunals.			55,170	440	83	G1	*22 *22	:	нн
		TRIBUNALS.	Village Magis- trates Subordinate Ma-		powers Police Magis-	trates, Nadras District Magis-	G-4	Total	High Jorgl. Side Court. Apte. Side

(a) Return incomplete. * Inclusive of one Judicial Commissioner, but exclusive of two Agents with powers of a Court of Session.

BOMBAY.

The total number of persons confined in Bombay and Sind was 22,912, of whom 21,743 were males and 1,169 females, being a total increase of 2,267 over the previous year. The following table shows the particulars, and how the prisoners were disposed of:—

		1869.		1868-69.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Number remained Number received	5,695 16,048	292 877	5,987 16,925	5,805 13,635	275 750	6,080 14,365	
Total	21,743	1,169	22,912	19,438	1,023	20,445	
Transported Transferred to other districts Released Escaped Died Executed Number remaining	213 2,190 12,789 14 193 46 6,298	33 45 762 4 3 822	246 2,235 13,551 14 197 49 6,620	2,442 10,856 11 97 42 5,898	12 19 690 5 1 278	106 2,461 11,546 11 102 43 6,176	
Average number	6,097	281	6,378	5,690	258	5,948	

The increase in the jail population is attributed to the rise in the price of food. The number transported beyond seas rose from 106 in 1868-69 to 246 in the past year. Of the number in 1869-70, 109 belonged to the Bombay Presidency including Sind and 137 to other parts of India. There were 14 escapes during the year against 11 in 1868-69. The following shows the prisoners under trial at the conclusion of the year:—

					1869.		
				Ī	Males.	Females.	Total.
The number remain Ditto received	ned ed	•••			163 2,542	9 122	172 2,664
			Total	•,•	2,705	131	2,836
Released during th Convicted and sen Transferred, &c.	e year tenced	•••	•••		1,259 1,243 14	58 58	1,817 1,301 14
Escaped Died		•••	::	:::	2 10 177	 15	10 199
Remaining	 Daily	averag	 e number	" .	148	6	15

The mortality during the year, and especially in the Sind jails, was very high. The total figures were 197 against 102

in the previous year; and yet the total admissions into Hospital were over 6,536, as compared with 6,920 in 1868-59. The deaths from cholera were 26, as compared with 12 in the previous year. The disease appeared in ten out of twenty-three jails, as compared with only one jail in 1868-69. Three prisoners were released on account of extreme sickness, and 13 were liberated from the jail at Aden on the ground of old age and length of imprisonment. The following is the mode of employment of persons sentenced to hard labour. The profit per prisoner so employed was 23 rupees 4 annas 9 pies:—

Mode of Employment.	1869.	1868-69.	
Employed on manufactures Do. as jail servants Do. on roads by Public Works Department or by Municipalities Do. on light labour Do. on miscellahour works	1,536 1,153 300 223	1,288 860 336 177 949	
Do. on miscellaneous works Do. on building and repairing jails Do. garden Do. on grinding wheat, &c Inefficient and excused from work	1,286 381 352 791	982 288 	
Total	6,022	5,678	

The schools established in the Jails were chiefly taught by convict prisoners, only three being underpaid teachers; and upwards of 1,000 convicts were taught to read and write. The schools are open to the Educational Department.

BENGAL.

In the Bengal Presidency the number of prisoners during the year was 74,751, as compared with 72,519 in 1868-69. The increase is ascribed to the number of prisoners who remained in custody at the end of 1868. The actual decrease in admissions was 106. The number of jails was 43, of lock-ups 16, of lunatic asylums 5. There were three sets of cells for the separate confinement of military prisoners, and six charitable dispensaries were under the control of the Inspector of Jails. The following table shows the manner in which the prisoners were disposed of.

		1868.		1869.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Executed Died in prison Escaped Released Transferred to other districts Remaining in confinement	57 952 180 49,297 10,267 13,926	2 30 3 2,300 519 772	59 982 183 51,597 10,886 19,698	50 989 202 51,205 28,212 19,038	8 40 3 2,631 1,425 778	58 1,029 205 53,886 29,637 20,086	

The following table shows the sickness and mortality in the jails in 1868 and 1869 respectively:—

	1868.	1869.
Daily average of prisoners, or mean population of jail	19,413	19,984
Total number of sick during the year	25,086	26,783
Number discharged from hospital	20,608	25,290
Number died	982	1,029
Number remaining in hospital on the last day of the year	743	464
Ratio of total sick to average of prisoners in jail	129	134
Ratio of prisoners discharged from hospital to total sick	82.14	90-09

The diseases which caused death are shown below:-

		Total sick.	Deaths.	deaths to	Ratio per cent. of deaths to total sick.
Cholera Dysentery Diarrhoa Fever Phthisis Other diseases		521 4,031 2,937 10,835 171 8,788	181 279 124 86 76 283	.90 1.40 .62 .43 .38 1.42	34·63 6·92 4·22 ·83 44·44 3·22
	Total	26,783	1,029	5.15	3.84

Of the total number of prisoners admitted during the year 486 were fairly educated, 5,645 could read and write, and 58,598 were altogether ignorant.

The daily average of prisoners sentenced to labour during the year was 17,387.

Employed in ordinary manufactures	8,252
Employed in the Alipore Jail Press	403
Hired to public departments	994
Employed as jail servants	2,019
Employed as work overseers, warders, and guards	1.077
Employed on roads	7.00
Employed on miscellaneous duties	1,159
Employed on light work	438
Siel in hospital inefficient from age &c	2.927
pick in nospiem, incincioni ironi age, eci	2,021
Total	17.387

In the previous year a system of penal dietary was introduced into the Presidency, Alipore, Hazareebaugh and Deegah, Jails as an experiment. It was deemed successful and was recommended by the Inspector General of Jails to be continued. The scale for Europeans was, one pound of wheaten floor made into gruel, seasoned with a sufficient amount of salt, and given in two meals; one at 8 A. M., the other at 5 P. M. For Natives.—The above to be the penal dietary for all up-countrymen and others accustomed

to the use of wheaten flour for food; and for Bengalees, an equivalent amount of rice and salt:—

Rice		 12	ounces.
Dall	•••	 2	,,
Vegetables Oil	 	4 1	of an ounce.
Salt	 •	i	.,

A larger demand was made upon the Jails during the year in consequence of the resolution of the Government to restrict Port Blair to life convicts, and consequently all the Central Jails in Bengal were permitted to be places of exportation under section 51 of the Central Criminal Code. 1,000 prisoners were employed on the Soane canal works and prison camp was established at Dehree.

Statement showing the number of Adult and Juvenile Offenders punished with whipping under Act VI. of 1864.

Whipping in lieu of under section 2,	Whipping in lieu of other bennishment of 1864. Whipping in addition on a second conviction fron to other pre-nishment on a second conviction as a second conviction to other pre-nishment on a second conviction as a second convict												Lc.
		Num	ber of s flogg	per-	Nun	DULT nber ons f	of	Num per: ged	sons	of flog-	ре	mber rso	ns
DISTRICTS.	Up to 10 stripes.	Up to 20 stripes.	Up to 30 stripes.	Up to 10 stripes.	Up to 20 stripes.	Up to 30 stripes.	Up to 10 stripes.	Up to 20 stripes.	Up to 30 stripes.	Up to 10 stripes.	Up to 20 stripes.	Up to 30 stripes,	
Backergunge Beerbhoom Bhaugulpore Burdwan, East Ditto, West Chittagong Cuttack Dacca Dacca Dinagepore Gya Hooghly Jessore Midnapore Moorshedabad Mymensingh Nuddea Patna	yr	7 25 23 10 7 11 10 12 48 27 104 7 29 18 43 20 7 65 24	20 52 27 79 22 51 28 21 5 5 6 37 89 21 29 24 23 14 23	4 2 9 10 8 10 14 26 2 3 11 4 4 9 11 2 17 14 9 18 9 44 4	2 1 1 1 2 16 2 3	1 2 5 2 1 6 2 1 12 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 3 7					3 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 2* 2 33 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	 1 1 1 4 	2

Statement Concluded.

Whipping in under s	n lieu of other punis ection 2, Act VI. of 1	hmen 864.	t		Whipping in neu or in addition on a second convic-	on for o	-	er pu	second conviction		Juz	ENIL	Æ.
					AD	ULT.		x .					
			ber of flogg		perso	nber ons f	of log-	pers	nber ons f	of log-	pers	nber ons i	
DIS	TRICT.	Up to 10 stripes.	Up to 20 stripes.	Up to 30 stripes.	Up to 10 stripes.	Up to 20 stripes.	Up to 30 stripes.	Up to 10 stripes.	Up to 20 stripes'	Up to 30 stripes.	Up to 10 stripes.	Up to 20 stripes.	Up to 30 stripes.
Rajshahye Rungpore Sarun Shahabad Sylhet Tipperah Tirhoot 24-Pergunnahs Assam Chota Nagpore Cooch Behar Cachar Khasi and Jyntee	Tipperah Noacolly Tirhoot Chumparun	6 6 22 18 20 37 8 2 24 4 26 14 78 6 6 11 3 3 8 8 10 11 6 6 6 2 2	11 18 24 22 68 24 3 5 151 2 2 2 8 8 9 112 13 82 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	5 6 21 23 58 1 1 2 31 400 12 32 7 17 6 7	 1 2 1 	1	:33 :432 :2347 :::::2 ::::::2		 	······································	1 :: 2 :: 8 :: :: 3 : 6 :: 11 : 2 : 2 : : : 1 : 3 : 3 : : : : : : : : : : : :	 1 1 	
	Total	872	1,420	583	32	94	72	1	1	3	117	37	2

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

The number of prisoners in the North-Western Provinces rose from 84,327 in the previous year to 105,300, and the daily average rose from 15,704 to 18,587. The increase, as in the case of other Provinces, is ascribed to the dearth of the previous year, the number of the prisoners having rapidly fallen off after the ingathering of the harvest in 1869. The gross expenditure of the year amounted to £107,012, an advance of £21,000 upon the previous year. The cost of rations, however, had risen from 18 rupees 2 annas 2 pies to 28 rupees 2 annas eight pies. A reduction was made in some other items. 24 per cent. of the convicts were engaged in manufactures; their labour was valued at 35

rupees 3 annas 11 pies and a half per annum; 18 per cent. were employed in menial services, and their labour was estimated at 42 rupees per head; 41 per cent. were employed on building, repairs, &c., and 17 per. cent. were ineffective, so that menial services are rated at an higher value than either building or manufacture. The cause probably is that in manufacture and building the men had to be taught, and in the course of a short term of imprisonment the tuition would in a great measure be almost a dead loss to the prison. The chief building operations were at the Meerut and Agra district jails, and at Bareilly, Allahabad, Benares, and Futtehghur Central jails. The number of juvenile prisoners increased from 552 in the previous year to 612. The health of the prisons during the year was defective. The average sickness rose from 2.07 to 2.42, and the proportion of deaths from 203 to 4.20. The increase is ascribed to the emaciated state in which the prisoners were admitted to the jails during the year 6,958 prisoners were under education, and 6,396 received good conduct marks; 2,320 received both marks and gratuities; 16 received a remission of part of their original sentence, and 19 were released under Prison Rules. The following table shows:-

The following Statement shows the Establishments and Cost of the Prisons of the North-Western Provinces, for the year 1869.

			Est	abl	ishmen	t.		Expenditure during the year.							
	Number of Officers, other than Regular Guards.					ther ds.	Police,			n Guard.		Building,			
Class of Prison.	Number of Jail Guards, gular.	European.	Native Officers, Wri- ters, &c.	Turnkeys.	Contingent and Occa- tional Guards.	Attached to Hospital.	Total.	Jail Guards or Regular or Minitary.			 Establishment other than Guard		Feeding, Contingent, B. and other Expenses.		
								Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	Α.	P.
Central Jails,	234	33	71	61	402	14	815	27,896	0	0	1,23,693	8 8	3,43 139	9	8
Divisional Jails,.	43	1	14		56	2	116	3,600	0	0	7,646	11 10	45,016	9	5
District Jails,	297	17	133	5	562	23	1,037	30,541	0	0	85,424	0 10	4,03,059	9	9
Total,	574	51	218	66	1,020	39	1,968	62,037	0	0	2,16,764	5 4	7,91,215	12	10

The Employment and Earnings of Working Prisoners in the Prisons of the North-Western Provinces, in the year 1869.

		Toral.	1,8715 2225 2,0274	4,121				
	-স্ভচ	Saddlery and Shoe-n ing.	83 16 <u>1</u>	$25\frac{1}{4}$				
		Making Tents.	<u> </u>	÷				
	Tpe	Tithography and T	86. 11. 12.0 14.0	88				
	-silf	Sewing, Dyeing, and cellaneous.	234 <u>1</u> 53 268 <u>1</u>	5553				
year.		Oil-pressing.	54 03 38 4 38	924				
ring the		Smiths' and Car- penters' Shops.	35 44. 52. 44. 62.	92				
abour an		Making Coarse Tat- puttee, Ban, &c.	209 258 4 	4673				
Average aumber of Frisoners Liable to Labour unfing the year.	Intramural, Manufactures, &c.	Spinning Cotton, & Hemp Rope,	751 1 371	1134				
ners L	Ianufa	Making Paper.	155 444 3354	5353				
LLISO	ural, 1	Making Carpets, &c.	81 12 634 	156				
noer or	Intram	Making Durrees.	1863 453 2083	4403				
ige Am		Weaving Blankets.	3383 114 3021 	653				
Aver						Weaving Cloth.	406 445 	899
		On Labour outside	2.6	56				
		On Lail Baildings.	8,7754 151 2,623	6,5493				
	Employed	In Jail Gardens.	2294 24 419	6723				
	En	On Jail Service.	1,3304 1404 1,637	3,108				
		Jass of Julis,	ck-ups	Total				
		alc:	Central Divisional District Local Loc					

Wumber of Prisoners under Education in fish	7,438 551 3,041
Average annual Cash Earning of each Pisoner actually Employed on Ma- nulactures, &c.	Rs, As, P. 87 11 24 21 7 64 18 8 5
A rerage annual Cash Earning of each Prisoner liable to labour.	Rs. As. P. 35 14 0 29 6 14 27 1 6 32 5 104
Met Amount Cre- dited to Govern- ment.	Rs. As. P. 45,800 0 0 3,400 0 0 14,437 13 9 63,637 13 9
Amount Received by Sale of Manufac- tures, &c.	Bs. As. P. 2,40,794 12 8 20,542 15 0 1,16,339 11 7 877,677 7 3
Amount Expended on Fix Waterlals, Tools, &c.,	Rs. As. P. 1,74,432 14 0 14,679 10 1 75,116 7 4 2,64,528 15 5
.fatoT	8,5543 677 8,2163
Convalescent or Ex-	8744 995 1,0005
Sick and Infirm.	471를 39 574 <u>}</u>
In Solitary Cells.	2 0 9 113
	1111
Class of Jalis.	Contral Divisional Nistrict Local Lock-ups Total

The following Statement shows the Sex, Age, Previous Convictions, and Education of Prisoners under Sentence in the Prisons of the North-Western Provinces on the last day of the year 1869.

	Class of Prison.	Central Divisional District Local Lock-ups	Total	Class	Mahom Hindeo,		Hind Punji Beng Beng Burga Burga
	M ales.	9,193 590 8,527	18,310	Classification according to Religion, Bace, &c.	dan.		Hindoostanees. Punjabees. Bengalees, Europeans, Eurasians,
Sex.	Lemsjes*	348 37 437	852	accor	ccordi	Aecor	pi.
	.fntoT	9,541 627 8,994	19,162	ding to	According to Religion	According to Race.	
	Under 12 years.	15°3:	2	Religi	eligio,	Race.	
	12 and under 16.	117 10 10 94 ::	231	ion, I			Madrasee Affghans, Moguls, Marwaree
	16 and under 20.	1,123 105 1,465	3,696	kace, d	Obristian		Madrasees, Affghans, Moguls, Marwarees, Paharees,
V	20 to 30.	3,914 280 3,087	7,281	ço.	g		
Age.	30 to 40.	2,474 141 2,382	4,997				
	40 to 50,	1,011 47 1,147	2,205				
	.08 ot 08	635 28 563	1,226				
	.09 этобА	236 13 236	485				
Num	lst Conviction.	6,005 554 7,401	13,960				
Number of times convicted.	2nd Conviction.	990 46 854	1,890	Classif	Hi Brahmin, Rajpoot, Kaeth, Khuttree	Bunne Jatt,	Goolar Lodha, Goldsmith, Blacksmith Carpenter, Farber,
times (3rd Conviction.	223 16 294	533	Classification according to Beligion, Bace, &c.	Hind Jin, ot, ree	teap	Googlar Lodha, Goldsmith, Blacksmith, Carpenter, Farber,
onvict	More than three times Convicted.	97	262	accord	,00s, ac		
ed.	Uncertain.	2,226 5 286	2,517	ing to	cording		
	Number who can Read only.	3,218 62 1,007	4,277	Religio	Hindoos, according to Caste. 1, Tamol, Malee, 0	a R R	5888B
Ed	Number who can Road and Write.	3,057 73 939	4,069	л, Ва	Caste. Telee, Tamolee, Malee,	har,	Dandi Chumar, Passee, Doine, Bhungee, Other Castes
Education	Mumber Well-edu-	1,034 21 253 	1,308	36, &c.			stes,
á	Miniber of foregoing who received their instruction in Jail.	5,207 65 1,303	6,575				
	Language and Charac- ter in which they Read and Write,	. : : : :	<u>. </u>				

The following shows the previous Trodes, Professions, &c., and Social Relation of prisoners under Sentence in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces, on the last day of the year 1869.

		Number of Indivi- duals.		Number of Indivi- duals.
TRADES, &C.			Brought forward	18,290
Agriculturists		9,229	Prostitutes	18
Labourers		4,593	Beggars	700
Watchmen		117	Other Trades	154
Fishermen or Boatmen	•••	203		
Carpenters	•••	118	Total	19,162
Masons		199		
Workers in Metals	•••	219	9.4	
Shopkeepers	• • •	1,328	SOCIAL RELATIONS.	
Writers		152	Unmarried	1.22
Servants	••••	1,450 267	Wilden on Widow	4,490
Weavers	•••	49	One wife or husband	1,762
77 1 3	•••	306	Manufad Two ditto ditto	11,714
Donadita	,	55	More than two ditto	323
rundits	•••		Have Not more than three	8,368
Carried over		18,290	Children More than three	2,535

PUNJAB.

In the Punjab the total jail population during the year 1869 was 40,880, as compared with 36,394 in the preceding year. The daily average rose from 10,883 to 12,668. The number of prisoners released on acquittal or appeal was 8,248. Of the remainder, 511 were released for good conduct, 76 on account of sickness, 2,826 on payment of fine; 5 were transported. 29 sent to Lunatic Asylums, 16,597, released on expiration of sentence, 419 died, 9 escaped, and 52 were executed. The mortality in the jails increased from a daily average of 1.29 to 3.37. The increase is attributed to an outbreak of cholera in the jails of Umritsur and Peshawur, and to an outbreak of typhus fever in the Rawul Pindee Jail, but chiefly to the general unhealthiness and dearth of the year. That the rate of mortality was not owing to any defect in the jail itself is shown by the fact that the mortality outside the jail walls was considerably greater than inside, and that the average weight of the prisoners rose from ths. 1163 to 1177. The deaths are stated from cholera 22, contagious fever 84, ordinary malarious fever 94, stomach and bowels 93, lung diseases 57. The last named disease was chiefly pleur pneumonia which in some jails assumed an epidemic form. The ticket-of-leave system is reported to have worked well. The total number of female prisoners was 343, or a decrease of 3 as compared with the previous year. At the close of the year the juvenile prisoners were found to be 15, under twelve years of age, and 128 over twelve and under sixteen, an increase of 28 as compared with the previous year. 59 whose sentences were sufficiently long were sent to the Gurdaspore Jail where they were taught trades. The totalnumber of prisoners remaining at the close of the year was 11,510, of whom 8,072 could neither read nor write. 4,622 were under instruction. A penal dietary was tried with a view to diminishing what was deemed the too frequent resort to flogging. The following shows the total estimated value of prison labour:—

		XXS.	A.S.	r	
Cash profits made in the manufactory	•••	59,337	12	10	
Value of articles manufactured for prison use		25,737	1	7	
Value of prisoners' labour employed in constructing jail buildings		65,564		9	
Value of vegetables grown in jail garden	•••	9,679		3	
Miscellaneous		497		10	
Estimated value of convict labour employed on menial jail duties	•••	49,177	6	10	
	-				
Total	Rs. 5	122.09.991	12	- 1	

The number of inmates in the Lahore Thuggee School of Industry at the beginning of the year was 114, and consisted of 33 approvers, 31 women and 50 children. One child was born during the year, 3 men and 4 women died, and 3 women and 4 children left the school, reducing the number to 101. The men and women were all in an advanced state of life; so that in the natural state of things, the school itself will in time come to an end.

The approvers feed and clothe themselves out of the monthly salary allowed them. Most of the grown up lads work in the manufactory, and receive a salary in proportion to their age and work. A small sum is also put away as a widow's fund from each married person's salary. Two widows are now receiving a pension of 2 rupees a month each from this fund. All the children attend school regularly. The elder boys are taught history, geography, and arithmetic, and during the year under review made considerable progress. The younger boys assist their parents by making nawár (coarse tape,) spinning thread, and other light occupations.

The total number of punishments for breaches of Jail discipline was 5.85 per cent. Of the total number of prisoners or nearly 4 per cent. less than last year. Of the total number of prisoners punished (2,519,) 1,442 were flogged, 680 were imprisoned in solitary cells, 354 were handcuffed, and 43 were punished by reduced diet. Of the daily average number of prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment (11,759,) 5,211 were daily employed on the hardest forms of labour, 4,680 on

medium, and 1,278 on light labour.

The following Statement shows the Punishments inflicted by various criminal tribunals in the Province of the Punjab. during the year 1869.

			Numbe	r of per	rsons pui	nished.		
Nature of Punishment.	By unpaid Magistrates.	By Subordinate and lo-	By full power Magis- trates of general jurisdiction.	By chief Magistrates of Districts.	By Deputy Commissioners signers under Acts XV of 1862 and VIII of 1869.	By Sessions Courts.	By Chief Court,	Total.
Fined Imprisoned Flogged Ordered to find security Fined and flogged Imprisoned and fined	5,625 624 50 54 3 555 8 6 	1,252 185	2,882 1,655 4,124 17	568 675 904 2 913 47 71 53	114 314 15 17 577 8 13	118 1 90	6	2,58 5,08; 2; 10,28; 26(27; 39; 81
Detail of sentences of fine and imprisonment.								
Fine:—Not exceeding Rs. 5 50 1, 200 1, 200 1, 500 1, 1,000 Exceeding 1,000	4,580 1,558 50 1	19,084 8,529 161 	6,986 6,599 631 66 9	836 1,428 176 23 6	7 467 206 19 4	1 49 55 9 1	 1	31,494 18,622 1,279 119 21
Total number of fines	6,184	27,774	14,291	2,469	703	115	2	51,538
Total amount of fines, Rs. Amount realized, of fines im- posed during the year Amount realized, of previous years Amount paid to injured parties by way of compensation or award	38,401 26,516 2,018 1,349	196,842 1,37,816 20,540 7,163	246,452 1,28,408 29,900 13,521		49,206 21,167 8,166 1,624	14,338 3,026 5,006	1,500 500 	1,6,11931 3,47,455 95,077 29,491
Sentences of imprisonment:—								
Not exceeding 15 days Simple " 6 months Simple " 2 years Simple " 7 years Rigorous Simple Rigorous Simple Rigorous Simple Rigorous Simple Simple Simple Simple Simple Simple	109 46 933 20 85 	68/ 9. 4,986 110 	192 110 2,752 168 3,525 38 10	57 20 480 21 1,009 1 11	12 4 141 8 294 453 	1 1 19 1 60 105 2 19	 4 1 3 	1,056 271 9,311 328 4,977 40 582
Total { Rigorous Simple	1,127 66	5,671 200	6,479 316	1,557 42	900 12	204 4	7 1	15,946 641
Penal Servitude Transportation {For life	·	:::	 ::	 :::	2	29 2 117	<u></u>	29 11
dition to im- Forfeiture of	141		3,397	991	527	66	••	5,125
" (property	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	3	•••	

The total number of prisoners in jails in Oude during the year was 20,767, an increase of 2,663 on the number in the previous year. The increase is ascribed to the large number of prisoners received by transfer. The prison accommodation is clearly inadequate to the need of the province. There are one Central Prison, and five first class, six third, and one fourth class jails in the province. The daily average number of prisoners has increased by nearly 1,000. At the close of the year there were under sentence of rigorous imprisonment; for life 24, for more than seven years 106; for more than ten years 1,915; for more than six months 2,806; for a lesser period 1,990. The percentage of breaches of discipline increased from 10.50 per cent to 13.81. Of prisoners sentenced to hard labour 40 per cent. were so employed as against 35 per cent. in the previous year. A penal dietary also was adopted. It consisted of a pound of flour, and a hundred grains of salt made into gruel, but this was not to be prolonged beyond four days or repeated oftener than once in fifteen days. During the time of this diet, labour is not exacted. The punishment is undergone in a separate cell, and the prisoner's weight is recorded both before and after the punishment. Whipping and solitary confinement, however, were the most frequent modes of punishment. The escapes were 1 in 1,000. The health of the prisoners was considerably improved. The average percentage of mortality from 1860 to 1868 was 8.46. In 1869 the average fell to 209, and the highest was only 4.17. In five of the jails the death rate was below two per cent. per annum, although in two of them, Seetapore and Lucknow, the average convict population was above 1,000. The percentage of particular diseases to the total number of deaths was Dysentery, 25.0; Diarrhæa, 17.0; Phthisis. 10.0; remittent fever, 6.0; sun-stroke, 6.0; cholera, 5.0; and all others, 31.0. The manufactures and the number of convicts employed upon them were as follows. Of intramural manufactures.

Grass,	1868. 717-85 611-74 269-01	1869. 1,409·50 444·53
Wool,	269·01 152·49	105·25 127·19
Extramural labour paid for,	132-28	43.07
Bricks and tile clay,	52.62	44-90
Paper material,	47.45	28-57
Wood,	42.99	34:92
Potter's clay, Oil seeds,	35.84	24:13
Iron,	27.07	17.95
	20.18	11.77
Typography and Lithography, Grain.	. 17.12	10.00
I eather	13.56	2.68
Miscellaneous,	8.71	3.92
Cloth, tailoring,	8.13	96-21
Droof we match a	4.67	1:96
Precious metals and stones, Basket material,	2.35	0.00
Dasket material,	2.01	0-12

The twisting of munj grass into string is the oakum picking of Indian jails. It is reported monotonous and distasteful, and, if exacted in sufficient quantity is really hard.

The following is an approximate classification of prisoners

according to religion :-

					1868.	1869.	
Mahomedans, Hindoos, Christians,	<u>-</u>		#11 #14 #14		1,109 5,731 1	1,294 6,263 2	
Race. Hindustanies. Punjabees, Bengalies,	••				6,828 9	6,482 14 3	
			TRA	DES.			
		1868.	1869.			1868.	1869
Agriculturists		3,451	3,699	Vegetable sellers	***	22	22
Labourers		1,022	1,178	Potters	•••	14	21
Watchmen		162	271	Oilmen	•••	24	40
Fishermen or boatme	n	27	31	Milkmen	•••	137	120
Carpenters		22	25	Bhujwas	•••	29	46
Masons		18	24	Saltpetre and salt	makers	47	46
Workers in metals		34	26	Priesthood		92	80
Shop-keepers		238	355	Weavers		61	90
Writers		86	83	Tailors		27	33
Zemindars		343	306	* Sweepers			51
Barbers		41	47	Other occupations	•••	. 870	937
Washermen		21	27				100

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

A number of short sentences reduced the total prisoners in the Jails of the Central Provinces from 3,615 at the close of 1868 to 3,400 at the end of 1869. In 1868, the total prison population was 12,457 males and 1,138 females. In 1869, the number was 15,694 males and 2,053 females. At the end of the year 96 persons under the age of sixteen were in the jails, and even in all cases kept from contact with the older prisoners. The prisoners were employed in the following manner:—

On Manufactures On Jail buildings On roads and outside jail labour	1,130 939 75
Their earnings were from manufactures Prisoners employed on	Rs. 64,185-6-11 or 56-12-8 per man.
jail buildings	Rs. 41,852-12-1 or 44-9-1 per man. Rs. 2,944- 5-0 or 39-0-0 per man.

^{*} This does not correspond with another return in which sweepers are talked of.

The following Statement shows the Religion, Race, and Class of the Prisoners under Sentence in the Jails of the Central Provinces, on the last day of the year 1869.

Classificati n according to religi race, &c.	ion,	Number Measured and Weighed.	Classification according to religion, race, &c.		Number Mes- sured and Weighed.	Classification according to religion, race, &c.	Number Measured and Weighed.
	1		Hindoos accordi	no to		Hindoos according to	
According to religi	19 n.		caste.—Contin	ued.		casie.—Concluded.	
Mohomedans		348	Hulba		6	Gharadhee	
Hindoos		2,541	Aheer		72	Wurrohee	***
Christians	***	5	Jat		. 8	Weedoor	4
	1		Jynee	••••	1	Gowarree	18
	- 1	2,894	Kachee		8 7	Binjwahar	1
100000222004	.		Kahar	•••	37	Goolkur Burghat	7
According to race Hindoostanees		7.400	Kaeth Kullal	••••	21	m 1	4
Punjabees		1,409	Kapawar	***	21	D	1
Telingahs	***	38	Khunjur	•	53	Chowen	8
M rwarees		29	Kshuthree		1	Dhamarar	ď
Mahrattas		393	Kolee		50	Khoond	5
Madrassees		16	Khoonbee		78	Lourah	
Chattesegurhees	•••	379	Koseekathee		4	Bhoyemah	1 7
Brahmins		192	Kowar		3	Bhoomeah	1.
			Kuthick		2	Churar	
		2,457	Kutheyah		. 2	Rhugoobunsee	
			Kykodhee	***	4	Khutchera	•••
Hindoos			Cavent		1	Ghosee	1(
according to cast	e.		Lodhee		74	Bygah	•••
Banee	••••	8	Lowar	***	14	Bhona	
Badaie	•••	. 37	Chumar	***	59	Ghadarea	
Bhat	•••	20	Manar	***	23	Khylabhoel	
Lurboonja <u>h</u> Bunneah	***	5 15	Mang Mehther		3	Labhana Wahee	2
Burreah	•••	1.5	Naie	***	30	Onio	
Bunjarrah		57	Nauth	***	36	IT has some	1 - 1 - 1
Broghee		20	Pahad		i	Kobi	
Bhamtee		4	Powar	•••	12	Mhar	
Bhoe		1	Bolia		3	Khotwar	1
Bullace		2	Punkha		13	Barbar	V - 4.
Bhena		1	Purdhan		36	Buria	1
Bahree		20	Putharee	•••	14	Bheel	
Bahsore		***	Rajpoot		159	Bhungy	11
Bhoen	•••	1	Rugwee		,	Bhilalla	16
Bhinjall		2	Rungaree		3	Mekal	1
Koshtee	•••	15	Salawar	•••	3	Kerar	
Dasulwar	•••	****	Soonar		59	Telingah	2.
Dher	***	126	Tehlee	•••	52	Mallee	3
Dheemur		47	Urruck		3	Khoomar	8
Dhobee		25 2	Wuddur	***	1	Malwa Madrassee	"10
Dhungur Durzee	•••	6	Pinjarah Koormee	• • • •	11	10-4	1 1
Edoor	•••	8	Purdaisee	•••	1 1	A STATE OF THE STA	•••
Ganda	•••	31	Khoree		23	Ghussiah	
Gandlee		4	Noneah		1	Miscellaneous castes	120
Garpagaree		7	Wunjaree		î	TIMESTRATION CASTES	120
Gond		388	Passee	***	21		2,280
Goojur		6	Josee	•••	1	Total, exclusive of	1 -,0(
Goorrow			Khondra	***	ī	"Hindoos according	1000
Gowar		23	Khomptee		2	to religion."	5,084
Gowlee		le la la la la la la la la la la la la la	Khodra		ī		1 -,500

Mahomedans.-Caucassian featured, hair black and straight, wheaten complexion, temper

raying intelligence good.

Hindoos.—Cancassian featured, hair black, with the exception of a small tuft on the crown of the head, scalp bereft of hair, complexion dark, able-bodied, hazel or dark coloured eyes, crafty and intelligent.

Mudrasses.-Features of mixed type, hair black and straight, colour black, intelligence and

temper good.

Mahvuttas.—Features of mixed type, intelligence fair, temper good. complexion brown.

Gonds.—Features Mongolian, face oval, nose broad, nostrils open, lips thick, skin dark brown, hair straight, intelligence moderate, temper merry.

BRITISH BURMA.

There was a large increase in 1869 to the jail population of Burma. The average during the five previous years was 11,889. In 1869, there were 17,634 prisoners, including 472 females, and 145 lunatics. The gross number of malefactors is stated at 14,229. Unlike all other Provinces the authorities of British Burma ascribe the increase of criminals to the increased prosperity of the country, which has left, it is stated, the well-to-do classes to hunt down the dacoits. There were 2 central jails at Rangoon and Moulmein, one first-class district jail at Akyab, 5 second-class district jails, and seven lock-ups. The releases of prisoners have increased yearly for the last five years. In 1868, there were more than 5,000 releases; in 1869 there were 8,000, or double the number released in 1865. The ages of the convicts are stated at—

					Convicts.
From 16 to 40	***	•••	•••	 ***	8.612
Do. 40 to 60	•••	•••	***	 •••	4,042
Above 60	•••	•••		 •••	112

The Administration Report says that there is no class of juvenile criminals in Burma, as in European countries. There is little poverty and privation amongst the lower orders, and this, with the monastic teaching, has a sensible effect upon crime; and there is no need for reformatories in the country. Of the 14,229 convicted prisoners only 1,929 were agriculturists. There were 855 traders and shop-keepers, most of whom are designated natives of India; 430 artisans, chiefly carpenters and blacksmiths; 147 domestic servants, and 415 prostitutes. The conduct of the prisoners during the year is stated to have been satisfactory. Most of the minor offences were punished by flogging; 156 with 10 stripes, 136 with between 10 and 20 stripes, and 49 with between 20 and 30 stripes. No punishment exceeded 30 stripes.

In six of the fourteen jails the prisoners were employed in manufactures. Their gross earnings, in 1869, amounted to £5,970, or £645 less than in the previous year. The prisoners were employed on stone breaking, rice clearing, carpentry, iron work,

basket work, printing, paper making, weaving, &c.

The following table shows the nature of the crimes:-

Arukan Division.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Murder	7001.	1005.	15
I)agolty	9	20	12
Robbery	17	18	14
House breaking. Theft and receipt of stolen property.	706	836	72
Pegu Division.			
N urder	38	41	50
Dacoity	199	135	81
Robbery	1 19	175	142
House breaking, Theit and receipt of stolen property,	4,452	4,580	6,063

Tenasserim Division.

	1367.	1808. 180%	Ŀ
Murder	10	13 15	
Dacoity	21	32 24	
Robbery	22	13 17	
	:571	.436 1,201	

Statement showing previous Trades, Professions, &c., and social relations of Prisoners under sentence in the Prisons of the Province of British Burma during the last day of the year 1869.

					N	uml	er o	f In	divid	luals	•				
	Rangoon.	Moulmein.	Akyab.	Bassein.	Thayetmyo.	Kyouk Phyoo.	Sandoway.	Tounghoo.	Henzada.	Myanonng	Prome	Shwe-gyeen.	Tavoy.	Mergui.	Total.
Trades, &c. Agriculturists Barlers blacksmiths cathers carpenters cobblers Compositors and Pressmen Domestic servants Druggists Elders of village Guardeners Herdsmen Hunters Labourers Musicians Musicians Ollmen Pedlars Petty dealers Petty dealers Sawyers Seamen Bevenue Collectors Sawyers Seamen Shoukeepers Soldiers Tailors Traders Washermen Warders Washermen Warders Washermen Warders Washermen Warders Wathmen Metal Writers Wathmen	385 729 125 23 19 3 21 19 65 12 20 15 20 15 22 23 107 27 24 47 7 7 15 47 9 3 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19		81 1 2 1 3 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 9 1 1 1 4 4 4 4 0 0 4 4 4 4 1 1 0 0	577 0 0 2 177 0 0 7 7 0 0 7 7 0 0 0 7 7 0 0 0 7 7 1 1 1 0 0 0 0	49 0 3 15 0 0 0 0 12 0 0 0 12 0 0 0 12 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0	37 0 2 13 6 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 8 6 0 0 0 3 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	t	6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	30 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	5 U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U U	10000000000000000000000000000000000000	400200000000000000000000000000000000000	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	1; 55 266 44 155 26 14 15 12 2 2 1 14 15 15 16 16 16 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17
Total	1609	942	428	214	411	179	8	76	40	16	55	15	17	7	405
Social relation. Unmarried Widower or Widow I One wife or hus-	657 110	240 15	123 91	102 87	97 86,	83 15	11 3	1,9 8	1(6	4 3	11 8	3 2	2 6	6 1	1368 391
Married band Two do do More than two		125	179 32	53 14	216 12	80 1	25 8	47 1	20 4	6 2	23 6	3	5 2	c	191 29
Have children More than three	25 96 39	35 380 130	207 39	81 72	0 61 47	127 19	1 29 11	31 9	22 8	1 7 2	7 17 12	2 6 3	2 3	0 2 0	108 39

BERAR.

The Jail Administration of the Assigned Districts is only about three years old, and the want of suitable prisons is a subject of lament. The prison accommodation consists of two central jails and three lock-ups. The number of prisoners in 1869 was 3,292, which exceeded the number in the previous year very considerably. Eighty-five per cent. of the whole described themselves as belonging to the agricultural and day-labouring class. The remainder consisted of 60 sepoys, 21 writers, 40 shop-keepers, 5 tailors, and 25 of other occupations. Nine prisoners made their escape during the year. The prisoners were employed as follows:—

					Daily averages.
	***	***	***	***	30.91
Without labour-Civil and Re			***	***	64.90
Un-employed (on account of S	Sundays)		•••	•••	140.09
On menial duties	***	•••	•••	•••	163.80
		•••	***	***	46.40
	•••		***	***	297·S9.
On manufactures	***	***	***	•••	267.52
				Total	1,011.54

The high rate of the net cost per prisoner, £5-19-0, is ascribed to the high price of provisions. The average sick rate had fallen from 3.9 to 1.26, and the death rate from 1.2 to 0.67.

MYSORE.

The total number of convicts in the jails of Mysore during the year was 5,292, or a daily average of 1,7958; 1,689 remained in confinement at the end of the year. Of the total number of convicts, 77 per cent. could neither read nor write; 20 per cent. were able to read and write a little, and only 3 per cent. to read and write well. The estimated value of work of all kinds performed by the convicts was Rs. 79,316, being an average of Rs. 45-2-0 per head, while the actual cash earnings of the prisoners sentenced to labour averged Rs. 7-2-4 per head.

The number of deaths was 95, rather less than 18 per thousand of the total number of prisoners. The number of prisoners in the Bangalore Central Jail was 1,694, or a daily average of 9003. The conduct of the prisoners is reported to have improved; the number of punishments had fallen from 223 in the previous year to 152. The number of Europeans committed was 18; all the cases were for drunkenness and vagrancy. The mortality was considerably higher than in the previous year, 24 deaths against 9 in 1868. In the Mysore Jail the death rate was 6 per cent. on the average strength. The Chief Commissioner reports a considerable improvement in the administration of the Jails in Mysore during the year 1869.

COORG.

We have this year the Province of Coorg alone and not as previously connected with Mysore. The number of prisoners convicted of offences during the year was 702. The proportion of criminals to the general population is calculated at about one in every 153. The number of prisoners is shown in the following table:—

	Punishments.]	1868.	1869.
Death		•••	•••		1	1
Transported for life		***				
Imprisonment not exceedi	ng 7 years	•••	***		13	
Do. not "	2 Ditto	***	•••	. 9	29	17
Do. not "	6 Months		•		44	42
Do. not ,,	15 Days		***		24	14
Fined					554	506
Flogged		•••			14	5
Security for good behaviou					1	
Ordered to perform work	agreeably to Bres	ich of Con			- 1	***
of 1859				1	260	144
01 1000	***	***	***	•••	200	121
			Tot	al	940	729
District Accepta and the			100	a1	39	
Deduct double entry as im	brisonment and nue	•••	•••	•••	59	23
					007	700
	Actu	ai number	of prison	ers	901	706

The following Statement shows the escapes and recaptures of convicts in the jails of the Province of Coorg during the year 1869.

1	2	3		4		5		6			7				3	
		De	Esci ing	iped	dur- ear.		du	aptu ing year.	the	Rer unc	nain aptu	ing red.	of thos	xpire Sent e wh ing t	ence o esc	of apec
		e 31st	A	В	С		A	В	ď	A	В	О	A	В	a	D.
Νo	Jail.	Remained uncaptured on the 1868.	From inside the Jail.	From outside the Jail.	Total.	Grand Total.	Of those who escaped in previous years.	Of those who escaped dur- ing the past year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of present year.	Total,	Under 1 year.	Above 1 and under 3 years.	Above 3 and under 7 years.	Above 7 years.
1 2	Mercara District Local Lock-ups	6			 	6	1		1	5		5				**:
3	Total	6				6	1		1	5		5		•••		

The following Table shows the Religion, Age, and previous occupation of the Convicts in the Jails of the

000	200	
	ηear	•
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	or Coord	
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			.;			Total.	151	&	159
			Total.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1	- 18	84	<u>i</u> s
<u> </u>						×	13.	9	141 18
			-	1_		Prosti			1 :
	1	Females.	<u> </u>	-		Unma		;	-
		eme	-	_	ď.	Marrie	- H		17
		154	H	.j	non agu	No occ	<u> </u>	:	:
	ion.		Ħ	·sju	oment Serva	T970Đ	н	:	
	upat	l 	3		.lenois	Profes	64		61
2	Previous Occupation.		[24		stic Servants.	Domes	eq.	:	61
	rious	les.	国		*su	RZITTA	63	:	63
	Pre	Males.	a	pur	reepers ers.	Trade	*	:	1
			O	1		Labou	06	\$	95
			В		.tsiruti.	oirgA	65	н.	र वि
			₹	-010	ng bengent l	ii 10 gareg	- :	:	T i
_		A	İ			, aU	:	<u>:</u>	<u> </u>
					Above 60.	8			1 -
		0			40 to 60.	<u>F4</u>	- #	<u>-</u> -	
4	Age.					F		-61	1 9
	Ψ	я			16 to 40.	M	119 14 14		125 16 14
					Under 16.	<u></u>		-:-	
						F	4		4
		D		'sass'	All other Cla	×		<u>.</u>	1 8 8
		G.		14.1	Hindus.	H	6	:	
						M	8		- 89_
		В			Mahomedans	MF	- 53 - 73	- -	23
	ا ر			1		E I		Ç1	
63	Religion			υ	Natives.	M			9
	Rel		ns.		l	E	:	:	-
		Ą	Christians,	Q	Eurasians.				:
			Chu		-	F	•	:	
				в	-визоровив-		<u>:</u>		-
		1		1	Language Chal	74			: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
2				Jail			Mercara District	Local Lock-ups	Total
71				ó X			-	6 1	

COCHIN.

The number of prisoners in the Jails at Ernacollam and Trichoor at the beginning of the year was 279. The number received during the year was 262, making a total of 541. Of these, 274 were released, 1 escaped, 4 died, and 263 remained in prison at the end of the year. Of the last mentioned 8 were debtors, 32 prisoners on their trial, 1 a revenue prisoner, and 222 convicts including 10 females. The sentences awarded were:—

Rigorous	imprisonment	for life			32
	Ditto	for more than 7 years		***	81
	Ditto	for more than 2 years	1.000	***	79
	Ditto	for more than 6 months		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	16
	Ditto	for not more than 6 months		•••	2
Simple	imprisonment	for more than 6 months		***	3
	Ditto	for not more than 6 months			9

The average daily number of prisoners in the Ernacollam 110, and in the Trichoor Jail 145. The health of the prisoners was reported to have been good. Their out-door work was chiefly in the repair of reads and like employment. The religion and race of the prisoners were:—

According to religion.	Mahomedans Hindoos Christians Jews	••• ••• •••		22 52 46 1
According to race.	Brahmins Sudras Other caste	•••	*** *** *** ***	4 19 78 Total 222

The following shows the sickness, mortality, &c., of prisoners in each Jail of Cochin during the year 1869.

Name of each Jail.	er er	sentage of mort ast 10 years.	ildings (an led or othe)	Superficial feet within vail walls to each prisoner.	Cubic feet in wards to each prisoner.	ch Prisoner in l ifferent kinds	Average number in Jail during the year.	Remaining at end of last year. m	is year.	Discharged, cured or trans- H ferred.	18.	number in Rospital	all causes.	released without	Percentage of deaths to avge. strgin
District Jails. Ernacollum Frichoor	Apothey Dresser	2·00 7·27	Crow- ded, do.	119	257.4	{ lalbs rice, fish, plantain and vegetables. Do.	110 145‡	6	260 106	100		5 115	1 3	1	4
		9-27	==	119	257.4		2554	12	466	468	6	120	4	4	1

CHAPTER VIII.

INDIAN FINANCE.

WE are this year dealing with a system of finance which will probably never again have to be dealt with in the history of India. Another year we shall have the Governor General's plan for financial decentralization. The following figures show the total Gross Amount of the Public Revenue and Expenditure of British India, with the Surplus or Deficit in each of the undermentioned years:—

Years ended.	Gross	Total Exp	enditure.	Gross	Actual Sur- plus (+) or
Lears enueu.	Revenue.	In India.	In England.	Expenditure.	Deficiency (-) of Revenue.
30th April.	£	£	£	£	£
1861	42,903,234	40,408,239	6,516,380	46,924,619	- 4,021,385
1862	43,829,472	37,245,756	6,634,344	43,880,160	- 50,628
1863	45,143,752	36,800,805	6,515,601	43,316,406	+ 1,827,346
1864	4,613,032	38,087,772	6,446,913	44,531,685	+ 78,347
1865	45,652,897	39,452,220	6,394,198	45,846,418	+ 193,521
1866	48,935,220	41,120,924	5,048,228	46,169,152	+ 2,766,068
31st March.	1 ' ' 1	11.1			
1867	42,122,433	37,094,406	7,545,518	44,639,924	- 2,517,491
1868	48,534,412	41,646,947	8,497,622	50,144,569	- 1,610,157
1869	49,262,691	43,225,587	10,181,747	53,407,334	- 4,144,643
1870	50,901,081	42,791,013	10,591,013	53,382,026	- 2,480,945

The items of receipts and expenditure during the last year are shown in the following table:—

Revenues and Receipts.	1869-70.	Revenues and Receipts.	1869-70.	Revenues and Receipts.	1869-70.
	£		£		3.
Land Revenue	21,088,019	Stamps	2,379,316	Army, Miscellaneous	1,060,42
Tributes & Contri-		Mint		F. W., Miscellaneous	957.714
butions from Na-		Post Office	M11 000		_
tive States	765,126	Telegraph	202,932	Total India £	50,706,60
Forest		Law and Justice		England: Telegraph	00,100,00
Abkaree (Excise)	2.253,655		007 = 10		
Assessed Taxes	1,110,22 %		000 0 - 0		194.47
Customs	2,429,185	Education	W 000		202,20
Salt		Interest	000 07.1		
Opium		Miscellaneous	1 440 000		50.901.081

* Expenditure.	1869-70.	Expenditure.	1869-70.
Interest on Funded and Unfund-	£	Ecclesiastical	£
ed Liebt	2,773,414	Madinal Countries	161,083
Interest on Special Loans, P. W	2,110,414	Stationery and Printing	413,074
Interest on Service Funds and			253,325
other Accounts	627,267	Ecraion Sarriage	201 202
Allowances, Refunds, and Draw		Allowances and Assignments un-	38≱,897
hawke	1.05.001	der Treaties and Engagements	1 044 070
Land Revenue	0 17. 770	Micaellancore	1,844,279
Forest	979 177	Superannuation, Retired, and	754,207
Abkaree (Excise)	956 500	Tonis monetanista A 17	592,752
Assessed Taxes	41 703	A manager	12,828,750
Customs		Public Works Ordinary:	12,020,700
Salt		P. W. including Supervision and	
Opium	H 000 -00	Cost of Land for Railways, and	
Stamps	70000	Loss by Exchange on Lailway	
Mint	00.0.0		5,107,259
Post Office ···	010 001		0,101,200
Telegraph	457 175	Total India £	41,363,021
Allowances to District and Vil-	Profession States	Expenditure in England	6,458,211
lage Officers	900 000	Ditto ditto for Stores	0,100,211
Administration and P. Depts	* * * * * * * * *	transmitted to India	1,414,116
Law and Justice			
Police	2,131,735	Capital, less Net Traffic Receipts	1,547,064
Marine		1755 tatu 1766 ta	-,,,-
Education, Science, and Art	838,626	Total India and England £	50,782,412

Gross Amount of the Public Revenue and Expenditure, including Charges of Collection, in each Presidency and Pro-

Years ended.	ments und	ierntones and Departments under the Govern- ment of India.	Ber	Bengal	North- Prov	North-Western Provinces.	õ	Oudh,		Punjab
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	.:
004L A	F	35	3	3	£	સ્	3	32	93	1
1861	1 879 890	18 615 541	14 000 104	101 062 7	111 000 2	070 407 6	000 100 1	27 000	000000	
1863	2,371,804	18,489,219	13 766 007	4,930,151	6 654 481	9 469 907	1,891,602	710 640	8,470,080	ە د
	2,260,443	13,092,766	14.625.511	4.935.761	5.727.552	2,063,938	1 998 517	739.759	3.036.756	
	2,711,097	13,080,186	15,007,117	5,871,148	5,455,052	2,095,105	1.184.666	694,454	3,188,07	, <u>-</u> -
	2,382,029	13,083,136	14.887,064	0.034,870	5.497,650	2,235,421	1,237,763	596,647	3,183,340	0
31st March	4,602,882	15,203,171	15,485,810	5,321,817	5,695,698	2,126,679	1,813,097	607,916	3,221,62	-#
1867	2,484,273		13,605,416	4,999,061	5,559,144	2,855,196	1.213.956	619,729	3.248.10	œ
1868	1.974,857	12,861,109	16,767,980	6,206,145	6.881,715	2.566.172	1.426.502	740,921	3,459,675	
6981	2,538,362	13,453,414	16,533,385	6,544,463	5,817,449	2,947,845	1.476.183	773,151	3,434,015	.2
1870	3,318,343	13,283,624	15,769,214	6,876,851	6,056,137	3,003,411	1,550,701	726,347	8,792,211	200
	Central	Central Provinces.	British	British Burmah.	Ma	Madras.	Bombay in	Bombay including Sind.		Total.
Years ended.	Bevenne.	Evnenditure	Веуеппе.	Evnanditura	Вопопи	Pencendituna	Description	Denderditum	Domona	
				- Tomerane	TAC A CHIEFO	- Sycamoran	Trevenue.	rapouniano.	TICADITIC.	
S0th April	ન	*	બ	æ	43	ઋ	37	ಆ	3	
1961	200 506	907 000	100 200	101 101	007 020 0		101			
1869	907,559	251,389	100,204	461,939	6,670,430	7,246,032	8,407,167	7,712,041	42,903,234	
1863	843 899	697,343	097.4R3	100,004	6.010,019	141,669,7	8,912,633	246,006,042	45,829,472	
	874 085	739 695	810 276	607 168	7 090 970	0,000,100	9,004,000	7.0003,024	49,146,192	
	952 401	813 097	1119 891	801,120	7 000 500	101,517,0	0,219,111	002,002,1	44,010,002	
	991,002	913,139	1,037,260	672,681	7.059.017	6 709 281	9,599,380	7.918.919	48,935,230	
31st March										
1867	1,052,257	857,717	937,919	718,967	6,254,851	6,176,573	7.856,649	7,517,386	42,012,566	
	1 074 118	1,014,100	1,100,650	926 668	7,512,877	6,731,308	9,2:3,991	8,520,692	48,459,644	
1670	1,074,010	969,681,1	1,200,195	839,599	7,507,051	6,598,163	9, 137,772	8,440,429	49,085,255	
1000	I.UIO.OB	337.100	1.13/1.151	1 12 177		122 22 2	100000	012 106 3	50 70c co.	-

e Includes receipts in England.

b Assessed taxes.

a Income trade and moturpha.

Gross Amount of the Principal Sources of the Public Revenue in British India, for each of the undermentioned Years.

Years onded.	15 m V 06	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	31 March.	1867	1868	1869	1870
Land.	l e	18,508,991	19,684,670	19,570,147	20,303,423	20,087,728	20,473,897		19,136,449	19,986,640	19,926,171	91,088,019
Excl.e, Sayer, Abharrec. and Forest.	6	508,991 1,649,895	2,246,885			2,575,793	2,612,556		2,431,129	2,570,019	2,691,078	2.725.245
Honse, Trade, Lucome, Assessed Taxes and Moturpha,	3	a1,103,612	62,054,696	61,882,212	01,483,622	518,181,	c692,241		c22,127	d653,848	9208,700	71.110.224
Tributes, Subsidies, and Contributions from Native States,	्री स्थ	781,164	780,162	725,763	715,990	681,144	709,632		629,245	689,286	687,363	765,126
.customs.	Q.	4,169,151	2,876,139	2,464,366	2,384,061	9,296,929	2,279,857		2,030,864	2,578,632	2,692,755	2,429,185
Jus.	33	3,805,124	4,563,081	5,244,150	5,035,696	5,523,584	5,342,149		5,345,910	5,726,093	5,588,24(5,888,707
•mniq0	3	6,676,759	6,359,269	8,055,476	6,831,999	7,361,405	8,518,264		6,803,418	8,923,568	8,453,365	7,953,098
Stamps.	93	1,182,781	1,693,217	1,489,638	1,735,216	1,972,098	1,994,632		1,803,773	2,186,269	2,306,971	2,379,316
Mint.	92	288,280	380,735	371,116	369,759	877,859	494,354		239,991	120,252	193,788	157.214
Post Office.	3	608,524	402,135	425,528	459,882	862,933	406,466		496,439	629,629	707,792	711,698
Electric Telegraph.	વ	53,639	73,452	75,525	91,762	99,099	190,463		e219,472	6241,947	e265,568	6247,042
Judicial, Law, Justice,	ch3	416,565	511,512	494,842	631,798	675,996	790,529		815,219	951,314	1,172,093	1,089,503
Marine, Indian Navy, and Pilot Dues,	32	288,705	155,722	189,046	307,715	308,095	198,890		228,543	455,090	688,084	329,953
Public Works.	સ	850,172	588,858	443,558	461,785	588,673	917,465		538,139	557,840	558,305	957,714

Statement exhibiting the Amount of Cash Balances at the respective Treasuries of the Government of India at the close of each Year.

			Years	Years (ended 30th April.)	April.)			Years (ended	Years (ended 31st March.)	
Government Treasuries.	uries,	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
		ಛ	43	cts.	ಲ್ಲ	ધ	ಆ	ಚ	43	43
Government of India	:	5,632,381	4,256.318	2,182,705	1,630,810	2,133,295	372,227	1,260,979	708,756	2,079,431
Bengal		2,166,859	2,055,264	1,468,630	1,945,662	1,170,988	2,191,370	2,319,457	2,084,930	1,994,020
British Burma			•	393,215	392,948	339,539	976,079	863,023	307,986	366,703
North-West Provinces		2,948,978	2,823,851	1,645,270	1,885,820	1,573,963	1,502,173	1,528,648	1,051,584	1,578,657
Oude				312,178	329,355	319,691	937,214	390,776	312,129	413,122
Panjab		764,521	893,291	768,929	930,214	866,576	1,020,938	1,020,515	938,329	1,067,869
Bombay		2,975,265	3,214,855	1,876,746	2,308,386	3,821,291	2,317,494	2,361,121	2,122,062	3,502,870
Central Provinces		*185,600	458,837	397,194	401,910	317,314	410,779	368,618	433,875	485,414
Madras		2,942,432	3,785,500	3,181,030	2,419,318	2,518,792	2,628,780	2,286,096	2,216,153	2,494,014
Hyderabad or the Berars		777,247	\$84,202	411,115	394,474	563,857	445,809		See Note.	
Total		17,888,278	17,872,118	12,632,012	12,638,897	13,625,306	11,502,863	11,899,233	10,175,804	13,982,100

Note. - The Cash Balances of the Berars are omitted since 1867, their Revenues and Charges being now excluded on those of the Government of India. * A portion included under Narth-West Provinces.

Statement showing the Amount of the India Debt, and of the Debt in England, at the close of each undermentioned Year, with the Sums paid and payable for Interest thereon.

	Amount of Interest paid.	4, 364, 729 4, 560, 905 4, 560, 905 4, 465, 849 4, 482, 385 4, 577, 416 6, 259, 331 15, 102, 787 16, 102, 787 16, 579, 711 14, 579, 711
TOTAL.	to damonal languates in Interest payable.	£ (91,368 (,911,312 (,93,718 (,622,594 (,622,594 (,633,220 (,863,865 (,863,865 (,811,311,015 (,811,3
	Debt in India and England.	26 101,877,081 4104,495,235 98,518,145,98,477,555 98,477,555 98,383,651 9101,986,1119 1101,986,1189 1101,866,189 1105,186,3981,
,3t, 1	Amount of Interest paid.	1,132,6251 1,426,0081 1,426,0161 1,425,599 1,221,124 1,249,765 1,306,2981 1,452,4901 1,465,0151
ng Interc	Annual Amount of Interest payable.	£ 249,832 1,517,874 1,430,765 1,209,621 1,233,165 1,274,230 1,452,490 1,498,850 1,498,850 1,639,838
Date in England Bearing Interest.	Total Debt in Eng- land.	29,976,000; 38,595,300; 31,539,100; 26,310,500; 26,310,500; 26,346,400; 26,346,400; 31,697,000; 31,697,000; 31,697,000; 31,697,000; 31,697,900;
Oate in Eng	Debenture and other	£ 25,623,200 30,223,100 22,135,100 22,135,600 23,675,100 23,675,100 24,535,000 24,535,000 24,535,000 27,200,000
	Home Bond Debt.	4,552,800 3,116,000 3,116,000 3,114,900 3,096,000 3,067,800 4,497,900 3,996,700
	Amount of Interest	2,232,104,4 2,134,897; 2,351,680; 2,093,250; 3,261,261; 3,257,651; 3,650,297; 3,650,297; 3,650,297;
	Annual Amount of Interest payable.	11, 3, 27, 1, 536 (9, 3, 39, 438 (9, 3, 39, 438 (1, 3, 389, 409) (1, 3, 58, 990 (1, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3,
Debt in India bearing interest	Total India Debt.	71,901,08 72,418,85 72,456,13 72,207,64 72,352,45 71,437,25 72,526,81 71,1289,11 71,168,28
lla bearii	hiscellaneous, In- cluding Deposits, Temporary and other Lenns.	692,430 1,086,095 1,140,165 1,112,433 1,042,200 1,043,797 1,228,476 1,305,840 1,541,403
bt in Inc	Service and other Funds.	5,251,368 5,218,49911 5,298,0821 5,700,4009 5,700,4009 5,450,1831 5,450,1831 4,452,189 4,452,189 4,452,189 4,111,767
Dei	bns seioz yusserT eillig.	2, 396,5955 11,596,5955 11,655,1185 11,775,6945 11,827,4915 11,906,8625 11,73,235 11,22,1754 11,96,447
	.tdeG beristered Debt.	64,560,6881 64,556,77531 64,510,1181 64,176,0651 63,135,8161 63,8178,685 63,613,9781 64,97781 64,0772511 66,140,0211
	Years ended.	20 April. 1862 1862 1863 1864 1865 1865 31 March. 1867 1868 1868 1868

The Value of the Imports and Exports of India, in all the Returns, has been converted into Sterling Money, at the Commann's Rune.

	Years ended.	Imports.	Fxports.	Years ended.	Imports.	Exports.
	20 Amil	J	ď	of Manual		
1861	•••	84,170,798	34,090,154	ea march	42.275.619	44.991.497
1869		87,279,417	27,000.897	::	47,128,291	51,527,588
		43,141,351	48,970,785		50,943,191	53,706,830
1861		50,108,171	F88'98'89		46,882,386	58,518,727
		49,514,275	(69,471,791			
		56,156,529	67.656.475			

Gross Revenues of India for the year 1869-70, with the Charges of Collection and other Payments out of those Revenues; the net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected; converted into sterling Money, at the rate of Two Shillings the Rupee.

			eri (्ध भू	Charge	Charges in India against Income	against 1		against	against Income.	αI	
Revenues and Receipts.	d Receipts.	Gross Receipts.	RE-PAYMENTS. Allowances, Refunds, Drawbacks.	Met Receipts within year, after deducting payments.	Charges of (ollection.) (See Account No. 12.)	Allowances and As- signments under Treaties and En- gagements. (See Account No. 23.)	Allowances to District and Village Officers. &c. (See Account No. 13.)	Total Charges in India against In-	Stores.	Other Charges.	Total Charges against come	Net Receipts,
Land Revenue, &c	nue, &c	£ 21,088,019 765,126	£ 93,199	£ 20,994,820 765,126	£ 2,174,779	육 : :	લ : :	es : :	લ : :	ea : :	⇔ ; ;	eg : :
Forest Excise on Spirits and Drugs	evenue, &c Tugs	21,858,145 471,590 2,253,655	93,199 4,969 6,588	21,759,946 466,621 2,247,067	2,174,779 313,477 256,528	1,844,279	283,609	4,302,667 313,477 256,523	:::	19,836	4,322,003 313,477 256,528	17,487,948 158,144 1,990,539
		24,578,390	104,756	24,473,634	2,744,784	1,844,279	283,609	4,872,672	:	19,336	13,	19,581,626
Assessed Taxes		1,110,224	42,724	1,067,500	181,701	:	:	181 456	:	:	181,701	1,025,799
Justoms		5.888.707		5.853.501	391,485	:	: :	391,485	: :	: :	391.485	5,46
midm		7,953,098		7,953,070	1,820,683	: :	:	1,820,683	:	:	1,820,683	6,132,387
Stamps		~	42,893	2,336,423	100,913	:	:	100,913	12,562	;	113,475	2,229
int	•	157,214	•	157,214	88.049	:	:	25,049	10,010	001 10	101,064	96,150
Post Office		711,698	•	711,698	049,304	:	:	049, 204	4,41	07,100	053,455	(Excess Ch
elegraph	in England	54 902	:	257,134	457,175	:	:	457,175	5,038	91,185	553,401	29.6
aw and Justice		801,954	29,340	772,614	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	772,614
olice		287,549	767	286,782	:	:	:		:	:	:	286
Marine		329,953		303,361	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	303,361
Education		74,889		74,802	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	7
nterest	ร์ก Tengland	976,056	229	375 469	:	:	:	:	:	:	;	375,469
neous		1,446,982	101,045	1,424,708	:	:	:	:	:	:	 :	1,424,708
vrmy—Miscellaneous	. in England	1,060,423		1 089 605			•		:	:		1.082.605
Ditto ublic Works—Miscellaneor	. in England heous	957,714		957,714	:	:	:		•	•	:	957,714
ţ		20 001 001	465 004	20 107 004 0 170 100	001027	1 044 070	000 600	000,000	100 20	111 001 0 000 710	022000	11 010 000

Total Income of the Revenues of India in the year ending 31st March 1870, together with an Account of the Public Expenditure, including Re-Payments, Allowances, and Drawbacks; and Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements, and other Payments made out of the Revenues but exclusive of the sums applied to the reduction of Debt.

	stq ni lo tm			In E	In England.	
Heads of Revenue and receipts.	caross Receip as stated Column I the Accor of Inco	Expenditure.	wipul ul	Stores.	Оіћет гезугадО	Tofal.
Land Revenue, including Tributes and Contributions from Native States, Forest and Absuree Revenues, &c. Assessed Taxes Customs	24,578,890 1,110,224 2,429,185	funds,an	2, 465,094 2,744,784 41,701		શ્રા ::	£ 465,094 2,744,784 41,701
	7,953,098		391,485 391,485 1,820,683		:::	191,485 1,+20,683
		South 15	100,913 88,049 649,984	12,562 13,015 4,449	37.100	113,475 101,064 688,483
1 telegraph (mendes England, £54,202) Law and Justice Police Martine Education		Telegraph Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements Allowances to District and Village Officors, &c	457,175 1,844,279 283,609	5,038	91,188	553,401 1,863,615 283,609
,322) £78,771 Englen	375,698 1,525,753 1,089,605	Total of the direct claims and demands upon the Revenues, including charges of collection and cost of Salt and Opinm	9,069,162	35,064	144,624	9,248,850
Public Works—Miscellaneous	20,	Charges, including Interest on Debt and Public Works Ordinary Guaranteed Interest on the Capital of Railway and other Companies in India and in England, deducting Not Traffic Receipts	32,293,859	32,293,859 1,379,053	6,313,587	39,986,499
		Excess of Income over Expenditure, excluding Public Works Extraordinary	41,363 021	41,363 021 1,414,117	8,005,275	50,782,413
Excess of Expenditure over Income, including Public Works Extraordinary	2,480,946	Public Works Extraordinary	1,427,992	123,435	1,048,187	50,901,081 2,599,614
8	53,382,027	3	49,791,013	1.557,552	9,053 462	53,389,027

Net Public Income of India in the year ending 31st March 1870 (after abating the Expenditure defrayed thereout by the several Revenue Departments, and the Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements, and other Payments made out of those Revenues), and the actual Issues or Payments within the same period, exclusive of the sums applied to the reduction of Debt.

	ju je		_	in England.	lana.	
Revenues and Receipts.	No. G	Charges.	In India.	Stores.	Other. charges.	Total.
	£	Administration and Public Departments	£ 1,226,972	F :	£ 202,179	£ 1,429.151
Land Revenue, including Tributes and Con-	12		2.903,454	:	:	2,903,454
			2.454,155	1000 000	101.0	1 300 1 1
Abkaree Revenues, &c	1	_	199 F.044	103,380	249,151	1,235,155
Assessed Taxes		_	36 4,626	:	:	868,626
Customs			900,101	:	:	101,036
Salt		_	410,014	110 000	:	445,074
			220,020	110,027	9,214	405 507
	7,222,945	Political Agencies and other Foreign Servic	754 907	40.555	103.59	160,603
						-
	9	Superannuation, neureu, and compassionate	599 759		739 763	1 239 515
Telegraph Deficit		_	701,4200	:	157 918	157 018
Law and Justice		220 Civil Furiougn and Absentee Allowances	027 262 61	878 491	9 699 498	16
Folice			12,020,020		2,044,300	
Marine		Ξ.				
Education	700 126				-	
Interest	1 494 700	Ways; £12,855 State Dallways, and				
Miscellaneous	1,424,100	£209,469. Loss by Exchange on Lamway	0.07.07.7	000 000	010	701107
Army-Miscellaneous	Ç.		0.701,6	200,400	010	0,014,210
Public Works-Mi-cellaneous	8 41,,,00		0,400,001	:	1 516 978	1 516 970
4	41,652,231 32	1) Interest on Home Debt	::	:	629,970	629,970
Income	2,480,946				6.313.587	39 986 499
	08	Ċ			- Catharata	ar tonatan
		and other Companies, £4,176,008 deducting Net Traffic Rec eipts £2,628,944	:	:	1,547,061	1,547,064
	53	Public Works Extraordinary	32,293,859 1,427,992	1,379,053	7,860,6.1	41,533,563 2,599,614
	44.133.177	**************************************	83,721,851 1,502,488	1,502,488	8,908,838	44,183,177

Abstract Account of the Aggregate of Balances of Cash in the Treasuries of India on the 31st March 1869; the amount of Debt incurred and discharged during the Year 1869-70; the amount of Advances and Re-payments on various accounts; the Supplies to and from London; the Balunce of Supplies between the several Presidencies and Provinces on Unadjusted Accounts, and the Total Balance in the Indian Treasuries on the 31st March 1870.

**				e, (81,185)			362,583 13,940,451	23,319,258
æ	1,848,139	249,101 296,191 350,000	250,992 250,992 57,866 317,621 1,476		10,110,895	4,875,860		ವ
	Debt Discharged.		Organism of the control of the contr	Supplies to London.	Remittances and Bills drawn by the Secretary of State discharged, Advances to Railway and other Companies, and Miscellancous Payments on account of London LossHills drawn on England, Payments in England	for Interest on India Loan Property, Receipts in re-payment of Advances made in England to Ser- vice Funds, Net Trainc Receipts of Bailways, &c	Falance of Supplies between the different Presidencies and Provinces on Unadjusted Accounts Enlance of Cash in the Treasuries of India on the 31st March 1870	
જ	10,175,804			5,227,863			7,915,591	28,319,258
સ	•	8,947,890	250,459 88.1 556,369 828,647 828,647	110,086			•	
	f India	:	:::::	:			•	:: 32
	asuries o		:::::	•				
	Aggregate of Balanees in the Treasuries of India on the March 1869	Debt Incurred,	Treasury Notes issued Bills Outstanding Local Funds Advances repaid less advances made* Waste Lands, &c.	Local Remittances			Local Indian Surplus	

* "Advances made" includes outlay for the Hyderahad State Railway, £2,738.

Gross Revenues of the Treasuries and Departments under the immediate control of the Government of India for the Y into the several Government Treasuries, and the Payments out of those Revenue.

		-	67	ಣ	Charg	Charges against Income,	come.	7	
Revenues and Recelpts,		Gross Re- ceipts.	Re-pay- ments. Allowances, Refunds, and Draw- backs.	Not Re- celipts with- in the Year, after deduct- ing Re- pay ments.	4 Charges of Collection.	Allowances and Assign- ments under Treaties and Engage- ments.	formal Charges against Income.	Not Receipts into the several Govern- ment Treasuries.	Bate per Cent. for which the Gross Re- ceipt was collected.
Land Revenue Tributes and Contributions from Na Stakes	 Native	£ 409,090	3	£ 409,090	£ 12,573	q	43	વર :	3.073
	:	Total I	:-	170'007	:	:	:	***************************************	
Forest Excise on Surets and Drugs	:	10,957	: :	596,007 10,957	12,573 6,340	163,761	176,334 6,340	419,673	2·11 57·863
Assessed Taxes	: :	39,692	1,162	98,530	:	::	97	38,530	1000
	:	5,959		5.836	297	:	297	5,539	4.984
Fost Office	1:	711,698		711,698	46,808 649,934	::	46,808 649,934	28,458	91.322
Telegranh	:	202,932	:	202,932	457,175		457,175	Excess 254,243	225-285
Law and Justice	•	38,773		88.773					
Police	:	20	:	20	:	::	: :	30	
	:	2,025	•	2,025	:	:	:	2,025	
enoe	•	702,925	317 01	202,925		:	•	202,925	
Army-Miscellaneous	-	549.897		549.897	:	:	:	549.897	
Public Works-Miscellaneous		164,489*		164,489	: :	:	:	164,489	
Total Govt. of India	9	9 910 949	900	070 000 0	1 100 000	100 201	040 400 1	200 000 +	

* Includes Gain by Exchange on Rallway Transactions, £148,147.

General Abstract view of the Total Revenues and Charges of 1869-70, and as estimated

Levenues and Re- ceipts.	1869-70.	Estimate. 1870-71.	Expenditure.
		100	
<u> </u>			
	£	£	
Land Revenue Tributes and Con-	21,066,929	20,653,400	Refunds and Drawbacks
tributions from Native States	765,126	739,300	Forest Excise on Spirits and Drugs
Forest	471,590	459,500	Assessed Taxes
	111,000	499,000	Salt Cost Charges
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	2,255,197	2,357,600	Opium Cost
Assessed Taxes	1,110,224	2,075,000	Stamps
Customs	2,429,185	2,558,000	Post Office
Salt	5,888,707	6,104,500	Allowances and Assignments under Treatle
Opium	7,951,556	7,996,800	Total of the Direct Claims and Demands of
Stamps	2,373,845	2,488,900	the Revenues, including charges of Collection and Cost of Salt and Opium
Mint	157,214	- 32,300	Administration
Post Office	711,698	895,100	Law and Justice
Telegraph	257,134	226,200	Marine Charges
Law and Justice	823,515	755,400	Ecclesiastical
Police	287,549	252,900	Stationery and Printing Political Agencies
Ma ine	319,953	272,100	Miscellaneous Superannuation, Retired, and Compassional
Education	74,873	62,200	Allowances
Interest	875,698	354,700	Civil, Furlough, and Absentee Allowances .
Miscellaneous	1,525,769	1,027,100	Public Works, Ordinary— Public Works
Army-Miscellane-			Supervision and cost of Land for Railway State Railways
ous ···	1,082,605	903,000	Loss by Exchange on Railway Transaction Interest on India Debt
Public Work :- Mis- cellaneous	169,155	117,600	Interest on Home Debt Dividends to Proprietors of E. I. Stock
Irrigation	53 1 ,979	473,600	Total
Railways	253,580	243,700	Guaranteed Interest on the Capital of Rai way and other Companies in India and
Total Bevenues			England, deducting Net Truffic Receipt (Account No. 111)
and Receipts in India and England £ Excess of Expenditure over Income, including Public Works Ex-	50,901,081	51,048,900	Excess of Income over Expenditure, excluding Public Works Extraordinary
Public Works Ex- traordinary £	2,480,946	149,700	Public Works Extraordinary
State Control of the second			[요시 사람들은 사용을 들었다면 하다면 하다면 하나는 살았다는 기가 함께

India, including the Charges disbursed in England, for the year for the year 1870-71.

	1869	70.			Estimat	e, 1870-71.	
	In Eng	land.			In En	gland.	
In India.		m [*]	TOTAL.			8	TOTAL.
IN THATES		Other Charges.	TOTAL	In India,		Other Charges,	10111.
	5	r pe		l ä	5	급분	
	Stores	Öğ		1 7	Stores	० त	
<u> </u>	52			-F	<u> </u>		<u> </u>
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
465,094		*****	465,094	338,600			338,60
2,458,389			2,458,389	2,410,100			2,410,10
313,477		*****	313,477	386,000			386,00
256,528		******	256,528	273,300	•••		273,30
41,701	••••	*****	41,701	43,700	•••		43,70 185,00
181,456		*****	181,456	185,000	•••	•••	185,00
109,145 282,340		*****	109,145	160,310	***		160,31
282,340		* *** **	282,340	256,190	•••	"	256,19 1,950,80
1,720,632		• • • • •	1,720,632	1,950,800	•••		1,959,80
100,051	10 560	******	100,051	114,200	95 500		114,20
100,794	12,562 13,015		113,356	100,000 57,200	25,500		125,50
88,049 649,931		34,100	101,064 688,483	633,800	9,400 4,900	136,800	66,60
457,175	4,449 5,033	91,188	553,401	37-1,600	111,500	51,000	775,50
	0,005				111,000		537,10
1,844,279		19,236	1,863,615	1,710,600		19,300	1,729,90
9,069,044	35,064	144,624	9,248,732	8,994,400	151,300	207,100	9,352,80
1,187,696		202,179	1,389,875	1,155,600		207,400	1,362,00
234,680		•••	234,680	218,900			218,90
2,902,926			2,902,926	2,962,400			2.962.40
2,435,131			2,435,131	2,269,500		1	2,96?,40 2,269,50
932,460	109,980	249,131	1,291,571	422,000	101,800	209,900	733,70
627,184		*****	627.184	606,200			606,20
161,083		*****	161,083	153,600	•••		153,60
487,047		*****	487,047	505,200			505,20
253,325	113,627	8,214	375,166	235,300	75,600	8,000	318,90
384,897 758,106	40,555	21,000 103,259	405,897 901,920	268,000	25,200	60,000 207,000	328.00
	20,000			1,002,900	20,200		1,235,10
592,752	•••••	739,763	1,332,515	678,900	***	780,000	1,458,90
*****	•••••	157,918	157,918	200,000	•••	165,000	200,00
12,828,750	878,491	2,622,498	16,329,739	12,682,800	981,300	2,685,900	165,00 16,300,00
4,797,547	236,400	619	5,034,566	3,802,700	137,200	700	3,940,60
91,390			91,390	107,400	•••	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	107,40 7,90
12,853	******	•••••	12,853	7,900		1 1	7,90
205,469			205,469	106,700	•••	l :: l	106,70
3,400,681		62.658	3,463,339	3,491,800	•••	59,700	3,551,50
		1,516,378 629,970	1,516,378 629,970	•••		1,659,900 629,900	1,659,90 629,90
41,363,021	1,414,117	6,458,211	49,235,319	39,872,200	1,472,400	6,830,500	48,175,1
		1,547,064	1,547,064		•••	1,876,700	1,876,70
			50,782,413				50,051,80
	S 1		118,668		••		997,10
			50,901,081				51,049,90
1,427,992	123,435	1,048,187	2,599,614	1,095,000	40,800	11,000	1,146,80
42,791,013	1,537,552	9,053,462	53,382,027	40,967,200	1,513,200	8,718,200	\$1,198,60

General Abstract Account of the Cash Transactions of India,

1869-70.	Estimate, 1870-71.
£	£
10,175,804	13,940,451
7,915,591	9,872,000
21,161,431	18,594,400
4,875,860	4,064,200
44,128,686	46,471,051
	£ 10,175,804 7,915,591 21,161,431 4,875,860

General Abstract View of the Total Revenues and Charges control of the Government of India for the year

			1869-70.	Estimate, 1870-71.
REVENUES AND RECE	CIPTS.		£	£
Land Revenue			409,090	23,700
Tributes and Contributions fro	m Native S	tates	186,917	91,500
Forest	•••		10,957	8,100
Excise on Spirits and Drugs		•••	11,784	17,000
Assessed Taxes	•••		39,692	94,600
Stamps	•••		5,935	5,200
Mint			75,266	14,600
Post Office	•••	;	711,698	895, 100
Telegraph			202,932	196,200
Law and Justice	•••		38,797	31,100
Police			20	•••
Education	***		2,025	1,000
Interest	•••		202,925	189,200
Miscellaneous			705,919	303,200
Army-Miscellaneous			549,897	422,000
Public Works-Miscellaneous			16,342	10,400
Railways (Gain by Exchange)		•••	148,147	127,100
		£	3,318,34 3	2,430,000
	Deficit		9,965,281	10,696,200
		£	13,283,624	13,126,200

for the year 1869-70, and as estimated for the year 1870-71.

사람들이 가입니다. 그런 그런 그리고 있다. 사용 20년 1일 - 1일 1일 1일 1일 1일 1일 1일 1일 1일 1일 1일 1일 1일	1869-70.	Estimate, 1870-71.
PAYMENTS.	£	£
Debt discharged	19,714,757 10,110,895	19,068,900 11,390,100
Balance of Supplies between the different Presidencies (on un-	10,110,000	11,000,100
adjusted Accounts)	362,583	•••
Against Against	362,583 13,940,451	 16,012,051
adjusted Accounts)		16,012,051

of the Treasuries and Departments under the immediate 1869-70, and as estimated for the year 1870-71.

Land Revenue 12,573 11,506 Forest 6,340 7,107 200 Excise on Spirits and Drugs 297 300							1869-70.	Estimate, 1870-71.
Refunds and Drawbacks								
Land Revenue. 12,573 11,507		EXPEND	ITURE.				£	£
Land Revenue				•••	•••		19 000	10,700
Forest			•••	***	***	***		11,500
Excise on Spirits and Drugs		•••	•••	•••	•••			7,100
Mint		ugs	***		•••	• • • •		900
Post Office			•••	•••	***		297	300
Tolegraph			•••		•••		46,808	*31,000
Telegraph			•••	***	***	••••	649,934	633,800
Total of the Direct Claims and Demands on the Revenues, including charges of Collection			••• _ 25 _ 5	***,	_ •••			374,600
Total of the Direct Claims and Demands on the Revenues, including charges of Collection	Allowances and Assignn	ients und	er Treatic	sand	Engagements	•••	163,761	165,500
Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt 1,349,658 1,235,400 1								
1,349,658 1,235,400	Total of the Direct Clai	ms and D	emands c	n the	Revenues, incl	nd-		
Minor Departments	ing charges of Collect	ion		••	•••	•••	1,349,658	1,235,400
Minor Departments 155,295 163,896 134,200 Police	Administration	***	***				375 477	235 000
Law and Justice 150,896 134,200 Police		***	•••		•••			
Police		***	•••		•			
Marine		***			•••			
Education 2,692 3,10 Education 2,095 10,20 Mcdical Services 2,005 10,20 Mcdical Services 2,005 10,20 Mcdical Services 2,005 10,20 Mcdical Services 2,005 10,20 Mcdical Services 2,528 6,10 Folitical Agencies 100,122 74,30 Miscellaneous 307,316 541,50 Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances 34,314 167,30 Army 6,973,845 6,723,40 Fublic Works 6,973,845 6,723,40 Army Chose by Exchange on Railway Transpace 27,90 Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt 2,773,414 2,946,30 Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts 401,115 218,30 Public Works, Extraordinary 18,50 Mcdical Service 3,005 3,005 Mcdical Service 3,005 3,005 Mcdical Service 3,005 3,005 Mcdical Service 3,005 Mcdic			•••	•••	•••			The second of the second
Ecclesiastical			***		1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -			3,100
Stationery and Printing		•••	24.			-	9,905	10,200
Political Agencies 109,122 74,20 307,316 541,50 307,316 541,50 307,316 541,50 307,316 541,50 307,316 541,50 307,316 541,50 307,316 541,50 307,316 541,50 307,316 541,50 307,316 541,50 307,316 541,50 307,316 307,31			***		2		5,528	6.100
Miscellaneous			***	***	•••		70,898	66,000
Miscellaneous 307,316 541,505		***	***	•••			109,122	74,300
Public Works Public Works 6,978,845 867,529 339,90			444		***		307,316	541,500
Public Works Public Works 6,978,845 867,829 339,90	Superannuation, Retired	l, and Cor	npassions	ite All	owances		84,314	167,300
Public Works, Ordinary Public Works on Railway Transoctions 367,529 339,90 Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt 61,126 27,90 Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts 401,115 318,50 Public Works, Extraordinary 18,50	Army	•••				•••	6,973,845	6,723,400
Sactions					•••		867,529	339,900
Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt 2.773,414 2,946,30 Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts 401,115 318,30 Public Works, Extraordinary 18,50	Public Works, Ordinary			inge (n Railway Ti	an-		
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts 401,115 218,30 Public Works, Extraordinary 18,50		_(sact	ions					27,900
Public Works, Extraordinary 18,50	interest on Funded and	Unfunde	d Debt					2,946,300
	interest on Service Fun	ds and ot	her Accor	unts	•••	•••	401,115	318,300
& 19,283,624 13,126,20	Public Works, Extraord	linary	•••	•••		•••		18,50
£ 13,283,624 13,126,20								
						3.	13,283,624	13,126,20

General Abstract Account of the Estimated Receipts and Disbursements of the several Presidencies and Provinces of India for the year ending 31st. March 1871, showing the Local Surphus or Deficit at each Presidency or Province.

Punjab, M. Punjab, M. P. Punjab, M. P. Punjab, M. P. Punjab, M. P. Punjab, M. P. Punjab, M. P. Punjab, M. P. Punjab, M. P		G9	Government of India.	nala.		North-			Bombay,	
cap bits 2 2 2 2 2 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3<	Net Bevenues and Receipts.	General and Political.				Pro-	unjab.	fadras.	includ- ing sind.	Total.
nts 2,946,300 1,394,800 865,100 1,009,700 1,395,300 1,394,800 1,394,800 1,394,800 1,394,800 1,394,800 1,390,800	•	1	1	£,100,1,009,700	13,171,300	£,469,000 3	295,800 7,	£,263,500	£ 8,191,500	£ 41,844,800
nts		1		,100 1,009,700	13,171,300	,469,000 3	295,8007	,263,500	8,191,500	41,844,800
184,200 3,500 1,	ecounts	ર્ગ	100	1.5		1.300	500	87,800	123,900	2,946,300 545,500 1,155,600
10,000 125,4			83.800		, 03	7,700	300	14,900 428,800		218,900
Allowards 3,100 22,500 23,800 2,50	men de la companya de		105,300			337,000	299,000	350,000		2,269,500
Allowances 10,200 3,100 27,500 14,300 17,400 30,000 17,400 30,000 17,400 30,000 17,400 12,000 17,80			22,500	•	210,000	90,800	54,006	91,500	102,400	
Allowances 74,500	N. C.		- 1		123,600	56,100	47,000	93,000	124,500	
Allowances 167,300 7,400 17,800 7,400 10.00 167,300 7,500 12,000 167,300 12,000 12,000 167,300 13,000 12,000 17,800 27,500 11,4700 205,500 114,700 10.00 11,872,300 12,700 205,500 12,400 11,890,300 434,200 579,300 480,400 11,890,300 434,200 579,300 430,400 10.00 11,890,200 11,890,300 11,					2,900	35,000	14,500	7,700	121,400	289,300
MIOWERINGS 101,300 9,400 12,000 15,000 12,000 15,000 12,000 15,000 12,000 15,000 12,000 15,000 12,000 11,572,300 12,500 579,300 450,400 11,890,300 434,200 579,300 480,400 10,000 11,890,300 434,200 579,300 430,400 10,000 11,00,696,200 300,100 275,800 529,300 10,000 11,00,696,200 11,00,696,200		541,500	4.500		45,500	39,000	16,000	111,100	230,100	
Total Expenditure	Allowances		9,400		53,300	28,200		33,500	40,100	•
Total Expenditure 11,890,200 494,200 579,300 480,400 11,890,800 9,000 579,300 480,400		ల్	114,700		627,00	497,400		581,300 581,300 46,700	2,998,100 770,300 75,500	3,802,700 9,222,000
Total Expenditure 18,500 9,000 Total Expenditure 11,890,800 434,200 679,300 480,400 Just carried to Account, No. II 10,696,200			425,200	F.	_ !		450,700 5	,234,500	6,030,800	100
11,890,800 484,200 579,300 480,400 10,696,200			000'6	_	261,800	159,400	390,300	77,000	179,000	1,095,000
10,696,200 529,800 529,800						,907,000	,841,000 5	,311,500	6,209,800	31,972,800
	Local Surplus carried to Account, No. II Local Defleit carried to Account, No. II						454,800	,952,000	002,186,1	
£ 1194,600 1.394,300 885,100 1.009,700 18.171,300 6,469,000 3,295,800 7,263,600\8,191,500 41,844,8·0				100 1,009,700	13,171,300 5	,469,0003.	295,8007	263,500	8,191,500	41,844,8

10,021,700 £ 149,700

...

Excess of Expenditure over Income

... 8,145,000 ... 1,876,700

Local Surplus brought down ... Net Expenditure in England ... Net Guaranteed Interest on Ballway Capital

Gross Revenues of the Presidency of Madras for the year 1869-70, with the Cherges of Collection and other Payments out of those Revenues; the Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries, and the Kates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts

	-	2	ν	Charge	Charges against Income	come	
Revenues and Receipts.	Gross Receipts.	Allowances. Refunds, and Drawbacks.	Net Receipts vithin the Year, after deduct- ing Re-pay- ments.	Charges of Collection.	Allowances and Assign- ments under Treaties and Engagements.	Total charges against Income.	Net Receipts into the several Govern- ment Treasuries.
Land Revenue Tributes and Contributions from Na-	1 4.	£ 7,928	£ 4,474,778	£ 421,393	₩:	ः	ૠ :
tive States	346,643	:	346,643	•	:		***
	4,829.349	7,928	4,821.421	421,393	454,828	875,721	3,945.700
Horest Crimits and Denne	49.855	3.577	49.855	28,639		23,699	542,740
	135,423	4,504	130,919	2,686	•	2,686	128,233
	276.485	3,298	278,187	17,026	•	17,026	7 009 075
Salt	1.164,736	1,000	1,164 729	141,456	:	141,456	1,020.273
X C	406.482	7,212	399,270	18.562	:	18,562	Evenage observe 4 897
	2 407	8.069	89 643	#07',	:	1,403	89,64
I,aw and Justice Dolling	35 246	423	34 823	: :	: :	: :	34,823
	_		2,321	:	:	:	2,321
Rdneation	6,839		6.839	:	:	:	88.9
	14.213	•	14.213	•	•	:	14.218
neous	266.768	1,999	264 769	•	•	:	204,10
	180,303	:	180 808		•	•	160.606
ublic Works-Miscellaneous	46 9/1		40,971		•	:	τυ, στ
Total Madras Presidency	£ 8,079,632	32,017	8,047,615	659,981	454 328	454 328 1,114,309	6,933,306

		,						∞
		٠	cc		Charges egainst Income.	mst Income	•	E t
	4	1	3 2	7	5	9	7	he V
Revenues and Receipts.	Gross Receipts.	Re-payment Allowance Refunds, and Drawbacks.	Net Receip within the yea after deducti Re-payments	Charges of Collection.	Allowance and Assign ments unde Treaties an engagement	Allowance to District and Villag Officers &c.	Total Charges against Income.	Net eipts into several Go- vernment reasuries.
			ır. ng		ı- er d	ь 1		
	£ 200 100	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	0 x x 1 4 R 7	£	43	્ર	3 3	4 2
enne	9,000,102	10,030	105,100,0	421,000	:	:	:	:
Tributes and Contributions from Native States	86.671		86,671	:	:	:	•	
	3,654,773	16,635	3,638,138	421,888	701,858	266,827	1,390,573	2,247,565
Forest	123,526	1,122	122,404	54,480	:	:	54,480	67,924
Excuse on Spirits and Drugs	446.828	1,173	445,655	55,783	:	:	55,783	389,872
Assessed Taxes	244.684		239,853	5,266	:	:	5,266	234,587
	846,064	100	793,064	88,488	:	:	88,483	704,581
	599,407	_	598,775	34,056	:	::	34,056	564,719
	2,357,419	27	2,357,392	8,173	:	:	3,173	2,854,219
	466,848	7,108	459,740	20,149	:	:	20,149	439,591
	79,541	:	79,541	34,007	:::	:	34,007	45,534
Law and Justice	114,930	3,463	111,467		:	:		111,467
Police	15,467	102	15,365	:	:::	:	:::	15,865
	151,498	:	151,498	:	:	:::	:	151,498
Education	11,301	18	11,283	:	:	:	:	11,283
Interest	90,125	229	968,68	:	::	::	:	968'68
Miscellaneous	247,848	40,550	207,298	:	:	:	:	207,298
Army-Miscellaneous	330,223	:	830,223	:	:	:::	:	830,228
Public Works-Miscellaneous			118,799	:	•	:	•	118,799
Potal, Bombay Presdy., including	0 800 981	198 890	198 890 9 770 891	717 985	701 888	768 996	1 685 970	8 084 491

-									
	-	61	ಾ	Charg	Charges against Income.	come.	7		8
	Gı	Α	N (4	19	9	N		
REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	ross Receipts.	Re-payments. Llowances, Refunds. and Drawbacks.	et Receipts within the year, after de- ducting Re-pay- ments.	Charges of Collection.	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	Total charges agains Income.	et Receipts into the several Government Treasuries.	Rate per cent, for which Gross Receipt was collected.	for which the was collected.
:	4,298,528	£ 46,465		369,369	33	t 3 :	£ 9-169		
	4,028,528	46,465	3,982,063 28,603	369,369	209,630	578,999	2,403,064 12,676		44.661
								Including cost of Abkaree Opium.	Excluding cost of Abkaree Opium.
Excise on Spirits and Drugs Assessed Taxes Customs	689,918 373,466 976,493 2,583,562	152 15,368 16,014 34,023	685,766 358,098 960,479 2,549,539	102,898 31,161 59,909 12,384		102,898 31,161 59,909 12,384	586,868 326,937 900,570 2,537,155	14.914	5-059 8-344 6-135 -479
				1 1 1 1				Including cost of Opium (Account No. 12.)	Excluding cost of Opium.
:	5,594,137	10.984	5,594,186 696,843	1,817,510		1,817,510	8,776,626	687.28	1.732
•	301,230	12,416	288,814				288,814		
	167,460	26,588	140,872		::	::	140,872		
	43,054	69	42,985	:	•	•	42,985		
	136,050	87,615	98,435	ii		: :	98,435		
Publi e Works—Miscellaneous	40,712		40,112				40,712		

Gross Revenues of the North-Western Provinces for the year 1869-70, with the charges of Collection and other payments out of those Revenues; the Net Receipts unto the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

	-		ಣ		Charges against Income.	ust Income.		%
REVENUES AND RECEIPTS	Gross Receipts.	Re-payments. Allowances, Re- funds, and Drawbacks.	Net Receipts within the year, after deducting Re-payments.	Charges of Col lection.	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c.	Total charges against income.	Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries.
Land Revenue Triputies and Contributions for	4,089,889 from	g £ 7,511	£ 4,082,378	£ 417,221	æ :	₩ :	ભ :	₩:
Native States	114,269	66	114,269	:	•••	:	:	:
	4.204.158	8 7,511	4,196,647	417,221	76,288	13,919	507,428	3,689,219
Forest			72,590	42,341	:	:	42,341	30,249
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	_		174,370	39,125	:	:	89,125	150,240
Assessed Taxes	151.990	3,030	148,960	828	:		828	40,839
Customs	49.83	:: 	49,839	44 009	:	:	74 893	413,905
Salt	488.7		453,720	14,025	•		17,030	334,442
	398,191	0,/19	201,412	77,090	: :			99,226
Law and Justice			64.372	: :	:	:	•	64,372
Folice Dalicetion		-	5,619	:	:	:	:	5,619
Edilleagion			61	:	:	:	:	19
Misoallaneous	26	955	25,414	:	:		:	25,414
Public Works—Miscellaneous	356	•	356,563	•	•	:	:	350,505
Total N.W Provinces	£ 6.056.187	37 22,276	6,033,861	591,368	76,288	13,919	681,575	5,352,286

Revenues of the Punjab Territories for the year 1869-70, with the Charges of Collection and other Payments out of those Revenues; the Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rales per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

	8.298.126	463,260	2,303	95,334	365,623	80,825 8,761,386	30,825	3,792,211	Total, Punjab Territories £
:	218,177	•	•	:	:	210,111	:	111,014	anonminoante anominoante
:	44,678	:		:	:		0,830	000.000	Public Work Missellanoons
:	513	:	:	:	:			010	Missollander
:	4,980	:	: :	•	:	4,980	•	4,980	··•
:	1,567	:	:	:	:	1,567		1,567	•
:	40.280	:	:	:	:	40,280	•	40,280	Louce
:	83,068	:	:	:	:			85,616	Law and Justice
4.469		9,323		•	9,323	e.	4,694	208,620	Stamps
:	1.375	•		:	:			1,375	mnido
	850,975	71,564	:		71,564	922, 539	521	923,060	
.727		:		:	:	63,431	6,713	70,144	Customs
	63,280	473	•	•	473	63,753	1,295	65,048	Assessed Taxes
8.538	~	6,951	:	:	6,951	81,264	148	81,412	Excise on Spirits and Drugs
181.072	71,366 Excess 34,730	71,366	:	•	71,366	36,636	2,777	39,413	Forest
10.306	1,691,616		2,303	95,334	205,946	8,139 1,995,199		1,998,338	
:		:	:		:	28,608	•	28,608	from Native States
10-455	•	:		•	205,946	1,966,591	8,139	1,969,730	Land Kevenue Tributes and Contributions
	320	şφ	St.	ઝ	73		τ3 ;	43	
the ed.	eral	In-	nd ffi-	ts ea- En-	Col-	ear, sing	le-	s.	
r ce ich Rec llect	eipts sev n m e ries.	•		nces imer Tr ind emer	es of	lecei the y educ men	nent es, s, a i	ceipt	
pe wh ss; co	the er n	gain ome	istr illag ers,	sign der s a	arge ectio	in t r de pay	anc d s	Red	REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.
or Fro	o i	ag C	V Ce	As un tie	Ch: le	fte le-	lou u r	oss	
f C	t	_	9	20	₩.	a I	Al f	Gr	
 	∞		nst Incom	Charges against Income.)	 	.a	i 	
						9	•		

Gross Revenues of the Oude Territory for the Year 1869-70, with the Charges of Collection and other Payments out of those Revenues; the Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross

N Receipts were collected.

	Gross Revenues	of 0				
	Rate per Cent-for which the Gross Receipt, was colle eted	10-087	98-549 Including cost of Excluding cost of A hkaree Opium	6.623 4-657 3-202 558*819		
	Net Receipts into the several Gov- ermont Trea- suries.	23	1,098.292	74,167 26,650 { Excess } 5,593 { charge 78,019 13,948	15,761 1.017 1,914 3,865 1,670	1 309, 342
	7	ည္ :	204 655 10,527	5,176 891 6,812 4,262		232,323
nst Income	Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c.	€} :	999			560
Charges Against Income.	5 Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	3	72,663			72,663
Cho	Charges of Collection.	£ 131,432	131,432 10,627	5,176 891 6.812 4,262	::!!!!	159,100
af	3 Receipts within the Year, ter deducting, Re-pay- ents.	1,302,947	1,302,947	79,343 27,541 1,219 82,281	13,948 16,761 1,017 1,944 3,365	1,541,665
A	Re-payments. llowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks.	£ 6,572	6,573	288	933	980'6
	Gross Becelpts.	£ 1.309,519	1,309,519	79,348 27,829 1,219	14,881 15,763 1,017 1,944 8,435	1,550,701
	revenues and receipts	T December		on Spirits and Drug 1 Taxes	Stamps	Public Works—Miscellaneous 1,670

tonis, within the and viele Assignments (harges nuclearly kindle for the folder of the	Charges Assignments of mider Trea- Gollection Disgre- Engage- Innents.
3 3	3
54 588,543	497 2,954 588,543 97,442
588,543	2,954 588,543 87,442
588,543	2,954 588,543
1 55	2,954 58
	2,954
	£ 591,497

Gross Revenues of the Province of British Burma for the year 1869-70, with the Charges of Collection and other Payments out of those Revenues; the Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

				2	က	Charges Against Income.	nst Income.	•	1
REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	AND RECEI	PTS.	Gross Receipts.	Re-pay- ments. Allowances, Refunds, and Oraw- backs,	No Beccipts within the Year, after deducting Re-pay- ments.	4 Charges of Collection.	Potal Charges against Income,	Net receipts into the several Government Treasuries.	Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was col ceted.
Land Røvenu e	•		£ 638,958	£ 1,915	£ 636,963	£ 97.515	જ	ಚಿ	15-261
Forest			638,958 98,477	1,995	636,963 98,413	97,515	97,515 42,146	539,448 56,267	
Excise on Spirits and Drugs	nd Drugs			91		17,	17,240	88,893	of A b kar ee of A b kar ee Opium. Opium. 137 18242 1916
Assessed Taxes Customs				322 2,402	-		16,038	184,948	7 885 6-375
Salt Stamps				:	52,412	1,425	1 425	50,987	F89.6
Law and Justice Police			25,707	SF0'Z	25,064	<u> </u>		25 064	
Marine				4	7,103	<u> </u>	: :	7,103	
Interest Wiscellaneous		:::			901 2,197	::		2,197	
Fublic Works—Aliscellaneous	scellaneous .				- 1				
	Total, British Burma		£ 1,197,131	9,465	1,187,666	175,479	175,479	1,012,187	

THE CURRENCY.

On 1st March 1862 Government Currency notes were first issued, through the agency of the three Presidency Banks. 1st January 1866 in Calcutta, and on 1st March 1867 in Madras and Bombay, the Currency Department began to manage the circulation, with the result of a net annual profit to the state of £72,405 in 1868-69. In April 1870 an Act was passed empowering the Government to extend the limit which may be invested from four to six millions sterling, since the increase of the circulation had been so great. During the Mutiny of 1857 the annual average of the circulation of Bank of Bengal notes was £1,524,000, against £1,471,000 in 1856; £1,443,000 in 1858; £1,400,000 in 1855 and £1,717,000 to £1,825,000 during May to August 1867; i. e., it was highest in the worst months of the Mutiny. After the fall of Delhi in September 1857, the circulation declined owing to a depression of trade, and it continued depressed up to February 1858, and fell again in June 1858.

THE COINAGE.

Act XVII. of 1835, which took effect on 1st September 1835, directed the coinage of a Company's Rupee weighing 180 grains, and of a standard of eleven-twelfths, or 165 grains of pure silver and one-twelfth or 15 grains of alloy; and declared it equivalent to the Bombay, Madras, Furuckabad, and Surat Rupees, and to fifteen-sixteenths of the Calcutta Sicca Rupee, which ceased to be legal tender in 1836.

The full weight of the coins that were prescribed by Act XVII. of 1835 and Act XI. of 1844 (authorising half pice,) and that were continued by Act XIII. of 1862 (which changed the designation of the Rupee from Company's to Government,) is as

follows :-

1 Rupee = 165 grains of pure silver.

1 Shilling = 80-8-11th grains of pure silver.

1 Rupee = shilling 2.0439 or 2s. $0\frac{1}{2}d$.

Silver, at 5s. 6d. per oz. standard = for the 165 grains of pure silver in a Rupee to 2.043s.;

or at 5s. 6d. per oz. standard = 192-004 per Rupee.

Statements exhibiting the Average Amount of Note Circulation, and the Average Amount of each Description of Reserve during each Year since the Commencement of operations of the Paper Currency Department of the Government of India.

	Average	Averag	e Amount	of Reserv	e in.
Years ended.	Amount of Note Cir- sulation.	Silver Coin.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Government Securities.
	£	£	£	£	£
From 1st to 31st March					
1862	3,690,000		1 000 000		10.
On 30th April 1862		2,479,922	1,220,000	•••	400,078
,, 1863	4,506.833	2,978,816	969,166	•••	558,851
,, 1864	5,232,500	2,726.750	956,667	102.00	1,549,083
,, 1865	-,,	2,727,908	\$15,000	101,071	3,251,644
,, 1866		2,675,094	909,000	149,386	3,980,234
On 31st March 1867		4,798.182	530,799	11,065	3,638,781
,, 1868		5,214,559	803,722	14,749	3,252,055
,, 1869	10, 145, 533	5,660,704	941.283	16,199	3,496,230
,, 1870	10,669,077	4,963,181	1,689,640	31,250	3,946,401

Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Departments of Issue of Government Paper Currency from its Comme cement.

	Years ended.		Receipts.	Disburse- ments.	Receipts.	Excess Charges.
31 March 30 April	1862 1863 1864 1865 1866 1867 1868 1869		£ 15,232 32,773 165,498 167,839 166,285 134,581 148,697 166,787	£ 589 53,081 36,541 39,659 84,509 99,230 30,931 76,094 28,986	£ 125,839 83,330 67,055 103,650 72,603 137,801	£ 589 37,849 3,768
	Total		997,692	449,620	590,278	42,206
			Net Recei	pts,	548,072	

The following Statement shows the Number and Value of Government Currency Notes issued, received, and cancelled for the whole of India, during each of the undermentioned years:—

Years	Notes	Issued.	Notes Re	ceived.	Notes Ca	ncelled.
Ended.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
30 April.		£		£		£
1862 1863 1864 1865 1866	$367,200 \ 295,015 \ 336,201 \ 598,260 \ 960,150$				52,520 240 478 214 290	1,100,550 3,745,100 3,156,666 3,907,162
31 March.						
1867 1868 1869 1870	1,986,688 2,790,745 3,117,050 3,396,828	33,064,971 44,007.302	2,424,319 2,986,353	30,726,427 $44,699,018$	998,679 1,553 433	10,852,656 $14,258,560$

Statement showing the Value of Government Currency Notes in circulation at each Circle throughout India during each of the undermentioned years:—

			Average	for each Y	Tear at 2s.	the Rupee		
Circles.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.
	£	£	£	£	ε	£	£	£
Calcutta	2,423,000	2,495,000	2,805,514	2,904,328	2,839,144	2,991,138	3,964,564	4,145,74
Madras	413,571	665,000	604,167	565,833	605,165	547 949	622,144	645,60
Bombay	1,582,857	2,072,500	3,228,338	3,345,958	4,697,459	4,759,499	4,310,995	4,572,490
Allahabad			113,947	256,173	259,318	324,851	337,419	309,788
Lahore			78,103	295,118	250,056	240,565	258,154	225,290
Calicut			6,176	42,116	55,455	55,611	81,647	77 02
Trichinopoly			8,484	27,286	38,906	43,874	42,653	54,840
Vizagapatam	20°	•••	5,525	37,581	35,704	30,116	47,884	84,65
Nagpore			31,762	160,533	106,734	212,397	274,251	255,419
Kurrachee				90,872	101,377	159,081	196,701	247,300
Akola h				•••			9,621	101,41
Total	1,419,428	5,232,500	6,882,011	7,725,798	8,989,318	9,285,084	10,145,538	10,669,07

[] (2. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	Pure Silver.	Alloy.	Weight.
Legal Tender in satisfaction of all engagements— Silver Coins— A Government Rupee A Half Rupee Legal Tender for fractions of a Rupee only— Silver Coins— A Quarter Rupee or 4-Anna piece An Eighth of a Rupee or 2-Anna piece	Grains. 165 824 414 208	Grains. 15 7½ 334 12	Grains. 180 90 45
			Grains Troy
Copper Coins— A Double Pice, or a half anna A Pie, or quarter anna A Half Pice or one-eighth of an anna	•••	• • •	200 100 50
A Pie, being one-third of a Pice, or one- twelfth of an anna 90 Rupees' worth of Pice weigh 5,76,000 grains Troy, or 82lbs. Avoirdupois.			33 }

The old standard for gold coinage in Bengal was 99½ parts of pure gold to three quarters of a part of alloy. This was altered by Regulation XIV. of 1818 to eleven-twelfths of pure gold to one-twelfth of alloy; but the law having become inoperative, the old standard was reverted to for a time, till Act XVII. of 1835 re-established the standard of eleven-twelfths fine, but declared that no gold coin should thenceforth be a legal tender of payment in India. Under the Act XVII. of 1835, the undermentioned gold coins only can be coined at a Government Mint in British India:—

Gold Coins.	Pure Gold.	Alloy.	Total.
	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
A Double Gold Mohur or 30-Rupee piece A Gold Mohur or 15-Rupee piece Two-thirds of a Gold Mohur or a 10-Rupee piece One third of a Gold Mohur or a 5-Rupee piece	330 165 110 55	£0 15 10 5	360 180 120 60

By a Notification dated 28th October 1868, sovereigns and half sovereigns of England or Australia may be received in all Treasuries as the equivalent of Rs. 10-8, and Rs. 5-2.

Value of Bullion or Treasure Imported into and Exported from, each Presidency of British India, by Sea, during each of the under-mentioned Years, distinguishing gold and silver separately; and including that received or sent on account of Government.

Years ends. Gold. Silver. Gold. Sil						Imports.	orts.					Exports.	rts.		
30 April. £	YEARS EL	NDED.		Ben	gal.	Mad	ras.	Bom	bay.	Beng	1 2	Mad	ras.	Bon	Bombay.
30 April. £				Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
1,237,835 2,271,818 485,400 694,835 2,499,216 3,467,993 8,438 454,300 95,890 95,890 1,546,293 2,224,474 1,000,999 745,001 4,025,922 18,360 6,119 2,361,419 6,11,362 1,361,419 1,361	30 Apı	112		43	đ	48	4	ಇ	બ	49	ଖ	ધ	સ	43	ಈ
1,645,263 2,477,896 706,496 647,095 2,531,313 6,686,464 1,805 157,649 500 95,830 11,622 11,623				1,257,825	2,271,818	485,400	694,825	2,499,216		8,438	454,309	152	245,951	6,282	406,367
1,546,298 2,024,474 1,000,099 745,001 4,025,032 1,057,023 18,390 447,729 115,524 2,534,693 2,262,856 1,082,395 1,054,701 5,865,672 6,327,896 6,019 253,674 5,200 89,555 1,701,615 6,768,120 745,669 1,235,207 8,025,310 12,191,080 839,819 640,369 1,610,632 4,105,78 10,24,701 8,025,310 12,191,080 839,819 640,369 1,610,632 1,035,401 2,032,141 8,800,054 10,536 115,330 17,300 67,050 1,578,269 2,556,401 6,94,059 468,748 2,553,401 6,677,519 7,400 440,607 1,578,269 2,556,401 6,94,059 4,054,05 11,284 115,390 7,400 440,607 1,510,190 3,145,468 3,145				1,632,623	2,477,986	706,496	647,095	2,851,318	6,636,464	1,805	157,649	200	95,830	3,702	421,610
				1,846,298	2,924,474		745,001	4,025,332	9,957,923	13,360	447,729	125	115,524	19,925	514,189
				2,534,693	2,369,586	1,082,395	839,448	5,308,324	10,828,135	14,172	676,741	5,200	89,353	7,784	474,253
31 March 1,701,615 6,758,120 745,969 1,235,207 8,925,310 12,191,080 339,819 540,369 161,683 11 March 1,526,416 2,802,267 412,817 290,761 2,813,144 8,860,054 76,346 190,582 7,000 67,050 1,526,416 2,802,267 412,817 290,761 2,813,144 8,860,054 76,346 190,582 7,000 67,050 1,573,269 2,856,401 634,996 463,748 2,953,401 6,667,519 7,400 440,607 117,900 117,900 1,513,408 3,143,468 3				3,028,528	4,105,783	977,832	1,054,701	5,868,672	6,327,836	6,019	253,687	23,510	80,550	5,539	1,075,285
	1975 914 17 10 20 20	 re h.		1,701,615	6,758,120	745,969	1,235,207	8,925,310	12,191,080	939,819	540,369		161,683	308,599	836,722
1,526,416 2,802,267 412,817 296,761 2,812,144 2,869,054 76,346 190,582 7,000 67,050 1,573,269 2,386,401 634,936 463,748 2,953,491 6,667,519 7,400 440,607 11,573,269 3,435,463 3,435,468 3,448 3,448 3,448 3,448 3,448 3,448 3,448 3,448 3,448 3,448 3,448 3,448 3,448 3,448			:	1,527,424	4,708,568	301,406	464,116	2,752,642	3,482,748	148,957	743,496	75,205	265,588	514,981	701,711
1,578,260 2,536,101 634,096 463,748 2,953,491 6,667,519 7,400 440,607 117,200 a 220,606 9		•	•	1,536,416	2,802,267	412,817	296,761	2,813,144	3,869,054	76,346	190,582	2,000	67,050	82,465	1,057,646
1,510,190 3,145,465 a 1,054,059 3,554,008 4,804,847 1,284 155,390 a 290,606				1,573,269	2,856,401	634,996	463,748	2,953,491	6,667,519	7,400	440,607	:	117,900	9,949	814, 488
로 보고 있는 것으로 보고 있			•	1,519,190	3,143,463	a 1,05	4,059	8,394,008	4,804,847	1,284	155,390	a 290	909'	94,612	478,706

Note-British Burmah is included under Bengal up to 1867, since when no returns have been received showing Gold and Silver separately Imported and Exported; hence, the information for this province is excluded for the subsequent years.

Faine of Gold, Silver, and Copper Moneys coined at the Mints of the respective Presidencies of British India,

<u> </u>			Eengal.		8.	Madras,			Bombay.		To	Total for British India	aitish Ind	A.
YBA	Y kars isnded.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	TOTAL.
, a	20 April.	9	ସ	₩.	ચ	ઘ	ધ	ধ্য	બ	43	9	ધ	ધ	43
1881		69,974	2,698,626	115,775	None.	513,470 102,242	102,242	None.	1,979,586	24,495	69,374	5,191,682	212,512	5 503,568
1862		28,666	2,571,645	48,006		430,907	107,675		4,058,800	None.	58,666	7,070,552	150,681	7,279,699
1863		130,665	2,511,452	926'09	=	673,255	855,08	•	6,066,790	=	130,665	130,665 9,251,497	150,254	9,582,416
1804	:	54,354	2,598,015	112,138	•	1,277,670 176,963	176,963	•	7,604,000		54,354	54,354 11,479,685	289,101	989,101 11,828,140
1865		95,671	4,124,651	93,389		644,828	132,750	•	5,716,386	8,729	95,671	95,671 10,485,865	229,861	10,811,897
1866	:	17,669	6,571,179	112,466	•	544,994	95,644		7,390,912	61,227	17,662	17,662 14,567,079	269,337	14,794,078
31	21 March.													
1867		27,717	8,471,148	124,066		148,079	19,500	=	2,563,441	None.	27,717	6,182,668	148,566	6,853,951
1868	i	21,534	1,665,950	23,361	•	94,766	2,000	=	2,681,643		21,534	4,382,359	198,96	4, 450,254
1869		25,156	1,532,161	88,219	=	18,747	2,000		3,790,800	=	25,156	5,541,708	90,219	5,457,083
1870		Inform	Information not received.	ceived.		6, 577	5,432	F	3,648,191	ŧ		:		

Note-The Madras Mint was closed on 31st August 1869.

CHAPTER IX. AGRICULTURE AND REVENUE.

At the close of the year 1869-70 the excess of income over expenditure, excluding Public Works Extraordinary, was £118,669, whereas the previous year 1868-69 had closed with an excess of expenditure over income, excluding Public Works Extraordinary, of £2,774,030. The total Revenues for 1869-70 amounted to £50,901,081.

Large Administrations.

	Madras.	Bombay and Sind.	Bengal.	N. W. Provinces.	Punjab.
Excise Assessed Taxes Customs Salt Stamps	570,022 135,423 276,485 1,164,736 406,482	244,684 846,064 599,407	730,000 685,000 1,100,000 2,635,000 711,000	300,000 51,500 507,000	84,000 150,000 75,000 842,00 233,600
Total Population	26,539,052	12,889,106	35,975,274	30,086,898	17,596,752

Minor Administrations.

	Oudh.	Central Provinces.	British Burma.
Excise Assessed Taxes	89,000 60,000	100 000 65,000	107,000 27,000
Customs	5,300	11.000 114.000	255,500 11,200
Stamps Population	11 000 747	7,985,411	2,463,484

The gross Land, Forest and Excise Revenue has increased from £3,913,401 in 1792-93 to 23,813,264 in 1869-70.

Years.		£	Years.		£	Years.	£
1792-93	•••	3,913,401	1807-8		5,185,955	1822-23	13,582,804
1793.94	•••	4.048,128	1808 9		5,335,789	1823-24	13 559,439
1794-95		4,197,137	1809-10		5,286,935	1824-25	13,055,409
1795-96		4,123,982	1810-11		4,804,156	1825-26	13,739,544
1796-97		4.058.814	1811-12		4,779,534	1826-27	13,898,539
1797.98	• • •	3,869,298	1812 13		4,890,975	1827-28	11,754,703
1798-99		3,966,416	1813.14		4,604,212	1828-29	13,572,126
1799.1800		4,128,133	1814 15		11,749,294	1829.30	13,305,095
1800-1		4,221,695	1815 16	45.1	11,643,884	1830-31	13,338 551
1801-2		4,446,846	1816-17		12,199,856	1831-32	11,590,332
1802-3		4,296,884	1817-18		12,363,634	1832-33	11,481,938
1803-4		4,480,128	1818-19		13,490,589	1833-34	11.444,249
1804 5		4,604,025	1819 20		13,034,014	1834-35	12,053,718
1805.6		4,880 433	1820-21		13,696,189	1835-36	12,539,772
1806 7		4.648.660	1821-22	241	13,729,217	1836-37	13,057,725

The foregoing Statement Continued.

Years.	£	Years.	£	Years. £
1837 38	12,671,743	1849-50	16,451,927	1861-62 21,877,489
1838 39	13,126,980	1850.51	16,993,065	1862 63 21,904,378
1839 40	13,159,569	1851.52	16,696,748	1863.64 22,548,441
1840 41	13,155,663	1852.53	17,401,349	1864.65 22,607,457
	14,039,598	1853.54	17,165,966	1865.66 23,008,448
1842-43	14,251,135	1854-55	17,875,683	1866-67 (11
1843 44	14,203,971	1855-56	18,590,271	months) 21,450,703
	14,164,152	1856.57	19,449,327	1867-68 22,512,225
1845-46	14,372,891	1857-58	16,749,011	1868-69 22,374,936
1846 47	14,981,690	1858-59	19,816,788	1869-70 23,813,264
1847.48	15,464,199	1859-60	20,690,918	
1848.49	15,332 508	1860-61	20,942,936	
*				

Since 1856-57 the Empire has retained its present boundaries and the figures denote natural growth. The Land Revenue is raised on a different system in almost every province. In Bengal, Behar and Benares the assessment of 1793 was made perpetual with the zemindars, and their relation to occupancy tenants was not finally settled till Act X. of 1859. there is a thirty years' settlement and in Assam also it is periodical. In 1802 the same system was applied to Madras. but after it had affected only the Northern districts, the policy of the day changed in favour of a direct, annual or periodical settlement between the peasant proprietors and the State without the intervention of zemindars or talookdars, except where they already existed. Under Sir Thomas Munro's influence, accordingly, the ryotwar system of annual leases was applied to the greater portion of Madras. The same system was applied to Bombay and has since become modified so that thirty years' leases prevail there. From the first, such leases were given to the North-Western Provinces with the exception of the Benares Division, and have since been extended by officials trained in these Provinces to the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Oudh. The tenures in the Punjab are modified by the Tenancy Act. Those in Oudh have been affected by Lord Canning's recognition of the Talookdars in 1859 and by subsequent legislation. Annual leases prevail in British Burma, the people being unwilling to engage for a longer time. Lord Dalhousie passed rules granting a quasi fee-simple tenure to purchasers of waste land in the Soonderbun marshes, subject to the condition of cultivating a certain portion annually. These regulations will probably undergo considerable alteration in a short time. In 1860 Lord Canning conceded a pure fee-simple tenure to purchasers of lands in which there were no rights but those of the State. Large estates have thus been bought in the tea districts of the Himalayas from Kangra to Cachar and Chittagong, in the plains of Oudh, and in some parts of the Central Provinces.

MADRAS.

The financial results of the year 1869-70 give a net increase of 34,82,259 rupees over the Budget Estimate of the same year and 61,04,120 rupees over the actuals of the previous year. The cash balances are shown in the following table:—

The opening and closing balances in the several Treasuries for the last five official years are as follow:—

Years.	Cash balance at the begin- ning of the year.	Cash balance at the close of the year.
1865-66 1866-67 1867-68 1868-69 1869-70	Rs. 2,35,23,700 2,55,90,700 2,55,24,400 2,53,21,400 2,21,31,500	Rs, 2,55,90,700 2,59,24,400 2,58,21,400 2,22,31,500 2,45,75,300

	Detai	l of Exports o	of Food Grain	ı in
	1868	69.	1869	-70.
	ewt.	Rs.	cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom	 2,45,141	6,01,895	31,059	93,252
Arabia	 21,659	1.00.512	17.508	87,002
Bourbon	 60.423	1 54.622	220	713
Bombay	 1,20,638	6,19,999	2,02,383	9,13,180
Ceylon	 15, 19, 794	56,16,201	13,01,318	47,83,181
France .	 28,067	80,525	4,393	11,250
Laccadive Isles	 7,973	41,251	10,623	46 448
Mauritius	 39.309	42.768	5,771	28.986
Persian Gulf	 28,486	1,23,528	15 562	70.220
Sumatra	 		5.758	15.820
Goa	 74,187	2,84 144	1,26,570	4.83.967
Turkey	 11,162	49.334	5.311	23 875
Other Ports	 20,506	58,230	7,731	28,796
Total	 21,57,345	77,73,039	17,34,207	65,86,690

The following Statement shows the Cultivation in the several Districts for the official year 1869-70.

		Dry.	Wet.)t.	Total.	-	1868-69	-69.		Comp	Comparison.	
									Iner	Increase.	Decr	Decrease.
Districts.	Extent.	A szess- ment,	Extent.	Assess- ment	Extent.	Assess- ment.	Extent.	Assess- ment,	Extent.	Assess- ment.	Extent.	Assess-ment.
-	2	60	4	б	9	7	00	6	10	11	12	13
	Apres	<u> </u>	Acres.	Bs.		Rs.			Acı	Rs.	Aeres.	Bs.
Ganjam		1,29.202		4,98,790	2,75,555	1,78,254	2,71,295	6,25,518			:	: :
Vizagapatam Godaverv	2,67,048		•							52,665	:	:
	15,68,272	Sec. 1	1,47,757		7,66,124				1,00,405	- -		
Nellore Cuddapah	11.22,213	3 8,76,207	٠,	7,73,488		7	12,36,310				=	1,13,256
			7	6,58,907	11 73 714	12 21 057	11.87,357		:	91,187		
Nurnool	11,46,043	2 9 57 510	-	- 5.	3,47,222		8,54,299				7,077	58,074
North Arcot	4,15,350						5,72,006	15,95,268			Ĭ	:
South Arcot			C. I	13,95,257	11,(3,292	29,63,334	10,07,249		18 494	43 917	:	:
Tanjore	2,02,565	2,81,445	1.59 971	6.39.441			9,50,747				: :	: :
Madnra.			-	5,93,448			7,48,835	14,84,245	19,999	8,739		
Tinnevelly	8.49,155	_		_	10,70,524	-	10,91,333	23,52,316		:	20,809	28,594
Coimbatore	8			5,98,884	19,58,622	25,49,415	15,97,300	25.19,231	41,022	26,187	::	.:
Neilgherries	10.51.889	22 303	61 739	4.11.209	11.16,128	18,02,342	11,02,993	17,84,926	13,135	17,416	:	
South Canara		1		:	:	:	:	:	:	:		:
Malabar	:	6,03,061	: :	11,60,501	:	17,63,562	:	17,64,794	:	:	•	1,232
Total	1,59,70,587 1,16,48,949	7 1,16,48,949		1,64,51,484	1,69,68,332	29,97,745 1,64,51,484 1,69,68,332 3,26,00,353 1,65,24,029 3,19,58,170	1,65,24,029	9,19,58,170	4,98,436	8,51,258	54,133	2,09,045
									4.44.303	6.42.213		

Years.	Impo	rts.	Expo	rts.
Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1860-61	Cwt. 5,66,116 10,73,513 12,67,089 14,52,705 14,09,862 11,00,554 8,15,593 9,66,179 11,43,219 16,37,485	Rs. 15.59.516 34,12,388 40,07 659 48,87.275 50,29 776 41,77,128 33,59,002 51,38,534 38,44,421 55,91,345	Cwt. 28.84.344 17.81.741 15.32,598 18,34,446 17.72,402 17,36,223 17.91,352 19,87.273 21,57.345 17,34,207	Rs. 66,84,312 51,41,033 50,55,401 65,58,917 70,67 811 73,38 883 92,11,329 77,67,790 77,73,009 65,86,690

Prices of Grains, &c., for six years.

	ITEMS.	1861-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.
Rice, 2nd sort, Paddy, Cholum, Cumboo, Raggy, Veragoo, Wheat, Salt, Cotton, per ca	ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto	Rs. 411 189 227 209 210 161 668 276 227	Rs. 451 198 260 287 231 164 700 272 151	Rs. 522 242 384 296 813 208 800 830 166	Rs. 395 179 224 267 219 158 623 299 124	Rs. 380 170 206 188 196 134 499 296 114	Rs, 383 168 194 181 182 126 552 316 146

During the year under review the Stamp Revenue increased to £406,453 as compared with £372,550 in 1808-69. In South Canara the Collector discovered numerous forgeries effected by slightly altering the words and figures on stamps, such as, for instance, changing "eight" into "eighty." Careful inquiries, however, showed that such frauds had not been perpetrated in any other district.

The area under cotton cultivation increased considerably during the year in spite of the fact that there was a very sensible decrease on the exports. The increase in cultivation was general in all the great cotton districts. In Bellary it was immense. The following important tables show the area under cultivation; the exports for three years, and the exports for a period of eleven years:—

Area of Cotton Cultivation.

Districts.	1868-69.	1869.70.		rease or crease.
	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.
Ganjam	3,846	3,947	+	107
Vizagapatam	17,351	16,816		535
	24,563	28,162	+	3,599
douavery	1,76,657	2,43,098	+.	66,441
TY ISUITA	22,632	16,575		5,457
TAGITOLG	33,847	82,926	+	49,079
Cuddapa	1,31,158	5,24,390	+	3,93,232
Denary	1,96,280	2,79,383	+	83,103
Kurnool	2,00,200	8	+	6
Madras "	$1.69\overline{2}$	1.275	_	417
North Areot	40,151	43,943	+	3,792
South Arcot	3.265	3.366	+	101
Tanjore	83,714	95,134	+	12,420
Trichinopoly		66,874	+	722
Madura	66,152	2,28,592	+	14 291
Tinnevelly	2,14,301			
Coimbatore	1,17,680	1,21,288	+.	3,608
Neilgherry Hills	•••	***	j	0 770
Salem	12,091	14,601	+	2,510
South Canara		•••		
Malabar		•••		••
Total	11,44,776	17,71.378	+	6.26,602

Cotton Exports.

	1867	-68.	1868	-69.	1869-70.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
United Kingdom. Arabia Ceyloft France Hong-Kong Holland Maldive Isles Bombay Presy- Bengal do	1bs. 425,49,884 33,259 33,3,584 672 2,17,971 5,39,600	Rs. 111,80,648 	lbs. 816,78,101 54,900 3,66,190 43,94,090 1,24,757 448 21,18,825 3,47,182	Rs. 193,74,855 14,705 1,20,326 10,39,008 2,15,580 102 5,39,489 72,805	1bs, 620,33,837 7,79,524 24,94,240 8,35,200 5,40,000 551 8,99,608 1,75,578	168. 174,22,197 2,51,314 6,61,703 2,58,290 2,02,500 150 2,65,897 51,894	
Indian French Ports	3,54,962	41,633	97,365	22,957	55,950	16,105	
Total	470,26.932	123,86,380	891,81,858	213.99.827	684,74,448	191,25,05	

Cotton Exports.

	YEARS.	Quantity.	Value.
		lbs.	Rs.
		825,12,521	95,97,135
1859-60		788 99 097	112,91,211
1860 61	뭐하나 없는 나는 이 살이 되었다. 함	865 44 471	170,40,215
1861-62		693 74 133	238, 12, 882
1862-63		724 90 886	447, 18, 112
1863 64		721 01 578	404,18,937
1864 65		1 200 24 216	484,16,348
1865-66		040 67 991	94,37,789
1866 67	944 777	470 96 039	123,86,380
1867-68			213,99,827
1868-69		891,81,858	191.25,050
1869-70		684,74,448	101,20,000

Much progress was made during the year in forest conservancy. Several new plantations were formed, and a large extent of land was enclosed for "Railway fuel reserves.

In a revision of Collectorates and Collectorate Establishments made during the year the Sub-Collectorates of Broach and Colaba, in the Northern division, and Sholapore, in the Southern division, were formed into junior Collectorates. Nassick also was formed into a Collectorate with twelve taluqs under it, nine taken from the Ahmednuggur Collectorate and three from the Kandeish Collecto-The season was unusally favourable throughout the Collectorates of the Northern Division, though apprehensions were at first entertained owing to the late setting in of the rains. In the Southern Division the rainfall was abundant, but unseasonable; and consequently the crops, especially the rubbee, were more or less damaged in all the Collectorates. Parts of Guzerat and the Konkan suffered from a visitation of locusts, a very considerable damage resulting in the Veerumgaum Purgunah of the Ahme-The entire income under the heads of Land and Sayer (miscellaneous) revenues is BOMBAY AND SIND. shown in the following table: dabad Collectorate.

This gives a net increase of Rs. 10,77,157 in favour of 1869-70, as compared with the returns for the preceding year. The principal cause of increase was the Income Tax. The collections from this tax in the Town and Island of Bombay amounted to Rs. 10,81,596, or Rs. 4,90,738 more than the sum realized under the late Certificate Tax during 1868-69.

ALIENATED REVENUE.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

The following Statement shows the financial results of the Summary Settlement of adjudicated hereditary and unadjudicated Inams, up to 31st March 1870, in the several Collectorates of the Southern Division, exclusive of Khandeish and Colaba:—

	Amount of Annual Tax (Chow- thace) pay- able by Luam- dars to Go- vernment.	Amount of Annual Succession Duty (Nuz- zerana) pay- able by In- amdar to Government.	Total amount of profit to Govern ment, exclusive of what may arise from receipt of Succession Dury at the occasional rates.
Unadjudicated Inams Adjudicated Hereditary Inams.	2,25,589	41,324 2,691 63,015	2,66,913 21,691

Under the head of Terminable Inam Settlement, replies were received from two persons during the year. There remained seven cases in which the holders had not replied to the offer of Settlement made to them. The financial result of the Settlement was as under:—

ALLO MA	 The second second	** - * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		
In 1864-65			18.986	
1865-66		,,	17,312	8 2
., 1866-67			3,859	0.7
, 1867-68		,,	151	10 8
1868-69	parage.		6	
		""	7	5 4
,, 1869-70		*** ,,		
		70.0	40,323	1 6
		1/8.	40,0.0	* 0

The following statement shows the number and value of claims to alienated revenue disposed of during 1869-70, exclusive of those settled under the General Summary and Terminable Inam Settlements:—

	No.	Value.
Claims to Villages, Lands, and Umuls—		
11.—Surinj on 111.—Wuttun	4	1,834 13 7 16 0 0
Total Land	5	1,850 13 7
Claims to Cash, &c.— IV.—Disposed of under the Rules of 1st Piecember 1865, as per Bills examined and passed, and under special sanc-		
tions of Government V _ Formal adjudications under the	5,741	17,573 8 9
VI rought on the account from recently	424	10,572 6 2
lapsed villages VII.—Disallowed in recently lapsed villages	48	$\begin{bmatrix} 152 & 0 & 4 \\ 67 & 7 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
VIII—Plantowed in recently rapsed villages	5	3.617 8 0
1X.—Compensation for abolished duties	7	117 0 0
Total Cash	6,234	32,079 14 4
Total Land and Cash	6,239	33,930 11 11

The following Statement shows the number of demands for formal enquiry in Dewusthan and personal cases in preference to composition, disposed of during the year, as also the number remaining for adjustment on the 1st April 1870:—

Description of Allowances.	Of Rs. 10 and under.				In excess of Rs. 10.			Total.		
	No.	Value	е.	No	Valt	1e.	No.	Valu	e .	
Disposed of in 1869-70-										
Temple Allowances	145	638	1	108	6,038	4 0	258	6,676	5 9	
Personal do	7	87	9 7	9	713	0 4	16	750	9 11	
	152	675	11 4	117	6,751	4 4	269	7,426	15 8	
Remaining for adjustment on 1st April 1870—										
Temple Allowances	129	520	11 8	154	8,132	8 8	283	8,653	3 11	
Personal do	18	118	7 2	58	2,264	10 11	76	2,3 83	2 1	
	147	639	2 5	212	10,397	3 7	359	11,036	6 0	
	299	1,314	13 9	329	17,148	7 11	628	18,463	5 8	

Two hundred and twenty-eight allowances of upwards of Rs. 10, aggregating in value Rs. 3,929-14-9, also were formally adjudicated upon during the year under the amended rules of 1842; and the three villages lapsed.

The financial results in connection with alienations in the Southern Division are:—Arrears credited to Government, which but for the scrutiny of the Alienation Department, would have been paid:—By halving allowances, Rs. 11,016-0-9; 205 old allowances, Rs. 13,434-13-6; 9 claims disallowed, Rs. 222-13 3; total Rs. 24,673-11-6.

Resumed at once:—Land, Rs. 16; Saving effected by halving allowances, Rs. 9,273-9-11; 205 old allowances, Rs. 3,292-10-1; 9 claims disallowed, Rs. 67-7-1; 4 political pensions, Rs. 2,417-8-0; 5 compensation for abolished duties, Rs. 67 8-0; annually recurring at once, Rs. 15,134-11-1.

Prospectively resumable, not having been declared continuable hereditarily or in perpetuity:—23 old allowances, Rs. 664-3-2; political pension, Rs. 1,200; 2 compensation for abolished duties, Rs. 44; annually recurring after lapse, Rs. 1,908-3-2.

Proceeds from the Terminable Inam Settlement:—Annually recurring at once, Rs. 7-5-4.

In the Northern Division, since the beginning of the enquiries, 32,000 allowances have been struck off the accounts, in value amounting to three and a half lacs of rupees.

BENGAL.

A statement, showing the revenue, area and population of the Lower Provinces, will be found on page 23. The demands, collections, and remissions, of Land Revenue for the year and for four preceding years are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Number of estates.	Current demand.	Total demand, including arrears.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balances
1854-55 1859-60 1864-65 1868-69 1869-70	186,016 190,745 224,167 231,076 232,673	Rs. 3,63,57,959 3,70,17,547 3,73,43,831 3,89,23,634 3,90,18,927	Rs. 3,99,97,911 4,03,91,418 4,05,56,468 4,29,84,929 4,31,87,240	Rs. 3,63,18,800 3,69,38,601 3,68,76,802 3,84,86,464 3,91,10,695	Rs. 2,39,546 2,48,514 1,50,504 8,47,045 1,00,291	Rs. 34,39,565 52,04,303 55,29,162 41,51,420 39,76,254

The total payments made in advance amounted to 5,01,624 rupees against 4,70,490 rupees in the previous year. The ad-

vance payment in the Patna Division alone amounted to 2,31,309 rupees; 178 small Government estates, with an aggregate revenue of 14,900-5-4 Rupees were redeemed during the year at a cost of 2,778-3-8 Rupees. The following shows the sale of proprietary rights in Government Estates:—

	Number of es tates.	Area in acres.	Govern- ment d e m a n d with which sold.	Rental.	Price rea- lized.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In 1869.70 {	Whole 164	108,106	116,427	124,461	607,564
111 1869.70 {	Shares 24	1,411	964	1,194	84,590
Total to end of	Whole 5,173	1,067,043	12,59,379	14,76,795	1,04,99,669
1869-70 (Shares 367	57,502	39, 532	48,269	12,35,327
Total	•••••	•••		•••	1,17,34,996

	Number of plots sold.		Price rea- lized.	Price original- ly paid by Government.
			Rs.	Rs.
In 1869-70	6	15	969	4,412
Up to the end of 1869-70	100	408	34,698	

In consideration of the loss which results to Government from a system of granting short temporary settlements of estates, and of the great labour which is entailed on district revenue officers from a continuance of the practice, it was proposed by the Board of Revenue that steps should be taken to complete the perpetual settlement of all temporarily-settled estates which were stated as follows:—It was explained that these estates were of three classes; Government estates which cannot be sold till the rates intended to be made perpetual are fixed; resumed lakhiraj estates which were settled temporarily, but the owners of which are entitled to permanent settlement; estates, mainly alluvial accretions, in which there exists a pro-

prietary right on the part of individuals who have converted the land into a state fit for settlement. The settlement in perpetuity of Government Estates was sanctioned. The same course was also sanctioned for estates of the second class, the owners being by law entitled to settlement. Estates of the third description were left to the discretion of the Board to make, with the consent of the proprietors, a permanent settlement where the accretions were in a fit state to be so dealt with, either by including them with the old lands under one settlement, or by settling them permanently with a separate number on the revenue roll; but it was pointed out that under the terms of the special law of 1858, (Act XXXI.) such permanent settlement could not be demanded by the proprietors as a matter of right.

During the year the Government of India objected to the application, which dated from 1859, of three per cent. of the net collections from all Government Estates to improve the condition of the estate and of the ryots, considering it preferable that these duties should be performed by means of local cesses. The grants of waste lands up to date, under

the old rules, are shown in the following tables:

	2		In 186	39-70.		Up to the end of 1869-70.				
District.		Number of grants.	Area in acres.	Present income.	Eventual maxi- mum income.	Number of grants.	Area in acres.	Present income,	Eventual maxi mum income.	
								Rs.	Rs	
Durrung		• • • •				19	7 002		2.626	
Kamroop		13.444				31	10,540		3.952	
						54	97.962		27,552	
Nowgong				•••		23	23,525	76	6,617	
Sibsagur -						113	93,185		34,944	
Cachar						166	359,153	239	129,084	
Sylhet					l	12	21,408		6,021	
Soonderbuns	•••	•••		•••	···	151	620,264	37,393	181,351	
Total	•••				·	569	1,233,039	37,708	392,147	

The following table shows the number of grants under the old rules which have been redeemed:—

		In 1869-70.					Up to the end of 1869-70.					
District.	Number of grants.	Area in acres.	Government revenue at time of commutation.	Price of commutation.	Price remaining to be paid.	Number of grants.	Area in acres.	Government revenue at time of commutation.	Price of commutation.	Price remaining to be paid.		
Kamroop Luckimpore Sibsagur Cachar Soonderbuns Nowgong	 1 4 	1,154 4,632 	•••	Rs. 4,525 13,943		5 12 31 36 21 2	20,206 13,141 23 389 66,388 132,837 700	 2,572	Rs. 3.346 32,375 64.007 133.636 63,626 193	6.105 2.683 46,306		
Total	5	5,786		18,468		107	256,661	2,572	297,183	3,73,629		

The sales of waste lands during the year, and up to the end of it, are shown below:—

In 1			In 18	869-70.		U	Up to the end of 1869-70.			
District.		Number of lots.	Area in acres.	Price already realized.	Price remaining to be realized.	Number of lots.	Area in acres.	Price already realized.	Price remaining to be realized.	
Durrung Kamroop Luckimpore Nowgong Sibsagur Chittagong Cachar Darjeeling Soonderbuns		 1 1 6	 125 78 8,893	Rs 206 182 2,750		87 20 60 29 34 37 14 57	83,223 4,583 51,551 13,275 21,581 75,227 5 486 55,875 70,185	Rs. 49,754 9,596 1,60,452 29,057 2,30,976 1,11,193 10,218 1,79,745 18,694	Rs. 36,848 12,672 19,007 6,246 13,558 1,42,917 3,051 32,918 1,57,556	
Total		8	9,091	3,138	19,589	350	330,886	7,99,685	4,24,768	

The following figures show the result during the year of the concession sanctioned by Government permitting grantees to relinquish entire lots and portions of lots:—

District.	Description and number.	Area in acres.	District.	Description and number.	Area in acres.
	ler the new rules			er the old rules quished	
Durrung }	Whole 0 Portion 1	1 000	Cachar	Whole 4 Portion 0	5,123
Sibsagur	Whole 4 Portion 5	$\frac{2.110}{3.730}$	Sibsagur {	Whole 1 Portion 1	$\frac{283}{3,322}$
Kamroop {	Whole 0 Portion 1	50			
Total {	Whole 4 Portion 7	2,110 4,780	Total {	Whole 5 Portion 1	5,406 3,322

The leases of waste lands during the year, under the ordinary settlement rules of the several districts are shown below:—

			In 18	369 70.		Up	to the en	nd of 1869	70,
District.		Number of leases.	Area in acres.	Present income.	Eventual maxi- mum income.	Number of leases.	Area in acres.	Present income.	Eventual maximum income.
				Rs.	Rs.	1		Rs.	Rs.
Durrung						111	8,295	$12\ 527$	12,527
Kamroop		3	74	92		31	1.343	2,017	2,000
Luckimpore		32	541	879	879	167	8 323	13 525	13 525
Nowgong						25	2723	2,296	2.296
Sibsagur		1	11	17	17	53	9.037	13 669	13,669
Cachar						8	8 987	2 793	8,631
Darjeeling		2,	2.376	446	891,	68	40 615	8 851	24 394
Julpigoorie	•••	•••			•••	370	23,774	2,443	25 875
Total		38	3,002	1,434	1,787	841	103,097	58,121	1,02,917

Several holders of lands in the Soonderbuns memorialised the Government for a revision of the rules in force for the sale of waste lands. They asked for a remission of the 10 per cent. interest payable on the unpaid balance of the purchase money, under Section IV. of Rule 7, and for the repeal of Section II. of Rule 4, requesting that the upset price be calculated on the whole area, without deduction. The request of the petitioners was refused, and the refusal was endorsed by the Government of India.

Eight hundred and thirty estates were sold during the year for he recovery of their own arrears, and realized rupees 7,16,519.

Of these, 58 estates having a revenue of rupees 9,300, were purchased by Government for rupees 64; while the remaining 772, giving a revenue of rupees 52,053, were purchased by private individuals for rupees 7,16,455. The arrears of revenue for which the estates were sold amounted to rupees 17.973. There were eleven appeals against sales under section 25, and in five of these cases the sales were annulled. The number of separate accounts opened under section 10 was 860, bearing a revenue of rupees 1,95,446, making altogether a total of 5,577 accounts, bearing a revenue of rupees 23,67,749 up to the end of the year. A hundred and sixty separate accounts were opened under section 11, bearing a revenue of rupees 7,623, the total number of accounts of this description opened to the close of the year being 1,086, bearing a revenue of rupees 2,23,694. The following table shows the entries that were made in the common and special registers under sections 39 to 42 of the Act, both during the year and up to the close of it:-

		Т	enures r		d	Tenures ed up t of the	o close
Des	cription of Tenures.	Number.	Area in acres.	Rent.	Number.	Area in acres.	Rent.
ommon	Modern Buildings &c	87	180,842	Rs. 50,737	2 553 42	4,157,483 44	Rs. 16,20,857 354
	Total	87	189,842	50,737	2,595	4,157,527	16,21,211
Special	(Istemrari Ancient, rent not fixed Modern Buildings, &c	₇	11,075	3,129	13 240 3		69,156 2,28,372 17
	Total	7	11 02:	3,129	256	569 310	2 97,54

The transfer of rent suits to the civil courts being determined upon, the Board of Revenue drew the attention of Government to the following sections of Act X. of 1859, as needing revision in case the substantive law was altered.

1st.—Section 13, which provides for the issue of a notice previous to enhancement of rent of ryots holding without written engagement, or after termination of written engagement. The Board considered the issue of the notice objectionable, and proposed that the section should be repealed.

2nd.—Section 27, which provides for the registration by a Zemindar or superior tenant of the transfer of subordinate tenures by application to the collector, and

issue of the necessary orders thereon. In the event of the Zemindar or superior tenant refusing to obey the collector's order, the Board proposed that a copy of such order should have the effect of a complete registry of transfer.

3rd.—Section 78, which provides for the institution of suits for the ejectment of a ryot or for the cancelment of a lease. The Board recommended that the operation of this section should be confined to the case of tenures not

transferable by sale.

The Board also drew attention to section 10 of Act VI. (B. C.) of 1862, which provides for the measurement of lands where it cannot be ascertained who are the persons liable to rent; and proposed its being amended so as to admit of the appearance of a claimant to lands transferred under the section

within twelve months of the collector's order of transfer.

Finally, the Board referred to four sections of Act X. of 1859, exception to which had been taken by certain judges of the High Court: viz section 6, which declares what constitutes a right of occupancy; section 17, which declares the grounds on which a ryot having a right of occupancy is liable to enhanced rent; section 18, which declares under what circumstances a ryot having a right of occupancy may claim abatement of rent; and section 25, which provides for the ejectment of under tenants by application to the collector. Regarding all these sections the Board thought further legislation necessary.

The Commissioners of Divisions in the Regulation Provinces were asked for an expression of opinion on the points put forward. The replies of all the Commissioners however had not been

received at the close of the year.

The following statement shows the character of the irrigation works constructed in the districts of Orissa and in Miduanore:—

P,	体尿病 下記 그는 것이 하다 하는 모습이 가려가 되고 있다. 그는 것은 그는 그는 것이 되었다.		
	Orissa and Midnapo re.		
1.	Land revenue in 1856-57	Rs.	28,46,596
2.	Ditto in 1869-70	22	28,42,930)
3.	Ditto from water rent in 1869-70	33	66,69
4.	Expenditure since 1857, on irrigation works.		
	New works	22	67,69,976)
5.	Ditto maintenance and repairs	33	14.892
6.	Additional acreage irrigated since 1856-57	11	46,562
7.	Receipts due to irrigation included in land		
	revenue	99	Nil.
8.	Receipts from irrigation included under public		
	works	99	4,64,239
9.	Increased receipts of land revenue due to other		
	causes than irrigation	99	Nil.
	The returns from Behar and Burdwan had no	at he	en received

The returns from Behar and Burdwan had not been received

at the close of the year.

The Chota Nagpore Land Tenure Act and the operations that have ensued from it were reported to have led to a considerable abatement of the excitement which necessitated the inquiry. One pergunnah, Lodmah, was disposed of, and the final demarcation, mapping, and registration of the peculiar tenures in 63 villages completed. In 41 villages of other pergunnahs the investigation and demarcation of the holdings were

completed, and final registration was in hand at the close of the vear. In 42 villages all disputes were decided, and the holdings were defined and surveyed, but not mapped. In 67 other villages disputed claims were still under investiga-The total number of claims instituted was 858, of which 405 were wholly disposed of. The careful investigation of every claim, and the number of stages each case has to go through, take up much time, and it is expected that the entire inquiry will not be completed in less than ten years. The history of the elam lands of Sylhet is stated in the Administration Report as follows. With a view to prevent numerous disputes which existed amongst the landholders at the time, a hustabood measurement of the district was made in 1789, the lands being divided into abadee, purreah, and jungle; or cultivated, fallow, and waste; and the decennial settlement was subsequently formed on the basis of this hustabood account. In 1802 a general inquiry was made in all districts as to the existence of lands liable to assessment under the denominations of wyranee and tow/eer, and the result of this inquiry in Sylhet was the discovery of unsettled lands which were designated. and have ever since gone by the name of "elam lands." A portion of these lands were subsequently settled under halabadee pottahs (i. e., pottahs for lands recently brought under cultivation), and are known as halubadee lands. The first regular settlement of these clam and halabadee lands was made in 1835 and in the ensuing three or four years. The terms for which the settlements were made were at first ten years for cultivated. and fifteen years for jungle land; but the terms for both descriptions of land were subsequently fixed at ten years. The question was now raised as to the expediency of selling the proprietary rights of Government in these lands, either to the highest bidders without reserve, or to the occupant lessees at a valuation rated at so many years' purchase of the rental after a new assessment. After a careful consideration the course approved of by Government was first to effect a new settlement. and then to call upon the present occupant of each tenure to engage for it for a term of twenty years.

The Bengal Government report having been worsted in the trial in connection with the Tooshkhalee estate, in Backergunge. A settlement of this estate was effected in 1859 and in May 1862 the estate was sold by auction for rupees 3,81,000, but the purchaser (Rajah Sutto Shurn Ghosaul) complained immediately after the sale that he had not been informed of the recent institution of a suit for 19,494 beegahs of land included in the estate; and the sale was thereupon cancelled under the

orders of Government. The suit has since been decided against Government, and possession taken by the successful decreeholder of the lands declared to belong to him. The estate had for a long time remained under the management of Messrs. W. E. and H. G. Morrell, and they offered to purchase the proprietary title for rupees 1,50,000, while Khajeh Abdool Gunny of Dacca offered to pay rupees 2,00,000 for it, and more in case of higher bids. Messrs. Morrell stated that the ryots of the estate believed that the rates fixed with them in 1859 had been fixed in perpetuity, and that any enhancement of those rates would be regarded by them as a breach of faith. Messrs. Morrell expressed their willingness to maintain the existing rates in perpetuity if their offer was accepted; but the higher offer of Khajeh Abdool Gunny appeared to be based on the distinct admission that the rates would be raised by the purchaser. The doubt thrown on the character of the settlement of 1859 by the Messrs. Morrell was subsequently removed by reference to the settlement records, by which it was clearly established that no permanent settlement had been made with the ryots, and that they had no reason for supposing this to be the case. Owing, however, to many reasons, not the least important of which is the possibility of Morrellgunge, which is in the vicinity of the estate, becoming a commercial port of some importance, it was considered inexpedient to dispose of the estate at once, and directions were given to postpone the sale, and to revise the entire settlement, giving pottahs to the ryots for seven years, and continuing the present arrangements with the Messrs. Morrell. The Government also decided that arrears of revenue in the case of the island of Kootubdea shall be enforced, even to the extent of putting the estates to sale.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

The re-settlement operations which have been going on in the North-Western Provinces materially affected the Land Revenue Returns. During the year under notice the total demand on account of Land Revenue on the Rent Roll was £3,896,120, against £3,903,471 in the preceding year; and the amount of Land Revenue not on the rent-roll was £154,299, against £143,505 in 1868-69. The total collections of the year, including both classes of revenue mentioned above, were £3,969,889, against £3,897,402 in the previous year, being a total increase of £724,813.

The following table shows the Land, Forest, and Excise Revenue:—

Years.	Land, Forest and Excise Revenue.	Years.	Land, Forest and Excise Revenue.	Years.	Land, Forest and Excise Revenue.
	<u> 3</u> 2		£		£
1834-35	4 010 044	1846 47	5,023,603	1858-59	4,491,777
1835-36		1847-48	5.188.777	1859-60	4,618,632
1836-37	4 480 418	1848-49	5,170,312	1860-61	4,456,168
1837-38	3,765,973	1849-50	5,273,995	1861-62	4,908,612
1833-39	4,328,784	1850-51	5,294,830	1862-63	4,365,351
1830-40	4,142,173	1851-52	5,310,997	1863-61	4,264,380
1840-41		1852-53	5,281,457	1864-65	4,310,899
1841-42	4,506,396	1853-54	5,324,503	1865-66	4,471,089
1842-49	4,661,758	1854-55	5,347,582	1866-67 (11 months.)	4,051,966
1843-44	4,628,973	1855-56	5,338,867	1867-68	4,352,032
1844-45	4,657,073	1856-57	5,252,126	1868-69	4,279,136
1845-46	4,751,350	1857-58	2,741,822	1869-70	4,452,027

Years.	Land Re- venue only.	Years	Land Revenue only.	Years.	Land Re- venu- only,
1852-53 1853-54 1854-55	£ 4,962,895 5,011,557 5.033,715	1858-59 1859-60 1860-61	£ 4,294,307 4,363,203 4,176,075	1864-55 1865-66 1866 67 (11 months.)	£ 4,028,948 4,208,752 3,810,413
1855-56 1856-57 1857-58	5,036,151 4,956,210 2,646,349	1861 62 1862-63 1868-64	4,579,811 4,081,779 4,031,078	1867-68 1868-69 1869-70	4,078,902 3,990,016 4,089,888

The settlement operations were continued during the year, but in two districts they were brought to a close. The revision of assessments or the completing of the Settlement records was carried on in the following districts:—

Moozuffernuggur. Poolundshuhur. Goruckpore. Bustee.

The ordinary work of re-settlement was carried on in the following districts:—

Meerut.
Allygurh.
Kumaon.
Bijnour.
Budaon.
Moradabad.
Bareilly.

Shajehanpore, Furruckabad, Mynpoory, Etah, Etawah, Allahabad, Azimgurh

The total cost of the Settlement Department during the year, exclusive of Jaloun, the reports from which had not been received at the time the papers were issued, was 8,17,272 rupees; the entire expenditure from the beginning of the Settlement to the issue of the last report was 43,65,516 rupees. The increase in the land revenue due to the new assessments was rupees 23,87,901 as shown in the following table:—

Districts.	Net Increase.	Net Decrease.	Districts.	Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
Shaharunpore Mozuffernuggur Meerut Boolundshuhur Allygurh Kumaon Gurhwal Bijnour udaon	Rs. 9,689 2,11,455 3,42,958 1,39,423 17,077 27,626 2,700 2,02,08	698	Vynpoory Etah	Rs. 51.119 1,83,610 31,186 91.611 27,155 1,21,000 } 8,01,415	13,391 17,665 1,18,452
Bareilly Pilibheet	1,23,999		Total	25,38,107	1,50,200

Total increase, as far as has been ascertained, ... Rs. 25,38.107

Decrease, ,, 1,50,206

Net increase, Rs. 23,87,901

The processes used to collect the revenue were much milder than in the preceding year, and the fact that four millions sterling was realised during a year of so much distress is held to show the lightness and fairness of the land tax generally, as well as the administrative power brought to bear upon its collection. Suits under the Rent Law increased during the year from 43,287 to 54,979. The forest revenue and the profits of direct management in the Terai District are not now credited to saver revenue, but are separately shown. The consequence is that the demand under this head has fallen from £15,294 to £10,173; but the net collections, after deducting all charges, are £9,080, against £5,348 last year. The income from the sale of confiscated land amounted only to £36,260 this year. The area sold consisted mainly of scattered plots in the Meerut District, and the price was only six times the annual revenue. In the preceding year thirty-six large estates brought forty times the annual revenue. The high price was in a great measure owing to local and exceptional causes; but it also illustrates the difference in the market-value of large and compact and of small and scattered properties. The entire increase in Land Revenue due to the re-settlement is estimated at 75,00,000 rupees.

Two small Tea plantations (Hawulbagh and Ayartolee) are all that remain in the hands of Government and are under the supervision of the Superintendent, Botanical Gardens. The factories being small and separated are necessarily worked at a loss, and the question of disposing of them was under the consideration of Government. The expenditure of the year was £1,609. The produce from the sale of tea was £1,138, and £10,500 was received from the sale of the Kowlagheer plantation. During the year 31,802fbs. of tea were received from the factories, and 32,959fbs. were disposed of, at an average price of 5 annas per fb.

Cotton suffered greatly from the rain-fall of September and October 1869. The promise was unusually good. The area under cotton increased from 865,000 acres to 1,118,560, and if an average produce had been gathered in, the out-turn would have amounted to above a million of maunds, or 80,000,000 lbs.

In some districts, however, the crop was entirely destroyed, and altogether only about one-half of that under favourable circumstances would have been produced was saved. 1,409 square miles, besides the Nusseerabad Cantonment were surveyed; 264 miles of levelling were done during the year. The working of the assessment will be seen from the following table:—

Class of Income.	Number of persons.	Assessment.	Incidence of assessment per head.	Assumed value of property taxed at 2 per cent.	Average property possessed by each person taxed.
Rs. Rs. I 599 to 1,000 II 1,000 ,. 2,000 III 2,00 ,. 10,000 IV 10,000 ,. 1,00,000 V. over Rs. 1,00,000	53,928 12,294 6,972 804 21	Rs. As. P. 5,40,653 1 4 2,54,887 8 2 3,80,410 9 3 2,53,521 13 3 41,864 2 8	Rs. As. P. 10 0 4 20 11 8 54 8 10 \$15 5 2 1,993 8 4	Rs. 2,70,32,650 1,27,44,350 1,90,20,500 1,26,76,050 20,93,200	Rs. 501 1,036 2,728 15,766 99,676
Total	74,019	14,71,337 2 8	19 14 0	7,35,66,750	993

District.	Population.	Assessment under Acts IX. and XXIII., 1869.	Number of persons charged under Acts IX. and XXIII., 1869.	Incidence of tax per head of po- pulation.	Number of persons taxed per cent. of population.	Average tax levied on each taxpayer
Allahabad Meerut Cawnpore Saharunpore Ghazeepore	1,393,183 1,199,593 1,188,862 866,483 132,234	Rs. 1,09,626 1,03,536 72,853 72,240 63,799	4,602 5,704 2,970 3,159 3,858	Rs. As. P. 0 1 3 0 1 4 0 0 11 0 1 4 0 0 9	0·33 0·47 0·24 0·35 0·28	Rs. As. P. 23 12 3 18 2 5 24 5 9 22 13 10 16 8 7

The total area irrigated by canals during the year was 24 per cent. less than in the previous year. The falling off in the canal revenue was 16 per cent.; and the direct financial result, after deducting expenditure from the gross income of £324,198, was a net profit of £212,45 or 7.88 per cent. on the entire capital

of £2.695,621. No new canals have been completed since 1866-67. and the expansion of the benefits of irrigation is due to a fuller development of the existing works, and to better manage-Considerable progress was made in the construction of the Agra Canal, begun in October 1868, the expenditure during the year amounting to £50,000; and a scheme, the estimated cost of which is £820,000, for the irrigation of the districts of Bijnour, Moradabad, and Budaon, was submitted to the Government of India. Until the exhausted stores of food were replenished by the autumn crops, it was found necessary in some districts to provide work for the labouring classes; and, for four months, 1,441 was the average daily number of persons who obtained a livelihood in this manner. The Ganges Canal waters the land situated between the Jumna and the Ganges. Beginning at Hurdwar it flows south for 80 miles, and east of Delhi divides into three branches; the northern and Main canal finally joins the Ganges again at Cawnpore, while the two lower branches are carried on to the Jumna. The waters of this canal are carried over 654 miles of main canals and 3.112 miles of distributaries, the latter having been increased 72 miles in the course of the year. The canal paid a net profit at 7 per cent., the gross income of £256,896, being an increase of £17,395 over that of the previous year of unprecedented demand. The Eastern Jumna Canal is 130 miles in length, and has 606 miles of distributaries. Its revenue of £65,727 was slightly greater than in 1868-69, giving a net profit of 25.7 per cent, on the capital expended. Forests produced a net revenue of £30,271 or £6,110 more than in 1868-69. The most valuable tracts are those of Kumaon and Gurhwal; indeed it is from these two districts that nearly the whole of the forest revenue is derived.

PUNJAB.

The Punjab suffered greatly this year from an unseasonable rain-fall, with unusually oppressive heat, and famine and disease followed. Yet the revenue increased from £3,434,015 to £3,792,211, while the charges of the Civil administration were reduced from £1,879,996 to £1,839,919, leaving a net surplus of £1,949,588 available for the general purposes of the Empire, an increase of £394,809 as compared with 1868-69. The total value of imports and exports rose from £5,268,522 to £5,487,5\3, and the value of the out-turn of manufactures from £3,773,300 to £3,842,500. During the year, settlement operations were in progress in the districts of Hazara, Montgomery, Dera Ghazi Khan, Peshawar, and parts of Hushiarpore and Gurdaspore. The Settlement of a portion of

the Delhi District expired during the year, and of a great portion of the Rohtak District. The Settlements of the Districts of Bunnoo, Kohat, Dera Ismail Khan, Mooltan, and Mozuffurgurh had previously expired, and are being continued from year to year, till new Settlements can be effected. The following table shows the dates of expiry of existing Settlements, and the periods for which they were made:—

Year in which Set- tlement ex- pires.	District.	Term of years for which Settlement was made.
1870	Hissar	
	Part of Rohtak	30 years.
	Do. of Delhi	
1871	A small part of Syalkot Jhung	
	Part of Dara Jamail Khan	\ 10 years.
	Do. of Dehli	30 years.
	Do. do	. 10 years.
1872	Gurgaon	30 years,
	Part of Karnal	f ov years.
1.00	Do. of do	
1873	Jhelum Rawalpindi	10 years.
1874 1876	Chauton mant of Cina	Under 30 years.
1880	IImbala	
1881	Jullundhur	
-	Part of Karnal	30 years.
1	Greater part of Ludiana	
1882	Simla	Under 30 years.
	Hushiarpere	
1883	Kangra Ferozpore	\ 30 years.
1885	Amritage	
1000	Swallzot	20 years.
1888	A small part of Sirsa	
1893	Part of Sirsa	> 30 years.

Some delay took place in completing the arrangements for carrying the Punjab Tenancy Act into effect, but it is now in full operation. In forwarding the monthly returns of tenancy cases for April 1870, the Financial Commissioner remarked,—"No excitement whatever has occurred from the introduction of the Act in any class of people connected with the land; nor do I anticipate that any excitement or difficulty will occur in working the Act."

The total assessed area is returned as 65,283,050 acres, of which 20,171,558 acres are cultivated and 45,111,492 uncultivated. Of the cultivated area, 5,984,891 acres are shown as irrigated, and 14,183,667 as unirrigated. Of the uncultivated area, 3,665,618 acres are entered as grazing lands, 14,017,793 as culturable, and 27,428,081 as unculturable. The gross amount of assessment is rupees 2,17,09,288, and the average rates are rupees 1-1-3 per acre on cultivation, rupees 0-10-2 on culturable land, and rupees 0-5-4 on total area.

Tenures held direct from Government,—that is, estates, the holders whereof are liable, unless specially exempted, to pay land revenue to Government, but are not liable to pay rent to a landlord.—Omitting Hazara and Kohat, the total number of such estates is 57,983, comprising 56,312 villages and 2,139,912 holders, and covering an area of 52,904,238 acres, which gives an average of 912 acres for each estate. The details are shown in the following table:—

Nature of Tenure.	No. of estates.	No. of villages.	No of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.
Zaminala i estatos commulaisa.	4.5	7 1 7		
Zemindarie estates—comprising:— Large Zemindaries (e., estates owned by one or more individuals) paying more than Rs. 50,000				
per annum revenue Medium Zemindaries, paying more than Rs. 5,000,		•••••		
but less than 50,000 per annum	4	37	44	294,408
less,	851	1,286	3,617	2,572,970
profits, and paying revenue in common) Estates held by proprietary cultivating commu-	1,522	3,426	87,781	3,536,393
nities, providing expenses of cultivation, and paying revenue in whole, or in part, so purately, or by sections, with joint responsibility in case of default of any member of community; including:—				
Puthdari estates—(where the property is territorially divided into main divisions, or into subdivisions, or into both, and further into fractional shares in each sub-division, according to a known law deduced from ancestral or custom-				
ary right) Bhayachara estate:—(where the property is divided into greater or smaller holdings, and a measured area, based on actual possession, represents the interest of each shareholder,—possession from a time beyond the law of limitation having trodden down all claims founded on ancestral or cus-	4,287	9,372	4,72,720	10,125,869
tomary right) Mixed Pattidari and Bhayachara Talookdary estates (estates of superior land-owners, receiving the gross revenue from the occupant proprietors, and, after deducting their own allow-	7,332 3,843	12,652 5,290	1,075,461 397,675	21,456,445 8,808,985
ance, paying the balance to Government) Revenue free tenures—(comprising (1) justices or assignments of Government land revenue in favour of individuals or institutions in lieu of service, or in support of such institutions for life, for a term of years, or in perpetuity; and (2) muits or	115	435	5,760	5,011,209
plots of land belonging to individuals or institu- tions, which are exempt from payment of reve- nue for life, years, or in perpetuity)	00.000			
Estates of grantees of the British Government: -	39,826	20,573	139,063	5,011,205
(1.)—Holding on lease (2.)—Holding in freehold Estates of land-holders who have redeemed the	60 140	1,961 234	6,399 1,082	625,614 101,224
revenue	32 21	22 24	80 230	18,84 23,02
Total	57,988	55,312	2,139,912	52,904,28

Tenures not held direct from Government—that is, estates, the holders whereof pay, or are liable to pay, rent to a landlord or superior land-owner, or are mere recipients of rent charges from proprietors. The total number of these, omitting Kohât and Hazara, is 1,712,492, comprising the following varieties:—

Estates of intermediate holders between full proprietors and

Talookdars—receiving a fixed allowance from proprietors in com- mutation of proprietary rights, but having no share in	
mutation of manufactury rights but having no share in	
the management of the village 13,10	
Holders of farming leases 3,2	-2
Ryots (tenant-cultivators)—	
With rights of occupancy 3,78,99	
Holding conditionally 50,66	
With no permanent rights 12,32,40	
Holders of service grants 33,9	32

The land revenue demand rose from rupees 1,84,85,483 in 1868-69 to rupees 1,86,43,755 in 1869-70,—making an increase of rupees 1,58,272, of which the following is the detail:—

: "'' : : ''	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lapse or grant of rent-free estates	38,270	8,175	+30,095
Revision of assessment	1,19,475	22,809	+96,666
Alluvion and diluvion Assessment of wastes	$79\ 431\ 8,853$	56,555	$+22,876 \\ +8.853$
Other items	2,733	2,951	-218
Total	2,48,762	90,490	+ 1,58 272

The collections during the year were as follow:-

Regular land revenue Tributes	Rs. 1,85,87,624 2,85,725
Miscellaneous	11,52,140
Deduct cost of collection Total	2,00,25,489 20,59,459
Net collections during the year	1,79,66,030

Tribute is paid by 20 Chiefs. The entire demand is rupees 2,80,105, the whole of which was collected, as well as rupees 5,620, the balance of the previous year.

The following is the detail of miscellaneous land revenue:-

Fluctuating revenue,-	from land	ds summa	rily assesse	l, and	Rs.
not brought on the					2 21,864
Water-advantage reve					2.98,301
Grazing dues	•••				3,95,204
Sale proceeds of fuel		100			77.080
Lease of gardens and					13,523
Proprietary dues	·				9.281
Tax on Barilla	***				36,195
,, Saltpetre					4.304
,, Alum	•••	•••			7.345
Fisheries				•••	5,483
., Water mills	•••			•••	4,696
Other items			•••	•	47,287
					11,20,563
Realizations of bala	nces of pr	evious yea	irs	•••	31,577
			Total		11.52,140

The item "water-advantage revenue" appears for the first time in the accounts, and occurs in the districts affected by canals which have recently come under revision of Settlement -Gurdaspore, Umritsur, Lahore, and Montgomery. These districts were settled on the principle that the regular land revenue should be calculated at unirrigated rates, and that the Government share of the increased productiveness of lands irrigated by canals should be assessed at a certain rate per acre, varying according to the locality. This rate is quite distinct from the water-rate proper, imposed by the canal authorities as the price of the water supplied for irrigation; thus all canal-irrigated lands have to pay three rates of assessment—(1) the regular land revenue, (2) water-advantage revenue, and (3) the canal water-rate. The water-advantage assessments were not imposed simultaneously with the revised land revenue assessments; but they were legally due from the same date; consequently, large arrears were claimable from the canal villages of the Umritsur and Gurdaspore Districts. As the collection of these arrears in one sum would have caused much hardship to the people, arrangements were made to spread the demand for arrears over several years,—two instalments being payable in each year in addition to the current demand. There was a falling-off in the revenue from grazing dues and sale proceeds of fuel owing to the transfer of large tracts of fuel-bearing lands to the Forest Department.

The statistics under the head of Surveyed and Assessed area are the same as last year, the Government of the Punjab having resolved, pending the approval of the Supreme Government to

revise these figures only once in five years.

The Survey and Settlement—Punjab—1869-70. Survey.

Bemarks.		(a).—Exclusive of 3,066 square miles triangulated from 1865 to 1868, but including 311 square miles of hill topography. (b).—Exclusive of 515.5 square miles of hill topography.
Surveyed during the year, with cost per square mile.	Revenue (approxi- mate).	 (b) 77573@Rs. 57-12-9 21-76 (600@Rs. 38-10-11
Cost per square mile.	Topographi- Bevenue, by Topographi- Bevenue. cally. Yillages.	8s. A. P. 8s. As. P 20-5-1 2-7-0 12-4-1 21-8-7
	Topographi- cal.	Bs. A. P. 20-5-1 2-7-0 2-7-0
Area previously survey- ed, in square miles.	Revenue, by villages.	 78,508.03 (u) 130
Area, previo	Topographi- cally.	10,5545 7.500 99,087-57
	Andre of Sarvey.	Juctum and Rawalpindi Topographical Survey, 1851-59, Military Reconnoisance of Hazara, 1847-49,

Settlement.

OUDE.

The Settlement and Revenue Surveys were carried on with very considerable success during the year. In all 13,350,691 acres or 20,860 05 square miles were surveyed, at a total cost of rupees 8,14,888-6-2½. The total average cost was per 1,000 acres, rupees 61-6-7½, or rupees 39-6-1 per square mile.

The return shows that up to the end of September 1869:-

40	0 s	qua	em	iles	were:	asses	sed a	at R	s. 1,0	2 260	per a	nnum	had	been	settled	in perp	etuity.
16,14			11		,,		19			3,850		51	,,	21			upwards.
	2:35 1:90		**		31		17			4,238 6.383		"	* **	**		0-30 ,, er 10 ve	0.00
3.40			. 22		"					2.721		11	"				rogress.
4,37	L i		19		17		77				had b	een se	ttled	with		eord of	rights.
12,97			,,,		11		. 11			8,988	·	1	, ,,		withou		
67	1		**		. 11		27		5,0	1,952	were	settled	tind	etati	auring	the yea	ır.

Of a total area of 7,781,110 acres, 2,513,131 or 32·29 per cent. are irrigated by private individuals; 3,091,888 or 39·73 per cent. are unirrigated; 2,176,091 or 27·96 per cent. are grazing or culturable and 2,477,535 are unculturable waste. Up to the 30th September 1868, 16,888 villages had been reassessed. During the year under review, 1,493 were added, making a total of 18,381 out of 22,690. Out of twelve districts the assessments have already been concluded in six—Oonao, Lucknow, Barabunkee, Hurdui, Roy Bareilly, and Pertabgurh. In Sultanpoor only 28 villages remained at the end of September 1869. In Fyzabad, Baraich and Seetapoor, 5,614 out of 7,930 villages had been assessed; and in Kheree considerable progress had been made. The only district in which assessments had not begun was Gondah, and in this the preliminaries were advancing steadily.

The Financial Commissioner reports that "as a rule the

assessments were borne without a murmur."

The rates at which they fell were as follow:-

		Per	acre of cu	ltiv	atic	m.	On	total ar	ea.
Lucknow,	•••		•••	. 2	6	0	1	12	0
Oonao,			•••	2	5	10	1	9	6
Barabunkee,	•••			2	4	7	1	5	1
Seetapoor,				1	8	3	1	2	2
Hurdui,				1	11	3	1	3 ;	3
Kheree,			•••	1	6	11	0	13 10	0
Fyzabad,		•••		2	0	9	1	9	5
Baraich,		•••		1	5	4	0	12 (6
Gondah,			•••	0	0	0	0	0 (0
Roy Bareilly,				2	6	7	1	10	2
Sultanpoor,			***	2	2	8	1	9 '	7
Pertabgurh,			•••	2	2	3	1	11	0
Provinci	al average,		÷	1 1	5	9	ī	611	Į.

The Administration Report for the year gives the interesting fact that whilst the largest area under any one head is that of proprietary cultivating communities paying in common and of

these there are 2,970 estates, spread over 5,615 villages, and occupying 2,689,737 acres. No fewer than 3,818,969 acres, spread over 7,221 villages, and 320 estates, are held by large zemindars, or, as they are in Oudh called, talookdars, each paying a revenue of from 5,000 to rupees 50,000. At the same time there are 2,609,671 acres, spread over 5,929 villages, and 51 estates, held by great zemindars or talookdars, each of whom pay a revenue of more than rupees 50,000. The land revenue rose this year from rupees 1,24,32,564 to rupees 1,27,96,836. Of this rupees 29,514-11-2 were remitted; rupees 5,546-4-10 were refunded; and rupees 1,24,01,686 were realised. The unrealised balance amounted to rupees 3,54,202 or 2.79 per cent. of the demand, an improvement on the previous year, when the percentage was 475. The total cost of the revenue establishments, was rupees 6,58,977-14-0. The net collections were rupees 1,17,42,708-3-5. Not one estate was sold for arrears of revenue, and the Financial Commissioner expressed a confident hope that nearly all the real balance shown this year will prove recoverable.

Register of Transfers.

나무 없는 것이 되었다. 그 사람들은 것이 있다. 그 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없다. 생물이 모든 것이 되었다. 생물은 사람들이 있다면 하는 것이 되는 것이 되었다. 것이 없는 것이 없다.		er of trecord			rea, in acre ing transfe	
Nature of tenure transferred.	By voluntary sule or gift,	Fy compleory sale.	Hy inheritance.	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale	By inheritance.
				A R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Great zemindaries complete, Shares in ditto, Large zemindaries, Shares in ditto, Small zemindaries, Shares in ditto,	22 4 63 143	 13 35 17	11 1 22 106 120	559 0 0 572 0 0 3 6 1 0 813 2 26	1.148 1 16 365 0 311 3 20	1,356 3 19
Villages owned by cultivating com- munities, Shures in ditto, Holdings of proprietary cultivators,	3	 	 7 4	12 1 0		196 0 6 12 3 33
Intermediate holdings of a transfera- ble character, Holdings of ryots at fixed rates,	9	1		52 0 0	376 0 (13 0 0
Holdings of ryots with right of occu- pancy Revenue free tenures,	1 7	₁	2 27	781 0 0 91 2 26	76 2 2	547 0 0 107 2 0

Land Revenue.

Description of	Ħ	Bevenue, last year 1867-68)	year : 1867 : 66			Revenue this year (1868-69).	year (1868-69	0.	Cost of collec-
, 	Assessed.	Remitted.	Remitted. Refunded.	Realized	A.ssessed.	Remitted.	R funded	Realized.	tion•
	Rs. As. P.	Rs As. P	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Es. As. P. Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs As. P.	Es. As. P.
From settled es tates bearing re- venue in past 1, years 1, settled estates ad-	1,23,23,383 1 10 3,724 13	8,724 13 1		3, 16,97,119	8 11 1,27,03,257 13 10 29,150	10 29,150 6 9		4,594 15 101,22,69,969 0 11	
during pre-	56,765 5 9			56,390 s	9 48,657 1	6		48,209 3 9	
<u> </u>	1,23,80,047 7 7	7 3,724 13 1		1,17,53,509 9	81,27,51,914 15 7,29,150	9	9 4,594 15 10 1,23,18,178	1,23,18,178 4 8	
Ditto taken off do.	34,920 4 0		i		45,789 3			******	•
	1,2,845,127 3 7	3,724 13 1	•	1,17,58,509 9	8 1,27,06,125 13	1 29,150 6 9	4,594 15 10 1,23,18,178	1,23,18,178 4 8	6 55,125 0 0
Government estates	57,503 1, 2		75 8 0	56,03) 11	9 67,933 8		951 5 0	62,154 7 6	414 11 8
of Government estates Miscellaneous land									
revenue not in- cluded in above	29 933 13 1		0 8 896	27,919 15	8 22,777 1	6 364 4 5		21,353 5 3	3,438 2 9
1-	19609 564 110 8794 13 11084 0 611837 460 5 1197 96 886 5 829 514 11 2 5546 4 101.24 01.6-6	2 704 13 1	1.081.0.0	1 10 27 480 5	11 97 08 838 5	8 99 514 11 9	5 5.45 4 10	94 01 6-6 1 5	6 58 977 14 0

Land Revenue Continued.

Description of Revenue.	Net collections during the year	Out-standing balances.	No. of sales for arrears of reve- nue.	Revenue of estate sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Rs As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs.As.P.	Rs.As.P.	
From settled est tes bearing revenue in pastyears, Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year,					
Total, Collections from Government estates, Income from sale of do Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above,	1,16,63,053 4 8 61,739 12 3 17,915 2 6	4,827 11 7 1,059 7 10		,,	
Grand Total,	1,17,42,708 8 5	3,60,089 4 3			

The provincial average of prices is stated as follows, but the returns in all probability are less equal than the prices. The number of sirs (calculated at 2 lbs. to the sir) which could be bought for 1 Rs. is added:—

	Per maund of	80 lbs.	Sirs per	Rupee.	
	1868, 1	869.	1868.		
	Rs. A. P. R	s. A. P.	Sirs. Cl		
Wheat 1st quality	1 9 7	2 15 7	23 1		7
Ditto 2nd do		2 13 64	26 4		1
Gram, 1st quality		2 10 1	34 0	15	3
Ditto 2nd do	1 2 0	28 14	35 9		13
Rice, 1st quality		5 0 2	10 13		15
Ditto 2nd do		3 7 34	17 2	11	9
Sugar refined		2 14 7	3 2	3	1
,, Gur		4 Î 11	11 3	9	15
Salt		8 2 6	5 2		14
Ghee	23 15 10 2		1 104		121
Cotton		2 1 5	1 154		13
Linseed		3 14 5	16 7	10	7.73
Jute				4 10 10 10	4
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	3 0 0	$3 2 6_4$	13 5	12	10

These were famine price: -

In the famine year of 1837-38, the following is given by Colonel Baird Smith, as the price of wheat:—

Allahabad,	17½ sirs fo	or the Rupee.	Futtehgu	rh, 113	sirs for	the l'ur ee.	
Cawnpore	131	,,	Agra	114, 131			
Alighur	18	,, ,,	Muttra	13			
Kurnal 12.	14						

In 1770 in Bengal, the price of gram in August was stated to have been 15½ sirs per rupee. In 1838 at Agra, it was 13 sirs per rupee. In 1869 in Oudh, the average was 15½ sirs per rupee. In many places it was for months, at 10 sirs per rupee. The Report gives also the following curious figures. In Bengal Colonel Baird Smith has shown that the prices in the year of famine 1770, presented the following extraordinary contrast with the prices of the year of plenty, 1714.

		1714.	1770.
Rice, best sort		 80	3
Coarse		120	31
Inferior grains		 120	41/2
Gram		 130	15 է
Dal (pulse)		 80	4
Wheat	•••	 90	44

At Agra, there is a similar result in the following list of prices for 1838, a year of famine, as contrasted with those of a year of plenty, 1815.

			18	315.	⊉S38.
Wheat	•••			41	13
Barley		•••	(32	1.6.
Bajra	44.4			53	18
Gram	•,•,•,			47	13
Rice, 1st sort				20	9
Do., 2nd do.	•••	* * *		23	11
Dal	•••	•••		36	11

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

For several years the land tax owing to the completion of settlements has been steadily progressing. The area of land unappropriated at the beginning of the year was 9,330,206 acres, of which 29,567 acres in 49 lots were sold during the year for rupees 51,851, which gives an average of rupees 1-12-0 per acre. The collection during the year on account of these sales and of sales in previous. years was rupees 59,419 (£5,942); leaving a balance outstanding, but not yet due under the terms of the sales, of rupees 1,98,649 (£19,865) and overdue rupees 9,459 (£946). Further sales have been stopped pending the result of a reference to the Government of India, and there seems too to have been a reaction in the public feeling regarding the profits to be derived from waste lands, as in the Bhundara district two large plots of waste—on which rupees 14,900 had been paid-were forfeited and put up again for sale. No bidders came forward, and the plots were bought in for Government.

The surveys have extended over 5,389 square miles in parts of Chindwara, Raepore, Nimar and Chanda, and testimony is borne by the professional Surveyors to the general correctness of the Thakbust maps prepared during preceding Settlement operations, as well as to their agreement with the boundary marks on the ground then set up. In Raepore only, the Settlement maps were found to be somewhat defective, particularly with reference to undemarcated waste. The necessary rectifica-The survey of the Nimar district was tions were carried out. completed on the 5th June 1870, much of the work done in the season in that district being topographical. The Nimar party also surveyed in boundary two "main circuits" of the Baitool district. It was in contemplation to remove this party to the Punjab in September this year. The operations of the Chanda party were throughout the season confined to the forest country about Ahe-The expenditure ree, where much sickness was encountered. of the year is stated at rupees 2,43,897 (£24,390).

The fairs held and the number of persons attending them are shown below:—

Number of fairs held Number of persons attending	•••	60 1,118,224 Rs.
Value of property of all kinds brought for sale		56.13,511
Value of property sold		36,12,100
Which includes—		
English piece-goods		10,29,183
Country manufactures and raw produce		13,79,186
Horses and ponies		9.036
Horned cattle and sheep		5,51,003
Miscellaneous	•••	6,43,698

Mutations of the proprietary right in landed estates, by sale, mortgage, or other temporary alienation, under decree of Court, were fewer than in the preceding year; but by private transfer the number rose from 576 to 831. The proportion of transfers absolute, by sale, was as 6 to 1 of temporary alienations by mortgage; the proportion in the previous year was only about 3 to 1. The increase, however, is not altogether due to the effects of the famine, for it occurs in districts the least affected by the drought of the past season, as well as in those which suffered most; besides, some general increase was naturally to be expected from the recent conferral of heritable and transferable rights on the large body of occupancy tenants; and the small average value of the estates transferred by sale, viz., Rupees 127 (£12-14-0) seems to point to this explanation being the true one.

Varieties of tenure held direct from Government.

Nature of Tenure.	by individuals un of primogeniture	by, over rever Held by individuals and families under ordinary law	paying more than Under law of primogeniture, 1is. 5,000 reve- Under ordinary law	ing	represent years communities February in communities for the communities for the communities of the communiti	represent curovators paying separaterly, incuming all estates paying less than Rs. 100. 10dders of revenue free I in perpetuity		For life	andholders who have redeemed the revenue urchasers of wasie lands	Total
Number of estates.	:	:	10	15,703	2,060	35,288	5,490	946	; ::	64,647 36,622 81,261
Number of villages.	•	:	$^{2,678}_{1,447}$	20,872	318	7,534	970	1,074	::	36,622
Number of holders or shareholders.	:	:	16	37,128	2,624	28,288	5,941	1,437	: : :	81,261
Gross area in acres-		•	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	15,708 20,872 37,128 27,953,509	38,249	4,425,694	839,775	1,025,795	238,518	38,518,686
Average area of each estate.	:		220,085 21,700	1,716	183	122	153	1,081		596
Average assessment of each estate.	Rs. A. I		18.971 8 11.827 0	0 282	4 6	56 14		8 8 9	0 816 	
Revenue rate per acre.	P. Rs. A. P.		0 0 0 4 6	80	3 6 0 8	10 0 2		0	٦ :	
Supposed net pro- fit per acre.	Rs. A. F.		0 0 1 G	0 2 5	9 0 3			 		

Varieties of tenure not held direct from Government.

Nature of Tenure.	Number of hold- ings.	Average area of each holding.	A verage reut of each holding.		A verage rent rate per acre.
Intermediate holders between Seninders and Ryots. On farming leases Ryots holding at fixed rates Ryots with right of occupancy at variable rates Cultivating tenants with no permanent rights Holders of service grants	3,168 4,376 158,075 140,220 474,656 49,715 880,210	237 411 17 15 104	82 2 62 6 14 11 11 2 8 3 2 3	P. 3 4 7 4 0 6	Rs. A. P. 0 5 7 0 2 5 0 13 11 0 11 9 0 13 6 0 11 9

Register of Transfers.

	Numbe	r of tran corded.	sfers re-	Average each ho	area in lding tra	acres of
Nature of tenure transferred.	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sule.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.
Great Zemindaries complete Shares in ditto Large Zemindaries Shares in ditto Shares in ditto Shares in ditto Viliages owned by cultivating communities Shares in ditto Shares in ditto Shares in ditto Indidings of proprietary cultivators Intermediate holdings of a transferable	301 370 56	 59 22	38 556 657 118 8 1,090	921 4,615 175 1,196	2,058 1224 240‡ 	16,280 1,768§ 1,167 1,615 514 50
character Holdings of ryots at fixed rates Holdings of ryots with right of occu- pancy Revenue free tenures Quit-rent tenures	1,185 117 367 4 4	21 6	74 1,159 2,160 287 7	141 68 158 424 900	281 89	3,009 772 32 446 389

A hundred and twenty-two appeals under the Rent Act came before the Commissioners of Division sitting as Civil Judges. Of these 6 were withdrawn or were struck off the files of the Court, 23 were decided in favour of the appellants, 50 in favour of the respondents, 9 were remanded for new trial, and the remainder were pending at the close of the year.

Land Revenue.

	Revenue	Revenue last year. Revenue this year.	Revenue	this year.	Cost		Outst	Numi	Reve		
Description of Revenue.	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.	of collection.	ollections du- g the year.	anding bal- es.	er of sales arrears of re-	nue of estates	Cause of increase or de- orrease of revenue, with explanation of any items is realized in addition to the	r de- with terns terns terns
	F.S.	Rs.	Bs.	Rs.	Bs.	Bs.	Rs.		<u> </u>		
From settled estates bearing revenue in past years	59,16 689	58,84,504	59,21,379	58,96,406					FI V	Increase due to revision of Settlement of nortions of	on of
Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year.	8.596	8,596	1,05,785	1,14,123	7.15.310	54 20 660	31 031	-		Raepore, Belaspore and Bundla districts, settled	re and settled
Settled estates taken on revenue ren uur- ing present year	3,306	25,076	4,492	45,240				1	<u>=</u>		
Income from sale of Government estates Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included	8,257	72,194 8,257	33,179	20,782					is .		
in above Total	59,54,725	59,98,627	61,01,091	61,35,970					<u> </u>		

The value of land wherever the Settlements have been made is at about the same rate in the market as in the previous year. In Sumbulpore the Revenue Scttlement was about to begin at the end of the year. There were 4,843 cases by landlords against tenants during the year, but with this exception the ning to see the value of Settlements, and the importance of rights conferred by them. A great many of the amount of litigation under the rent laws was small; and altogether it is supposed that the people are begindifferences were settled by arbitration, a course of procedure which the Commissioner rightly thinks should be encouraged.

The Revenue, as compared with the previous year is shown in the following table:-

하루 이렇지를 살아들었다면요?		1868	-69.	186	9-70.
		Rs.	£.	Rs-	£.
Land revenue		59,30,603	5,93,060	60,70,682	607.068
Customs		15,57,272	155,727	12,55,143	125,514
Excise (Abkaree)	•••	9,44,931	94,493	9,36,863	93,686
Assessed Taxes—					
Pandhari		2,65,474	26,547	2,40,382	24,038
Certificate Tax	•••	1.08,067	10,807	706	71
Income Tax				3,02,376	30,238
Stamps		8 37,026	83,703	8,84,930	88,498
Forests		3,51,013	35,101	3,81,783	318,178
Miscellaneous	•••	7,557	756	6,108	611

Total 100,01,943 1.000,194 100,79,023 1,007,902 Showing an aggregate increase of Rs. 77,080.

The following shows the area under each kind of crop:-

	Acres.
Rice	2,731,135
Wheet	3,287.765
Other food grains	4,707,192
Oil-seeds	737,332
Sugar cane	88,018
Catton	696,595
Opium	7,893
Fibres	22.271
Tobacca	20.836
Vegetables	60,277
Miscellaneous	39,175
O	

Compared with the figures for the preceding year it appears that cultivation has decreased under nearly all heads excepting wheat and cotton.

Continued attempts were made to improve the indigenous breed of horses, sheep, and cattle by admixture with superior foreign breeds. Considerable expense has been incurred in importing rams and bulls and procuring Arab stallions, but so far the results are reported to be discouraging.

The Abkaree revenue, derived from spirits and drugs, yielded £3,200 less than in 1868-69. A considerable diminution of the mowa crop, from which the ordinary country liquor is distilled, and the consumption of a large proportion of the produce as food during the period of distress, reduced the demand from £73,258 in 1868-69 to £67,262 in 1869-70. The opium revenue, increased from £23,000 to £27,000. Fewer licenses for cultivating opium however were taken out, and the cultivation is reported to be languishing. The prosecutions for breaches of the Stamp Law are becoming fewer, as its provisions become more generally known and understood. The Pindhary tax levied on nonagriculturists in receipt of incomes between £7 10s. and £50 lwas about £24,000 less than in 1868-69.

BRITISH BURMA.

The Revenue department in British Burma was created in 1868; the survey was continued during the year under review. The cost in 1869-70 was Rs. 57,196. The revenue settlement was sanctioned in the same year; the cost last year was rupees 24,887

The following table shows the surveyed and assessed area in acres:—

		Cultivated.	ated.	Tota		Uncultivated.	Tota		Assessment.	ent.	
	🖺	Irrigated.	Uni	ong lan		Uncu	l area a	Gross	Rate tion	Rate ble	Rate area
District.	By Government.	By Private indivi- duals.	rrigated.	us.	urable.	ılturable waste.	ssessed.	amount.	per acre on cultiva.	per acre on cultura.	per acre on total of Settlement.
vab		$\overline{\parallel}$:	293,191	298,191	2,896,289		284,211	545,189	12 As. to 2-8	::	-
	:		90,619	90,619	190,825	2,323,840	36,620	49,385	4 As. to 1	2 A.	As. to
Sandoway	:	: :	90,929	7	10		420,106	880,168	S As. to	:	,, to
Kangoon	:	:	990,100		5,492,579	70	220,214	857,694	8 ; to ;	:	8 ,, to 2
٤	:	277	248,262		1,888,807		248,539	389,836	4 ,, 10	;	:
			271,058	271,058			271,008	234,974	; ; 5 5	:	•
	:	2,440	34,850		2,619,520		007,700	955 986	ь « ;	S &	10
Amberst	:		211,260	24	4.		404,00	01,870	, to	do.	102
до	:	•	62,564	62,564	2,278,400	2,200,830	200,000	53,508	6 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	do.	6 to 28
Mergui	:		39,156 75,695	39,156 75,695	3,694,080	1,858,560	74,352	52,377	8 ;; to	do.	,, to
Total	1.	2.717	1 %	2,005,515	30,273,187	33,765,531	1,986,258	3,164,226	•	:	•
North Arakan			1,225	1,225			1,225	684	12,, to 2	2 A.	2 Rs.
	İ	9 Jan.	9.717 2.004.023 2.006,440	2.006,440	. 30,273,187	30,273,187 33,765,531	1,987,483	3,164,910		•	:

The charges on account of Land Revenue collection, during the year were as follow:—

1869-70 1868-69			4,79,399 4,36,038
	Increase	Rs	43,361

The decrease, however, is owing to the adjustment of a previous year's account by the expenditure of about half a lac of rupees. The charges of the Excise show the increase as below:—

1869 70	•••			Rs. 1,72,399
1868-69	•••		•••	,, 78,043
		Increase		Rs. 94.356

The increase is accounted for by the delay in complying with the indents for Opium from Calcutta in 1868-69, causing the payment to be made in 1869-70.

BERAR.

The relations of the British Government towards Berar places the Province in a different position, administratively, from the other Provinces of the Empire. It is held by us for the Nizam, and the Administration Report says, "therefore no portion of its revenue goes to compensate for the shortcomings of less fertile tracts in other parts of India; and economy or the reverse in the building of barracks for European soldiers, and in all the branches of imperial expenditure generally, makes no difference in its balance sheet at the end of the year. So scrupulously just are we indeed towards His Highness the Nizam in this respect that even the rest-houses for detachments of British troops passing through Berar, which had recently to be erected within the limits of the province itself, were paid for from the Imperial, and not from the Berar exchequer." The ryotwaree system of land tenure has prevailed in Berar from time immemorial. The settlement fixes the Revenue assessment not on the village as a whole, but on its several fields or parcels of ground, separately and secures to any cultivator a thirty years' tenure. The principle is held to be pre-eminently satisfactory. In reporting on the subject Mr. Lyall, the Commissioner of West Berar says :--

"The barometer by which a new assessment is tested is the annual rent-roll of the district, not, as under the Zemindary system, the annual statement of balances outstanding. We know when cultivation is falling off by the state of our demand; whereas a Revenue Collector in Bengal is left to discover it from the insolvency of the Zemindars. Men will throw up an over-assessed field, but not a village; and a new survey excites a rush for fresh land."

This view is endorsed in the Administration Report for the year. Of the actual realisable land revenue demanded during the year, rupees 44,60,404 were collected, besides rupees 15,652 on account of outstandings of former years. In a very small percentage of cases had coercive measures to be used, on account of the Statedemand; and in only two instances had distraint to be resorted to. The balances at the close of the year were accordingly inconsiderable; being rupees 20,499-12-2 on account of the collections of the year itself, and rupees 7,789-5-0 on account of unrealized outstandings of former years. No necessity arose for any advances to cultivators during the year. The officers who conducted the Inam, or rent free lands, have been engaged in the work for five years, but is not nearly completed. The following gives the figures with respect to Inam lands:—

	INAM L		Percentage, in	
No. of Jageer Villages.	Service Grants.	Religious and Charitable Grants.	` 1915/	acres, of alien- ated tounalien- ated land.
168	Acres. 17,584	Acres. 71,511		-77
	Rene	22.01.00		

			1868-69.	1869-70.	Increase.	Decrease
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	***		44,95,882	45,60,278	64,396	
Forest			84,634	1,84,388	99,754	
Abkaree	•••		8,64,886	11,43,480	2,78,594	
Customs			3,20,797	3,27,821	7,024	
Law and Justice			73,145	1,33 610	60,465	
Police			55,811	70,542	14,731	
Public Works			1,68,376	90,704		77,67
Interest		•••	1.150	1.884	734	
Education			17,070	15.095		1,97
Stamps			4,56,265	4,60,414	4,149	
Miscellaneous			7.995	34,452	26,457	
Local Funds			6,15,966	4,58,925		1,57,04
Special Cesses			8,82,132	9,29,672	47,540	-1
		Total	80,44,109	84,11,265	6,03,844	2,36,68
			£804,411	£841,126	£60,384	£23,66

The yield to Government during 1869-70 from country-made liquors was rupees 9,77,670 against rupees 7,86,517 in 1868-69, showing an increase of rupees 1,91,153. The contracts for the sale of intoxicating drugs resulted in an increase of rupees 61,211-7-0 as compared with the preceding year, the figures for the

two years respectively having been rupees 1,40,774-150 in 1869, against rupees 79,563 in 1868. The total revenue demand under Abkaree for 1869 was rupees 11,45,139, against rupees 8,66,080 in the previous year, showing an increase of rupees 2,79,059.

MYSORE.

The Government demand on account of Land Revenue, including Forest and Abkaree in 1869-70, was rupees 86,13,054-8-4. Of this amount, rupees 95,27,154-0-4 were collected within the year, and rupees 16,249-15-0 were remitted, leaving a balance of rupees 16,45,130-6-2 outstanding at the close of the year.

The demand on account of land Revenue alone amounted to rupees 72,69,272-9 0 against rupees 73,53,180 in the year pre-

vious, showing a decrease of rupees 83,908.

The increase and decrease are shown below:-

" rel " red	nversion of S99 kandis of Batayi land into assessm inquishments of 14.607 kandis of land inction of rates of assessment on lands gar cane cultivation crease in coffee halat	ent			Rs. 4,163 1,81,386 27,327 3,240 37,428	As. 8 10 14 5 3		P. 3 6 8 1
	발가 하지 않는데 가는데 있는데 되었다. 동안 2000년 대한 대한 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 다양하다.	Total		*	2,53,546	10		5
	ol kandis of land found unassessed on remeasurement and assessed	Rs. 8,850	As. 15	P. 9				_
" e	2 kandis of land on which the assessment was anhanced	3,084	1	2				
	which maximum rates were fixed during the year 80 kandis of waste brought under cultivation	12.718 95,201		1				
	ess on water	1,149		ű				
, In	ercase in cultivation of Patayi land	8,044	10	4				
	not previously brought to account ecovery of full assessment on certain lands on	6,210	15	7				
	completion of the repairs to the Lokani aqueduct	10,343	9	4				
	marayi and renewal of coffee pattas	21,958		8				
,, M	iscellaneous	2,075	15	3				
	Deduc	et Incre	ase		1,69,63	7 1	2	0
	Ne	t Decre	ase	•••	83,90	8 1	4	5

The distribution of the Land Revenue in the different Provinces is as follows:—

Division.	District.	Amount.
		Rs. As. P.
	(1. Bangalore	9,80,402 3 9
Nandidroog	{ 2. Toomkoor	9 12,964 12 4
	(3. Kolar	10 (0 202 0 1
A ali ta amana	(4. Mysore	9,73,948 13 11
Ashtagram	··· \5. Hassan	10 09 750 0 0
	(6. Shimoga	40 80 018 0 44
Nagar	7. Kadoor	F 00 F10 F
	(8. Chituldroog	0 05 000 0 0
	경기 나는 경우 가장 가장을 가 있다는 그리를 만든 것이 되었다.	
	Total	. 72,69,272 9 0

Of this amount, rupees 24,90,012-11 8 were derived from the cultivation of wet lands, rupees 30,02,746-0-4 from that of dry

lands and rupees 11,47,746-8-8 from that of gardens. The several proportions of these sums derived from each division of the Province are shown below:—

	Dry lands.	Wet lands.	Gardens.
1. Nandidroog Division 2. Ashtagram	 13,21,622 0 9 9,53,733 12 8	7,99,556 7 8	5,37,305 15 1
3. Nagar	 7,27,390 2 11	7,16,916 7 3 9,73,539 13 9	1,68,594 11 0
	 1,1,000 2 11	0,10,000 10 0	4,41,845 14 7

The revenue derived from inam lands amounted to rupees 3,76,019-8-3, or a net increase of rupees 2,442-9-10 on that of the previous year.

Seventeen unauthorized coffee holdings were discovered in the Hassan District during the past year, and 334 new plantations were opened by natives in the Kadoor and Hassan Districts, making an aggregate area of 4,100 acres. The total number of plantations was 21,845, comprising an area of 100,992 acres. The proportion of these plantations as held by European and native proprietors was:—

					Nr.o	A	
There					No.	Area.	
Europeans	•••	***	• • • •	•••	282	32,533	Acres.
Natives	•••		• • •		21.563	78.459	

Under the head of forests the collections amounted to rupees 3,70,815-7-5, against Rs. 3,46,668-4-9 in the previous year, giving an increase of Rs. 24, 37 2-7, which was chiefly caused by a larger quantity of timber having been disposed of, and to better prices having been obtained for Sandal wood. The Abkaree Revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 9,72,976-7-11, against rupees 9,17,815-8-4 in 1868-69, exhibiting an increase of rupees 55,160-15 7.

COORG.

The demand for Land Revenue, exclusive of arrears amounted to rupees 2,11,469-0-7, against rupees 2,03,263-5-1 in the previous year. The following statement shows the several heads under which the demand was entered and realized, in contrast with the previous year.

Description of Revenue.	Revenue	last year.	Revenue this year.			
Description of Leveldes	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.		
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year Settled estates added to Revenue Roll during the present year	2,40,089 11 0 25,671 11 3	1,95,239 12 11	2,64,808 3 7	2,06,687 6 8		
Income from sale of Go- vernment estates Miscellaneous Land Pe- venue not included in	1,828 1 3	1,328 1 3	79 0 0	18 0 (
the above	7,359 6 8 2,86,791 12 1	6,695 6 11 2,03,263 5 1	4,896 11 2 2,69,783 14 9	4,763 9 11 2,11,469 0 7		

The collections during the year 1869-70 were as follow; the regular land revenue was rupees 2,60,015-9 1.

			1868-6	9	1869-7	70.	Increase.	_ -	Decrea	se.	_
Land Asses offee d Survey Cha	o rges		1,48,997 91,251 11,095		1,50,661 89,942 817	11 4 1 5 8 0	1,663 15	5	1,309 10,277		
Assessment Dholi Pad Kumri		kind,	18,304 806	6 3 0 11		13 1 7 3				9	
	Total		2,70,455	3 4	2,60,015	9 1	1,663 15	5	12,103	1 8	8
					!		\	-	1,663	15	5
						Ne	t Decrease		10,439	10	3

The details of miscellaneous land revenue are as follow:

	Rs.	As.	P
Nazerkanike	2,538		0
Gatti Fees	105	0	0
Water-Tax	. 14	9	0
Sale of Government land	79	0	0
Hadlumanya	96	4	0
Omitted from Jumabundi	283	13	0
Stamping weights and measures	21	5	6
Stamping cloth	80	3	2
Sale of tiger skins	7	8	0
Sale of money bags and boxes	. 11	7	0
Miscellaneous	379	8	2

Total Rs. ... 3,716 12 2

The cost of collections was rupees 4,792, or 2:26 per cent. to net collections.

The following are the details of the balances:

	Previous years.	1869~70.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1. Land Revenue	14,649 4 10	53.328 2 5
2. Forest	503 12 8	6.095 14 4
3. Abkaree	406 3 6	9.271 3 0
4. Mohaturfa	30 1 10	133 1 4
5. Income Tax		2,516 15 0
6. Local Funds		3,296 4 0
7. Miscellaneous	52 0 0	77(10 6
	15,661 6 10	75,412 2 7

OPIUM.

The monopoly of Opium was sold by the Mahomedan Government to a contractor. From 1773 the East India Company continued this till 1785, when it changed the system for that of sale by auction under regulations protecting the cultivators. In Bengal the monopoly of growth and manufacture is in force. In Bombay the opium manufactured in Malwa and other native territory comes under a system of excise by a heavy export duty.

Bengal.—The growth and manufacture are restricted to two

Agencies in Behar and Benares. These are under the administration of the Government of Bengal, though the so-called Benares Agency includes sub-divisions which are partly situated in Oude, and is established in territory under the Government of the North-Western Provinces. The cultivation of the poppy and the manufacture of opium are regulated by Act XIII. of 1857, under the general control of the local Government and the Board of Revenue, and the immediate supervision of the Opium Agents in charge of the Agencies. The Collectors of Land Revenue in the districts within the range of the Agencies are Deputy Agents for the enforcement of some of the provisions of Act XIII. of 1857, but they do not otherwise take part in the details of supervision, which are conducted by Sub-Deputy Opium Agents acting under the orders of the Opium Agents.

Bengal.

The net revenue derived from provision opium during the year was rupees 3,77,70,864, against rupees 4,92,71,497, of the preceding year, showing a decrease of rupees 1,15,00,633. The net revenue derived from abkaree opium during the same periods was rupees 23,37,689, against rupees 21,34,957, the increase amounting to rupees 2,02,732. The actual decrease of revenue during the year under review amounted therefore to rupees 1,12,97,901.

A detailed comparison of the results of the year with those of five previous years in the case of provision opium, and of three previous years in the case of abkaree opium, is shown in the following statement:—

Comparative Statement showing the Receipts, Charges, and Net Revenue derived from Abkaree Opium during the four years indicated below.

Year.	Sale proceeds of opium.	Cost of opium, contingen- cies, &c.	Balance.
1863-64	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	23,14,774	35,518	22,79,256
	31,55,147	12,64,319	18,90,828
	31,24,801	9,89,844	21,34,957
	30,30,184	6,92,495	23,37,689

Comparative Statement showing the quantity of provision Opium sold and the value realized on it, during the six years indicated below.

Year.		Numl	er of Chests	sold.	Amount realized.		
			Behar.	Benares.	Total.	Behar.	Benares.
						Rs.	Rs.
1853-54	***	•••	29,064	13,339	42,403	2,56,48,253	1,19,79,880
1854-55		•••	85,033	14,946	49,979	2,48,24,654	1,07,03,955
1863-64	•••		23,993	18,627	42,620	2,99,83,314	2,19,35,430
1867-68		•••	24,900	23,099	47,999	3,87,31,539	3,01,95,770
1868-69	7.000		27,300	19,935	47,235	3,78,17,218	2,71,03,300
1869-70			26,245	19,435	45.680	3,21,48,360	2.26 16.010

The receipts from the sale of provision opium during the year were as follow:—

	1868-69.	1869-70.
Behar Benares	Rs. 3,79,17,218 2,71,03,300	Rs. 3,21,48,360 2,26,16,010
	6,50,20,518	5,47,64,370

The average price realized per chest during the year was rupees 1,198-13-10, against rupees 1,376-8-6 in the previous year, which shows a falling off to the extent of rupees 177-10-8 per chest. This decrease is attributable mainly to the great falling off in the price of opium in the market, owing to the belief in increased cultivation in China, and of the improvement which the Chinese are making in the manufacture of the drug. The gross yield of provision opium during the year, inclusive of miscellaneous receipts on account of opium supplied for abkaree and medicinal purposes, &c., was rupees 5,59,41,370, and the gross charges rupees 1,81,70,506, leaving, as stated at the outset, a net revenue of rupees 3,77,70,864.

The following shows the land under cultivation for opium.

Agency.	1868-69.	1869-70. Increase.
Behar Benares	Beegahs. 480,685 282,304	Beegahs. Beegahs. 491,409 10,724 309,751 27,447
	762,989	801,160 38,171

The out-turn of provision opium available for the market of 1871 has been estimated at 54,072 chests.

The cultivation of the poppy was re-introduced into Chota Nagpore during the year, and a Sub-Deputy Opium Agency appointed at a monthly cost of 1,079-8-0 rupees. The cultivation also was extended in the Benares Agency by the re-opening of the Futtehpore division and the Banda Kotee, raising the annual provision of Bengal opium from 48,000 to 60,000 chests. The Bengal Administration Report notices a request by the Government of India for the opinion of the Government of Bengal with respect to a minute dated 1868, in which Sir William Muir suggested the appointment of a commission for the purpose of inquiring into the best mode of raising an opium revenue in India. The questions which Sir W. Muir desired to refer to a commission embraced two distinct subjects, viz. (1) the principle to be followed in fixing the rate of pass duty on opium in Western India, and (2) the abolition of the manufacture of opium in Bengal by Government, and the substitution of a system of export duties on opium freely grown. The opinion expressed by the Bengal Government on the first

point was that all information in regard to it which a commission could obtain was already available to Government, and this rendered the appointment of a commission unnecessary, the subject not being one on which special information could be obtained only through the medium of a commission. was argued that all that remained to be done on the point was for the Government to lay down the principle on which the pass duty on Malwa opium was to be fixed; and it appeared to the Bengal Government that the only guide was the price which that opium commands in the China market. A careful estimate having been made of the average price obtaining in China, a deduction would have to be made of the cost of production, transit, and shipment, and a fair trading profit, the balance left after such deduction forming the basis for the calculation of the duty, a wide margin being reserved for the fluctuations of trade. Calculated on this basis, the existing duty of rupees 600 per chest appears to be the highest that can be levied.

On the second point, as to the substitution in Bengal of a system of so-called free cultivation with a very heavy export duty for the present system of monopoly and direct manufacture by Government, it was remarked that the question had been before fully and carefully considered during the administration of Sir John Peter Grant, and that the arguments then advanced in favour of the existing system had never been refuted, or considered to be mistaken, unsound, or inconclusive. Under these circumstances the local Government was unable to advocate any change of system at present, or the necessity of instituting any inquiry of the nature proposed. A discovery of illicit cultivation was made in Dehra Dhoon, and of a practice in the Punjab of permitting the sale of opium grown in foreign states by vendors licensed by Government, and a representation on the subject was made to the Government of India with a view to their being stopped. Merchants were consulted with respect to A bill, providing a transhipment fee on opium received at any British port and transhipped therefrom, was introduced into the legislative council of the Government of India, and Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Company expressed themselves in favour of the proposition, with a view to securing useful knowledge of the progress of the trade, but suggested the levy of such a duty as would reduce to a minimum the chances of its interference with the Indian trade. Messrs. Appear and Company deprecated any such concession and the Board of Revenue took the same view, suggesting that the trade from Persia should be thwarted and restricted as far as it might be practicable to do so. These reports were forwarded to the Government of India with the opinion of the Bengal Government, that the transhipment of opium should be legalized. The revision of the rate of remuneration allowed to Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Company for conducting the opium sales on account of Government was noticed in the previous year's report, and this year it was determined that the sales shall be conducted at the opium godown by the office establishment of the Board.

The following shows the amount realized in Bombay on account of pass fees on opium during the year 1869-70, as con-

trasted with the previous year :-

1868-69 1869-70	Ks.	2,35,61,400	
Increase in 1869-70	Rs.	55,06,200	
The number of chests on which fees were le	evied b	eing— 30,092 ch	ests.

In 1869-70 39,269 ,,

Increase in 1869-70 9,177 ,,

Number of chests which have passed the Bombay Custom House for Export to China during the last ten years:—

In 18	60-61				.,	•	45,072 ch	ests.
,, 18	61 - 62						38,667	,,
	62-63	•••					51,745	,,
,, 18	63-64	•••				• 5.5	$24,733\frac{1}{6}$	29
., 18	64-65	•••	•••		.,	•	35,090	
	65-66	•••	•••	***	4.	•	36,200	35
,, 18	66-67	•••	4.4			• SEE	30,869	,,
,, 18	67-68		•••				39,216	,,
18	68.69	•••				•	30.092	,,
,, 18	69-70		•••	•••		•	39,269	,,

Out of the sum of rupees 2,35,61,400 realized on account of the chests passed in 1869-70, the following is the amount to be credited to Indore and Ahmedabad respectively:—

	Chests.	Amount of Duty.
Indore	35.726 .	Rs. 2,14,35,600
Ahmedabad	3,543 .	,, 21,25,800
		i 1995 - Bulting , 111 - 129
Total	39 269	Rs. 2,35,61,400
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During the previous year (1868-69) the amounts credited to Indore and Ahmedabad were as follow:—

Chests. Amour	at of Duty.
Indore 28,907 Rs.	1,73,44,200
Ahmedabad 1,185 ,,	7 11,000
Total 30,092 Rs.	1,80,55,200
: 14 : 55 : 14 : 15 : 15 : 15 : 15 : 15	

SALT.

The total Salt Revenue was rupees 58,887,070, or an increase of rupees 30,04,670 over the previous year. The following table shows the clearance of Salt during the year and three previous decades in Bengal:—

Year.	Government salt.	Excise salt.	Sea-imported salt.	Total.
1848-49 1858-59 1868-69 1869-70	Mds. 4,242,655 4,248,068 247,791 219,538	Mds. 16,450 13,560 91,142 136,839	Mds. 1,610,256 3,798,923 6,961,796 7,427,032	Mds. 5,869,361 8,060,551 7,300,729 7,783,409

The net revenue realized during the year was rupees 2,48,58,313, against rupees 2,28,38,929 in 1868-69, which shows an increase of rupees 20,19,384. This increase is attributable to the increased sales of sea-imported and excise salt, and also to increased realizations on account of miscellaneous receipts. The quantity of sea imported salt during the year amounted to 7,427,032 maunds, the duty paid thereon being rupees 2,44,62,928, against 6,961,796 maunds and a duty of rupees 2,26,25,837 in the previous year, thus showing an increase in quantity to the extent of 465,236 maunds, and in duty to the extent of rupees 18,37,091. Similarly, there was an increase in the sales of excise salt amounting in quantity to maunds 45,697, and in duty to rupees 1,48,048.

Madras.—In Madras the transactions of the Salt monopoly were disarranged by the new act which raised the price from rupees 1-11-0 to rupees 2 per maund from the 19th October. The immediate effect of this measure was to stop sales to such an extent that the revenue diminished, but after a month or two, when the stocks previously in the hands of the retailers were exhausted, the sales partially recovered. At the end of September the sales for home and inland consumption were slightly more than those for the same period of the previous year. At the end of March the transactions of the whole year showed an increase of five per cent. in revenue, and a decrease of five per cent. in sales under the same heads. For the part of the year affected by the rise in price from October to March the decrease in sales and the increase in revenue were about eight per cent. The sales for exportation, however, not being affected by the monopoly price, increased considerably, and the total amount or salt sold during the year was 2,51,931 tons, or only 2,488 tons fewer than in 1868-69. The revenue was £1,164,731, or £57,689 more than in 1868-69.

In the Madras Presidency:—

Items.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.
Home consumption Island do. do.	In. Mds. 33,30,837 33,50,364	In. Mds. 30,99,750 32,11,132	In. Mds. 3 3.67,710 32,86,245	In. Mds. 34,22,570 32 83,290	n. Mds. 33, 81,936 30,03,992
Total	66.81,201	63,10,882	66,53,955	67.05,860	63,85,928
Exportation	12,86,965	5 04 733	1,95,176	2,19,972	4,72,180
Grand Total	79,68,166	68.15,615	68,49,131	69,25,832	68,58,108
Govt. price for salt { per Indian Md. }	Rs. A. P. 1 8 0 1 11 0	Rs. A. P. 111 0	Rs. A. P. 1 11 0	Rs. A. P. 1 11 0	Rs. A. P. 1 11 0 2 0 0

Bombay.—In the Bombay Presidency the quantity of salt removed from the pans on payment of full duty in comparison with the preceding year was as follows:—

1868-69 1869-70	•••	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	•	 36,93,876 33,04,742
	Decrease 186	9-70	,	 3,89,134

The following Table exhibits the sums realized under the various heads in this branch of the revenue:—

	1868-69.	1869 70.
Excise duty on Salt removed from the Pans 10. on Salt imported by sea Do. do. by land Proprietary right of the Government Salt Pans Ground-rent for Salt Pans Sale proceeds of Smuggled Salt	56,86,334 55,865 2,47,111 75,658 27,245 7,419	55,20,174 52,355 2,52,899 55,565 26,163 6,400
	60,99,632	59,13,556
Deduct for 1869 70	59,13,556	
Decrease in 1869-70	1,86,076	

This decrease is ascribed to fewer removals of salt from the pans on payment of full duty for home consumption, in consequence of the rate of duty on salt having been raised from rupees 1-S-0 to rupees 1-13-0.

North-Western Provinces.—During the year an attempt was made to re-open the salt-works that formerly existed, and if the native manufacturers come forward, an annual out-turn of not fewer than 240,000 maunds is anticipated; but it is expected that the revival of the manufacture will be a work of time.

Puniab.—Rock salt is found in the Salt Range running through the Jhelum and Shahpore Districts, and on to Kalabagh, Trans-Indus; in the chain of hills running from the River Indus towards Bahadur Khail, in the Kohat District, and at Drang and Gumatti. in Mandi territory. The principal beds occur in the southern slopes of the Salt Range; they are from 150 to 200 feet in thickness, but masses of it are also found detached from the main beds. The salt, when it occurs in the main beds, contains trace of sulphate of lime, but is free from chloride of magnesium and is held to be remarkably pure. The mines are of two kinds,one, where the salt rock is approached by galleries and excavations: the other where, as at Kalabagh, the salt is at the surface. and is quarried rather than mined. The mineral is excavated at five places in the Range—at the Kheora, Makrach, and Sardi Mines, in the Jhelum District, at the Warcha Mine, in the Shahpore District, and at the Kalabagh Quarry, in the Bunnoo District. The expense of excavation is borne by the Government. and the salt is sold to traders at the mines for rupees 3 per maund (increased from the beginning of the current financial year to rupees 3-1 per maund.) The total out-turn during 1869-70 was 14,97,153 maunds, valued at rupees 44,97,153; in the previous year the out-turn was 13,07,378 maunds, valued at rupees Salt exists in large quantities at nine other localities in the Salt Range; but these mines are closed, to prevent smuggling. The mineral is exported to all parts of the Punjab, and goes beyond the frontier. These salt mines have during the year been placed under the charge of the Commissioner of Inland Customs. In April 1870, His Excellency the Viceroy visited the large mines of Saiwal and Baggiwal, at Kheora, which have since, with the approval of the Government of India, been designated the "Mayo Mines," to mark the honour conferred on the locality by the first visit ever paid to it by any Governor General of India. In the Kohat District, salt is obtained from five quarries in the chain of hills running from the River Indus towards Bahadur Khail; these are at Malgin, Jatta, Nari, Kharak, and Bahadur Khail, and in thirteen other places in these hills; but its excavation is prohibited. The total out-turn for 1869-70 was 4,96,216 maunds, valued at rupees 1,07,314; in 1868-69, the Kohat mines yielded 4,02,777 maunds, valued at

Sult. 412

rupees 82,483. At Drang and Gumatti, in the territory of the Raja of Mandi, salt of a dull gray colour is obtained from excavations or pits; and evaporated salt is produced to some extent in the Hissar and Rohtak Districts, and in Dera Ghazi Khan; but the great manufacturing district is Gurgaon, where it is obtained by exposing the brine, or salt-impregnated water, in shallow pans or pools to the heat of the sun. Some of the salt villages are within the Gurgaon District; but those producing the best salt are in the Jhajjar Pergunnah. The salt is generally classified into two kinds,—the Salambha and the Sultanpuri,—the latter being the best. Salambha salt is made in the Noh Pergunnah, which contains twelve salt villages; Sultanpuri salt is made in the pergunnah of Farraknaggar (containing one salt village), Jharsa (three villages,) and Jhajjar (five villages.) The annual produce is about 100,000 maunds of Salambha and 700,000 maunds of Sultanpuri salt,—the selling price varying from 4 annas to 9½ annas per maund, according to quality. A tax, under the name of Hakimi Cess, is levied by Government, varying from six pie to one and three-quarter annas per maund, in addition to the customs duty. These salt works supply the lower part of the Punjab, and the salt is exported in large quantities for consumption in the North-Western Provinces.

The Inland Customs assumed charge of the Sambhur Lake on the first of February, 1870. The lake had formerly been worked by the Governments of Jeypore and Jounpore. The charges against the realizations amount to rupees 8,121-3-10. The gross revenue realized during February and March of the official year 1869-70 was rupees 1,48,283-13-6, the details of which are as follow:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Stock sold	1,48,096	14	0	
Amount realized on salt uncovered by passes in the				ì
town of Sambhur		4	0	
Miscellaneous (fines on traffic guards and labourers,				
and fees on duplicate warrants)	2		6	
Income-tax	98	10	U	
Total	1,48,283	13	6	

Important changes took place in the Inland Customs Department during the year under review. It was enlarged by the amalgamation with it of the Punjab bT Customs; and the line, as constituted at the close of 1869-70, extended from Searla, near where the Indus debouches from the Himalayas, to the borders of the tributary mehals near Boad on the Mahanuddee,

a distance of 2,504 miles. This vast line is, as the crowflies. guarded by 10,360 officers and men, and yields a direct revenue of little short of a million and a quarter sterling. It is divided into 110 beats, and watched from 1,727 guard posts. A perfect system of patrolling exists, and, except in some very wild portions of the Central Provinces goes on with unabated vigilance night and day. The men are aided in preventing the passage of contraband goods by a barrier which, in its most perfect form, is utterly impassable to man or beast This consists, as a rule, of a hedge from 10 to 14 feet high and 6 to 12 feet thick, composed of closely clipped thorny trees and shrubs. Where the nature of the soil prevents the growth of a live hedge, a dry one is substituted if the materials for its construction are available.

The total supplies of salt from all sources that appear to have found their way into consumption by the population within the line appear to have slightly exceeded half a million of tons; of this, 481,732 tons, or about 93 per cent, was taxed, and 33,795, or about 7 per cent. escaped duty. There was a marked decrease in the quantity of Cheshire salt landed at Calcutta, viz., from 6,448,309 maunds in 1868-69 to 5,924,489 in 1869-70. was due not to any contraction in the area of its consumption, but to the market having been overstocked. On the contrary, the actual deliveries of Liverpool salt have increased steadily from 3,898,530 maunds in 1866-67 to 5,517,253 maunds in the year under review. Excluding Bengal, it is calculated that the average consumption of salt by the population of the rest of Northern and Central India, within the Customs line, assumed at 68,600,000. The supply is shown in the following table:—

Salt.	Tons.
Punjab Mines	53,733
Imported across the Line	141,421
Paid duty to internal debt	634
Imported or manufactured in Bengal	285,944
Untaxed	33.795
선생님이 좀 지하셔요? 아이지는 이동 얼마를 다시다면 되었다.	
Total	515,527

The gross revenue of the department was £1,626,702, of which the Cis-Indus salt mines yielded £449,254, the various Customs lines, £1,167,609, and the internal department £9,828. From salt the bulk of the realisations were derived. This yielded £1,492,093; sugar contributed £124,848; and miscellaneous items brought in £9,761. The total charges of the department amounted to £199,063, so that the net receipts were £1,427,639.

		1861.62.	1862-63.	1861.62. 1862.63. 1863.64. 1864-65	1864-65	1865~66.	1866 77, Eleven months.	1867.68.	1868-69.	1869.70.
		43	43	क्ष	43	43	43	32	ಕಿ	es.
Government of India	:	:	:	21,269	14,909	16,484	11,777	12,767	13,100	:
Oude	:	87,764	75 062	74,390	76,205	74,221	69,719	88,869	91,799	79,348
Central Provinces	:	51,374	74,535	71,846	93,183	95,431	100,248	96,767	96,146	92,940
British Burma	:	67.896	78,493	81,742	99,740	92,064	85,929	128,441	121,730	106,146
Bengal	:	511 348	567,100	670,173	689,083	676,358	560,096	681,262	712,002	816,689
North Western Provinces	:	277,928	264,544	171,736	214,827	201,640	190,897	221,475	223,890	175,257
Punjab	•	62,383	60,941	72,016	79,864	81,732	77,885	87,548	88,412	81,412
Madras	:	341,389	383,447	405,165	396,054	414,718	427,452	506,491	490,843	570,022
Bombay	:	224,365	274,230	321,954	367,323	385,012	865,543	415,311	445,814	446,828
Total	•	1,624,447 1,778,352 1,890,291 2,031,188	1,778,352	1,890,291	2,031,188	2,042,660	1,889,046	2,238,931	2,283,736 2,241,871	2,241,871
Berais		36,038	49,579	38,463	66,136	75,301	116,105	87,177	89,722	
Eastern Settlements	:	125,673		123,149 131,516	126,712	126,913	114,638	•		
Grand Fotal	•	$\frac{1,786,158}{1,951,080}$ $\frac{2,060,270}{2,060,270}$ $\frac{2,224,036}{2,224,036}$	1,951,080	2,060,270	2,224,036	2,244,874	2,119,789	•	:	:

The proportion of the tax per head of the population varies from 1\frac{1}{4}d. per year in the Punjab to 7\frac{1}{4}d. in Bombay:—

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CUSTOMS.

					Gross Collections.	lections.			
		Š	Salt.	Sugar.	gar.	Miscellaneous	meous.	Tota	_:
Costoms Houses.		1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869.70.	1868 69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869.70.
Shabpoor	į :	37,80,581	44,91,458	010 11	10.070	2,354	1,081	97,82,935 18,915	44,92,539
Kubror Hissar and Sirsa Delhi	:::	15,89,738 26,97,725	17,79,875 27,90,746	2,08,404 2,53,628	2,14,920 4,75,153	2,649 4,358	4.846	18.01,841 30,55,711	19, 99, 642 32, 69, 999
Total	:	80,68,044	90,62,079	5,79,705	7,02,149	11,653	10,319	86,59,402	97,74,547
Agra and Muttra Jhansie	: :	44,84.954 2,33,237	45,55,258 88,632	4,10,740	4,24,884	7,787	11,891	49,03,481 3,13,963	49,92,033
Total.	i	47.18,191	46,43,890	4,88,598	4,80,470	10,655	14,669	52,17,444	51,39,029
Saugor Hoshungabad Nagpoor Raipoor	::::	4. 73,531 90,00 0 6,68,637 2,02,440	2,59,647 71,227 6,83,675 1,46,761	42,822 13,710 27,116 482	31,574 16,885 17,155 249	25,935 2,441 3,898 6,808	8,617 5,230 2,005 12,128	5.41,788 1,06,151 6,99,651 2,09,680	2,99,838 93,342 7,02,835 1,59,138
Total	:	14,34,608	11,61,310	83,580	65,863	39,082	27,980	15.57,270	12.55,158
Internal N. W. P. Ditto Oudh	::	84,835 8,777	44,809	::	::	46,459	40,944 3,692	81,294	85,754 12,587
Total	•	43,612	53,655	!	::	49,198	44,636	92,810	98,291
Grand Total	:	1,42,64,455	1,49,20,934	11,51,883	12,48,483	1,10,588	97,604	1,55,26,927	1,62,67,020
Berar	•	3,00,293	3,15,008		:	2,508	8,518	3102,801	3,18,526

Comparative Statement showing the actual Receipts and Charges in the several Customs Houses subordinate to the Governments of the Punjab, North-Western Provinces, Central Provinces, Oudh and Hyderabad, during the years 1868:69 and 1869-70.

CUSTO	CUSTOMS HOUSES.	SES.		Cha	Charges.	Net Collections.	ections.	Fercentage of Charges on Gross Collections.	of Charge ollections.
				1868 69.	1869-70.	1868.69;	1869.70.	1868.69.	1869.70.
Shabpoor Kuhror	::		: :	2,33,724	2,26,278	85.49,211	42,66,261	6.15	6.03
Hissar and Sirsa	:		•	2,01,659	2,06,188	16,00,182	17,93,454	10.26	10.91
	•	•	:	1,54,681	1,78,954	29,01,030	30,91,045	2.08	5.46
		Total	:	6,78,342	6,99,272	79,81,060	90,75,275	7.83	7-15
Agra and Muttra Jhausie	: :		::	8,00,451 1,95,633	3,34,209 2,02,189	46,03,030 1,18,330	46,57,824	6.14	6.69
		Total	•	4,96,084	5,36,398	47,21,360	46,02,631	9-52	10-35
Saugor	:	•	•	1,59.478	1,44,325	3,82,310	1,55,513	29.43	48.13
Hoshungabad	:	•		92,515	1,13,830	13,636	· · ·	87.15	121.95
	:	:		1,65,755	1,51,958	5,33,896	5,50,877	23.69	21.61
Kaipoor	:		•	64,210	78,701	1,45,470	80,437	30.61	49-45
		Total	•	4,81,958	4,88,814	10,75,312	7,66,339	30-95	38-94
Internal N. W. P.			•	1,78,453	1,99,424			219:39	231-39
Ditto Oudh	•		:	56,681	66,720		•	485.96	491-58
		Total	•	2,35,134	2,66,144		•	252-77	270-77
		Grand Total	:	18,91,518	19,90,628	1.36,35,408	1,42,76,892	12-18	12-28
Berar		•		1,34,783	1,28,068	1,68,018	1,90,458	44.14	40-21

duties caused by the financial pressure of that year were in force. The great increase in the value of the export trade and import bullion trade, caused by the American War, did not affect the revenue. In 1868-69 the revenue was nearly as high as in 1861-62, although the duties had been reduced from 20 and 10 to 7½ and 5 per cent, and at least 130 articles had been relieved of duty. The following shows the Re-The Customs Revenue stood at the exceptionally high figure of £2,851,909 in 1861-62, when the high venue for the years stated:—

	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864.65.	1865-66.	1866.67. 11 months.	1868-69.	1867.68.	1869.70.
	43	æ	ft.	93	£.	g.	6 3	₽.	*
Govt. of India Central Provinces British Burma	7,835	23,021 214,770		10,194	9,877	4,086 119,954	6.806	8,483 284,893	6,772
Bengal N. W. Provinces Puniab	-î	1,068,929 55.455 90.253	998.839 57.673 77.849	942,113 60,231 82,619	947.682 61,449 99.475	867,059 47,797 81,418	1,123,184 $71,233$ $94,208$	1,123,357 55,994 58,098	976,493 49,839 70,144
	232,522, 958,701	196,498 815,380		203,878	208,553	193,539	251,902 831,098	279,594 882,336	276,485 846,064
Total Berars Eastern Settlements		2,851,902 2,464,806	2,383,693	2,296,449	2,279,518	2,030,606	2,578,632	2,692.755	2, 429, 185
Grand Total	2,851,939	2,464,366	2,384,061	2,296,929	2,279,854	2,030,864	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	:	

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Consumment of India	<u>;</u>	1502-03.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865.66.	eleven months.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1809-70.
Covernment of India	क्ष	3	ಚಿ	ಘ	F	3	æ	¥	æ
TO A CT TITLE TO AT THOUSE	ec -	:	6,493	2,363	5.479	3,714	5.462	5,191	:
Onde	. 28.632	33.500	41,082	48.723	56.256	53.527	69,725	77,457	83.405
Central Provinces	. 12,026	86,414	38,201	50,742	58,819	58,402	78,141	83,560	87,888
Burma	21,416	26,684	31,787	34,869	37,051	38,326	42,659	52,971	54,096
		549,341	561,666	600,906	605,899	562,547	693,067	712,523	707,827
North-Western Provinc	160	206,258	226,885	237,708	256.270	244,275	321,315	332,758	358,191
•	90,621	94,802	103,772	112,121	128,448	130,349	171,285	199,807	208,620
Madras		213,688	238.342	269,409	306.485	282,553	353,725	372,347	406,482
	297,974	313,196	445,688	573,000	489,285	381,992	450,890	470,357	466,848
Total Berars Eastern Settlements	1,686,179	1,473,883 7,790 7,965	(1.693,916 15,125 26,175	1,929,850 16,727 25,521	1,943,992 23,982 26,658	1,755,685 26,233 21,855	2,186,269 34,830	2,306,971 45,941	2,373,357
Grand Total	1,693,217	1,489,638	1,735,216	1,972,098	1,994,632	1,803,773			

COLTON.

The tables will be found on page 367. Ninety-two per cent. of the cotton exported was to the United Kingdom. The exportation to France was less than in the previous year. To Hong-Konga larger Madras.—The actual increase of acres under cotton cultivation in the Madras Presidency was 6,26,602. Some general facts in relation to Cotton cultivation are given under the head of Land Revenue.

Bombay.--With the exception of the District of Kaira, in Guzerat, in every Collectorate of both divisions of the Presidency, there was an increase of the amount of land devoted to cotton cultivation in excess of that of 1868-69. In the Northern Division the most extensive increase occurred in the Collectorate of Khandeish, where it amounted to the large figure of 114,168 acres. In Ahmedabad, where, for quantity was sent, and a new trade was opened.

several seasons preceding, a steady decrease had been observable, there was a sudden increase

amounting to \$2,375 acres. In Broach also, where in the preceding year there had been a deficit amounting to upwards of 36,000 acres, the increase in the season under report amounted to 70,780 acres. The aggregate increase over last year in the several Collectorates of the Northern Division equalled 36 per cent. In the Collectorates of the Southern Division there was an increase equal to 46 per cent. in excess of the cotton cultivation of the foregoing season. In the Southern Mahratta country alone, which comprises three important cotton collectorates, the additional amount of land for the season reached the large figure of 4,19,555 acres. The most extensive increase was in Kulladghee, where it reached the amount of 2,04,328 acres. This latter mentioned increase was supposed partly to be due to failure of the early sown grain crops, which left a larger extent of land available than would otherwise have been devoted to cotton. Next in proportion was Dharwar, which had an increase of 1,35,318 acres, and in Belgaum it amounted to 79,909 acres. In the remaining Collectorates of this Division, which are less important as cotton districts, the increase was as follows:-In Sholapore 50,389 acres, Poona 27,646, Sattara 22,254, and Ahmednuggur 13,894 acres.

Fully two-thirds of the cotton exported from Bombay is reported to be grown in Native territory, but the returns which were supplied scarcely furnish details of more than one-sixth part of

that quantity.

In the possessions of the Guicowar the area under cotton cultivation has increased from 170,221 acres in 1868-69 to 183,640 acres in 1869-70. In the Native States of Kattywar 1,000,654 acres are stated to have been devoted to this cultivation during the year showing the large increase of 120,037 acres. The returns for Kolapoor and the numerous jagheers subordinate to that State exhibit an increase on the aggregate of 74,319 acres of land devoted to cotton this season over that of last year. In the province of Cutch there was also a very extensive increase, amounting to 71,466 acres. The small State of Akulkote shows an increase of 8,585 acres over the area under cotton during the preceding year. In the Mahi Kanta and Rewa Kanta the total extent of cotton cultivation amounts to less than 10,000 acres. In Pahlunpore, where there was in 1868-69 a breadth of 38,691 acres sown with cotton, there was a slight decrease in the past season.

The number of bales exported to foreign ports from Bombay, Carwar, and Sind during 1869 was 1,188,708. Compared with the exports of the preceding year, there is a decrease of Cotton. 420

105,583 bales. But it is reported that owing to the comparative lateness of the cotton season, unusually large quantities of the staple remained up-country and in store at Bombay; and the total of this year's produce is estimated at about one-and-a-half million bales. The total number of Cotton Gins worked by steam-power was 1,341, against 1,288 in the preceding year. There was a decrease of 20 Gins in Khandeish, and of 7 in Surat and Broach, while there was an increase of 80 Gins in Ahmedabad, thus resulting in a net increase of 53 Gins over the number at work in 1868-69. There were 306 presses worked by manual labour and 169 worked by steam-power during the year, against 294 of the former and 171 of the latter in 1868-69.

Bengal.—A number of cotton plants were collected in the Calcutta Botanical Gardens. A portion of them, and especially of Major Trevor Clarke's seedlings are reported to be very promising. Native cottons are still cultivated in many districts in Bengal as a profitable crop, though the produce is worth only 3d. a fb. The principal cultivation is now carried on in the lower valleys of the hills, and in terai jungle, as in the Darjeeling terai, the terai south of the Garo Hills, and in the low hills of Chittagong and Comillah, where the culture is of a very rough description, and the rent paid for the land is exceedingly small.

North-Western Provinces.—The cotton corps suffered greatly from the heavy rainfall of September and October 1869. The acreage under cotton cultivation had increased from 865,000 to 1,108,560, and the estimated out-turn was about a million maunds, or eighty million pounds. The out-turn at the end of

the year was not more than 463,800 maunds.

Punjab.—In the Punjab at the end of 1869 there was under cotton cultivation 811,794 acres against 680,000 acres in the two previous years. In the Gurgaon and Hissar Districts, which together made up more than one-tenth of the total area sown with cotton, the crop was, owing to the unfavourable season, almost an entire failure. The out-turn is estimated at 618,900 maunds of cleaned cotton, which gives an average of about 61fbs per acre. The following were the prices in the most important markets:—Ferozpore, Rs. 23 per maund; Shahpore, Rs. 23 per maund; Mozuffurgurh, Rs. 24-8 per maund, and Dera Ghazi Khan, 25-8 per maund. A comparatively small proportion of the cotton produced in the province appears to have been exported, the bulk being retained for home consumption. Hingunghat cotton-seed was sown in a large number of plots in all parts of the Province during the year; but the experiment is reported for the most part to have been a failure.

Oude.—The cultivation of cotton in Oude was reported to be on the decline.

Central Provinces.—The area under cotton cultivation during 1868-69 and 1869-70 is shown in the following table:—

	Acres, 1868-69.	Acres, 1869-70.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
In the Nerbudda valley and Sautpoora hill districts In the Nagpore country In the Chutteesgurh country Upper Godavery	215,522 298,764 235,898 691	209,522 385,808 228,124 573	87,044	6,000 7,774 118	Net increase.
Total	750,875	824,027	87,044	13,892	acres 73,152

The exports from the Central Provinces towards Bombay by the station of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway during the year under review and the year preceding it are shown below:—

	Exports in	the season	of 1868-69.	Expor	ts in the 1869-70	season of
Stations.	Full pressed bales.	Half press- ed bales.	Dokras or loose bags.	Full pressed bales.	Half pressed bales.	Dokras or loose bags.
Hurdah Seonee Etarsee	4,224	17,409 8,759	680 296 1,095 1,536 35,400 	9,856	258 10,769 6,188 	920 25 487 10,406 6,084 626 649 818 7,091 7,462
Total bales	4,224	26,168	89,007	9,856	17,215	34,568

British Burma.—Experiments were made here with the Hingunghat cotton seed, with varied results. In some parts the plants flourished; in others they were a total failure. The area of cotton cultivation increased from 4,562 acres in 1868-69, to 6,596 acres during the year under review. Cotton is principally grown in the "Toungyas" or hill gardens which are not measured; and as this cultivation is carried on chiefly in the wilder and more remote portions of a district, it is stated to be difficult to obtain even the approximate area.

Berar.—The season of 1869-70 shows a falling off as compared with the previous year, although the area under cultivation was considerably larger. The following table shows the area under Cotton cultivation:—

Division.	Districts.	Acres, 1868-69.	Acres, 1869-70.	In- crease.	De- crease.	Reniarks.
East Berar {	Oomrawuttee Elichpore Woon	182,183 309,172 131,161	325.692 187,942 134,543	143,509 3,382	121,230	
	Total	622,516	648,177	146,891	121,230	
West Berar }	Akolah Buldanah Bassim	406,862 195,123 62,241	411,690 291,762 64,157	4,828 96,639 1,916		
	Total	664,226	767,609	103,383		
	Total Berar	1,286,742	1,415,786	250,274	121,230	Net increase acres 129,044.

With such a considerable increase in the cultivation, a larger supply than usual of cotton was very naturally looked for. But rain, and what was equally destructive to the cotton, damp cloudy weather continued till late in March; and the crop, already damaged by the rain, suffered most severely from the "bolt worm," (well known in America,) which had never been regarded with any great anxiety in Central India. In February, the probable falling off in the exports was estimated at about one-fifth of the supplies of the previous year; and the result proved the estimate to be sufficiently correct, the exports from Berar during the season under report being 175,988 bales, as compared with 233,000 bales, the figures of the year 1868-69. The details are given below:—

Exports of Cotton from Berar during the season 1869-70, as compared with the exports of the preceding year.

Bales of 400 fbs.

	1868-69.	1869-70.
By railway By road	228,700 4,300	170,29 5,698
Total	233,000	175,988

The beneficial effects expected from the full-presses set up during the season of 1868-69 in Berar, and alluded to in last year's Administration Report, were realized.

Cotton exported by Railway from Berar.

Years.	Full-pressed bales.	Half-pressed	bales. Loose bag	S.
1865-66	· /		/	
1866-67	644	41,866	571.333	The whole crop went down in loose bags
1867-68		145,733	152,122	(dokrahs.)
1863-69	65,957	151 607	\$30,993	
1869-70	113,024	52,136	15.450	受权 化化二氯酚 化硫酸氢化化氢酸苯化酚氢酸苯化酚氢

Mysore.—Cotton seed from the Hingunghat farm was introduced in increased quantities during the year, but the cultivation was not successful.

TEA

Bengal.—The cultivation of tea in India is confined to the lower slopes of the Himalayan range and the adjoining plains. Its principal seat is in Assam and Cachar, where the indigenous and hybrid plants flourish. There is one tea-plantation in Arakan. The experiment has also been tried on a small scale and with comparative success in Chittagong. In the elevated valleys of Chota Nagpore there are one or two gardens. The following table shows the state of tea cultivation in the Lower Provinces:—

			Number of Assistants employed,	Extent of Land	Land.		Area under cultiva- tion.	der cult	iva.	Out-turn.		A verage month- ly number of Labourers cm- ployed during the year.	verage month- ly number of Labourers em- ployed during the year.
Division.	District,	of Gardens.	Natives above the rank of duffadars. Europeans.	Held in fee- simple under new rules. Held in grants under old rules.	Held under cultivation leases or rent paying pottahs.	Total.	At close of 1868.	Brought under cultivation during 1869.	Total.	In 1868.	In 1869,	Imported.	Local.
		- 38	- ra	Acres. A 6.458	Acres. 504		Acres. A 2,774	Acres, A	Acres 2.873	lbs. 293,450	1bs.	54.7	1.974
Accom	Nowgong	2.3	4.5	9,855	•		1,573		1,679	175,180	228,643		602
Timeco	Sibstems	2 C	E27 27.8		070,0	8 × 820	4,712	150	4,862	887,058	1,025,947	2,803	2,643
	re)8 		18,008		711,707	6,619	107	6,726	1,093,886	1,164,697	10,302	5,177
Cooch Behar	(Darjeeling		31 146 3	6 32,239 10,549	9,219	52,067	10,253	516 1	10,769	849,840	1,319,743	433	7,012
			Partic	l Particulars not stated.	:	43.1	42 Particulars not stated	rs not st	ated.	1,760	1.155	Not stated.	tated.
L'accia.	Sylhet	1225	Partic	Not stated. 219,001, 5,487		28,144	23,761	390g 390	2,956 24,151	250,906 3,630,351	362,962 4,284,794	285	15,908
Chittagong	Chittagong and the Hill Tracts	:	Partic	 Particulars not stated.	•	:	:	:	:	:	•	:	•
Chota Nagpore	Hazareebaugh Lohardoggah	. : :	Partic	Particulars not stated. Particulars not stated.	::		::	::	::	::	::	::	18:
											-		

Tea. 424

In the Assam districts there are altogether 315 gardens occupying a total area of 246,584 acres, of which 107,821 acres are held in grants under theold rules, 115,179 acres in feesimple under the new rules, and 24,084 acres under cultivation leases or rent-paying pottahs. Out of this entire area 28,954 acres only are under tea cultivation. The total out-turn of tea during 1869 was 4,946,139 lbs., against 4,306,927 lbs. in the preceding year, which shows an increase of 639,212 lbs. The average monthly number of imported labourers employed on the gardens during the year was 27,492, and of local labourers 17,486.

In the Cooch Behar division there are 55 tea estates in the district of Darjeeling, the whole of which have been begun within the last ten years. A total area of 52,007 acres is occupied by these estates. 32,239 acres are held on grants under the old rules, 10.549 acres in fee-simple under the new rules, and 9,219 acres under cultivation leases or rent-paying pottahs. The entire area under tea cultivation is 10,769 acres, and the out-turn of tea during the year was 1,319,743 lbs., against 849,840 lbs. of the preceding year, which shows an increase of 469,903 lbs. The average monthly number of imported labourers employed on the gardens was 433, and of local labourers 7,012. The cultivation existing in Gowalparah is entirely in the hands of natives, and has remained stationary during the past few years. The total area under tea cultivation is 325 acres, and the total out-turn of tea was 2,470 lbs., against 2,050 lbs. of the preceding year. In the Dacca district there are only two small gardens, embracing together an area of 43 acres; and these deteriorated during the year, the produce having decreased from 1.760 lbs. to 1,155 lbs. In Sylhet there are 20 gardens, occupying an area of 28,144 acres, of which 2,956 are under tea cultivation. The out-turn of tea in them during 1869 was 362,962 lbs.. against 250,906 lbs, during the preceding year, which shows an increase of 112,056 lbs. The average monthly number of imported labourers employed was 235, and of local labourers 1,070. In Cachar the number of gardens in which work is being carried on is 122, comprising an area of 244,488 acres, of which 24,151 acres are under tea cultivation. The total out-turn of tea in these gardens during the year was 4,234,794 lbs., against 3,630,351 lbs. of the preceding year, which shows an increase of 604,443 lbs. The average monthly number of imported labourers employed in the gardens was 11,087, and of local labourers 15,908. The amount of cash drawn from the district treasury by supply bills, money orders, and notes cashed, was rupees 20,04,647, against rupees 19,84,957 drawn during the preceding

year. No accounts were furnished of the tea gardens in Chittagong, but it was generally stated that the cultivation was in a satisfactory state and appeared to be well established. In the absence of any returns from the planters themselves no figures can be given of the actual out-turn during the year; but it appears from the customs returns of the Chittagong port that the exportations per steamer amounted to 1,271 boxes, valued at rupees 1,01,680, against 502 boxes valued at rupees 40,160 of the previous year, which shows a favourable result. The aggregate quantity of tea exported from Calcutta during the year was 12,689,081 lbs., against 11,434,002 lbs. exported during the preceding year, showing an increase to the extent of 1,255,079 lbs.

North-Western Provinces.—Only two small plantations, Hawulbagh and Ayartolee, now remain in the hands of Government, and under the supervision of the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens. The expenditure for the year was £1,609. The produce from the sale of tea was £1,138, and £10,500 was received from the sale of the Kowlagheer plantation. During the year 31,802lbs. of tea were received from the factories, and 32,959lbs were disposed of, at an average price of 5 annas per lb.

COFFEE.

The cultivation of Coffee in India is practically confined to the southern portion of the Continent. An attempt to grow Coffee in Chota Nagpore has been abandoned.

Mysore.—The Coffee plantations held by European and na-

tive proprietors were during the year under review:

No. Area.
282 32,533 acres.
Natives ... 21,563 78,459

These statistics give an average of 115 acres for every plantation held by an European, and of 3a. 25g. for each native holding. The largest estate is estimated to contain 1,100 acres, and the smallest 20 yards. 3,348 tons 19 cwt. of Coffee were exported during the year, which, with an excise duty of 4 annas a maund of 28ths. gave a revenue of rupees 66,978-13-3. In the previous year the amount exported was 5,220 tons 5 cwt. and 862ths, giving a revenue of rupees 1,04,407-1-2. The decrease is attributed to the ravages of the borer insect. The amount realised by the sale of land for Coffee cultivation was very small. The proportion of native cultivators to European is shown in the following figures:—

Europeans 590 2 35 11,802 5 5 Natives 2,808 16 5 55,176 7 10

Mudras.—About 2,100 acres of forest land fit for coffee were advertised for sale in the year, and of these 700 acres were taken up. The number of coffee estates owned by Europeans at the end of the year was fifty, containing in the aggregate about 14,700 acres. The total tariff value of coffee exported in the year was about 2,52,000 rupees. There is a little tea grown on the Peermade Hills, and some indication of extension; but planters seem generally to confine their main attention to coffee. The exports have been quadrupled in five years.

CINCHONA.

Madras.—There were still four Cinchona plantations on the Neilgherries at the end of the year, but the cultivation was unsatisfactory. The extent of land originally sanctioned (1,200 acres) is reported to be fully occupied: 2,54,367 plants having been planted out during the year, and 17,526 propagated. Some of the trees planted in 1862 are now 25 feet in height, and 32 inches round the stem. The C. Succirubra variety still continues the most luxuriant in growth and the best able to resist adverse seasons, but as a large area is already occupied with this variety, and the Government Quinologist reports more highly of the therapeutic properties of some of the other barks, orders based on his recommendation have been issued for the extended cultivation of the "lanceolate leaved variety of C. officinalis," the bark of which has, during the year, yielded the unprecedentedly large proportion of 10:13 per cent. of quinine. The yield of fresh bark from the plantations is estimated at 45 tons per annum, and is at present made over to the Government Quinologist, whose experiments and researches have brought to light many interesting facts connected with the production of quinine.

The cinchona tree has already been acclimatized in several districts besides the Neilgherries, and it is hoped that by the commencement of 1871, no district, in which a suitable site can

be found, will be without a small plantation.

An examination of the varying yield of the bark C. Succirubra according to the season, which has lasted two years, was completed during the year, showing that the yield of alkaloid has two points of maximum occurring, respectively, in May and October. The conditions on which depend the drying of the bark for export, so as to secure the preservation of the febrifuge principles in an unaltered state, have been fully investigated. The buildings, &c., which form the small Alkaloid Manufactory, were completed in December. On the 15th of January actual work was begun, and by the end of the official year 21½ fbs of alkaloid had been forwarded to the Medical store-keeper. The bark at present consumed in the manufactory has hitherto been

merely that obtained from prunings, no tree having yet been cut down.

Bengal.—The three species of cinchona of which the cultivation was extended during the year are c. succirubra, c. officinalis, and c. calisaya. The numbers of plants in permanent plantations were:—

C. Succirubra. C. Officinalis. C. Calisaya. 31st March 1870 ... 6,15,733 ... 312,719 220 ... 4,000 ... 439,370 94,180 ... 3,780

The increase of permanent plantaions of c. succirubra and c. calisava was made about Rishap at an elevation of 2,500 feet; the increase of c. officinalis at Rungbee at an elevation of about 4,500 feet. The average growth for the year of the ten measured plants of c. succiruba planted in March 1867 at Rishap was 51 inches, which fairly represents the satisfactory general growth of the c. succirubra plantations. The average growth for the year of the ten measured plants of c. officinalis planted in October 1864 The average growth for the year at Rungbee was 12 inches. of the ten measured plants of c. calisaya planted in June 1867 at Rishap was 52 inches, which represents the average growth of all the plants in the plantation catalogued as c. calisava. several important varieties are included under the name c. calisaya, and the tree-variety raised by seed in February 1867 and planted out in June 1867 attained a height of 12 feet in October 1869, and a tree of this age, lately cut down, produced two pounds of dry bark.

CHAPTER X.

PUBLIC WORKS AND FORESTS.

THE year under review was marked by a considerable reduction in the grants made for Public Works, and the several Local Governments were compelled to do their best with a curtailed expenditure. The following table shows the :--

Expenditure by Government on account of Public Works in British India, according to the following Classification, for each of the under-mentioned years, exclusive of State outlay on Guaranteed works.

		Military.		Civi	Civil Buildings.	gs.	Public	Public Improvements.	ments.		Total.			7	
Years ended.	Original Works.	Original Repairs, Total.	1	Original Works.	Original Repairs. Total.		Original Works.	Original Works,	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs. Total	Total.	Estobts., Plants,	Total.	REMARKS.
30 April.	લ	3	લ્ફ	3	43	32	32	3	3	ಈ	3	બ	\$₹	<i>₹</i>	Note.—The annual
1981	770,114	770,114 130,575	689,006	304,185	86,532	390,717	753,408		1,417,641	664,233 1,417,641 1,827,707		881,340 2,709,047		3,371,354	grants in these years do not include allot-
1862	390,571	390,571 147,052	537,623	198,086	88,811	286,847	286,847 1,248,371		1,851,210	602,839 1,851,210 1,836,978		838,702 2,675,680		720,920 3,396,600	ments for state ex- penditure on guaran-
1863	410,679	158,809	569,488	801,198	101,879	409,077	409,077 1,212,157		1,823,245	611,088 1,823,245 1,930,034		871,776(2,801,810		791,123 3,592,933	teed and aided enter- prise, loss by ex-
1864	614,846	172,059	786,905	598,816	104,048	697,864	697,864 1,538,589	693,799	2,172,388	653,799 2,172,588 2,747,251	903,906	903,906 3,657,175		802,089 4,459,264	change, grant from 1 per cent. income
1865	672,275	176,180	848,455	464,147	118,154	582,301	1,570,682	582,301 1,570,682 665,252 2,235,934 2,707,104	2,235,934	2,707,104	959,586	959,586 3,666,690		806,673 4,473,363	tax, nor unappro- priated grant at the
9981	1,274,000	211,248	1,485,248	1,274,000 211,248 1,485,248 748,145	152,743		1,378,467	880,888 1,378,467 672,577 2,051,044,8,400,612 1,016,568 4,417,180	2,051,044	3,400,612	1,016,568	4,417,180		945,446,6,560,626	disposal of the GOV- ernment,
31 March.														F00 H0 F	
1867	1,328,856	1,328,856 206,2781,535,134	1,535,134	641,856	108,697	750,553	108,697 750,553 1,214,597		1,859,225	644,626 1,859,223 3,185,309	959,601	959,601 4,144,910 995,011 5,157,921	995,011	9,137,921	Actual expenditure for eleven months.
1868	1,601,173	1,601,178 232,940 1,834,113	1,834,113	802,113	802,113 109,694		911,807 1,309,813		2,038,598	728,780 2,038,593 3,713,099 1,071,414 4,784,515 1,083,376 5,867,889	1,071,414	4,784,515	1,083,376	6,867,889	Actual expenditure.
1869	2,143,610	256,390	2,400,000	2,143,610 256,390 2,400,000 702,716 125.605	126.605	829,321	829,821 1,782,465		2,561,505	779,040 [2,561,505]4,628,791 [1,162,035]5,799,626 [1,249,174]7,040,000	1,162,035	5,790,826	1,249,174	000'010'2	Distribution of grants.
0.28	1,305,577	1870 1,805,577 203,7941,509,871 665,890 108,512 773,9021,824,948	1,509,371	665,390	108,512	773,902	1,824,943	824,334	2,649,277	824,334 2,649,277 3,795,910 1,136,640 4,932,550 1,456,532 6,389,082	1,136,640	4,932,550	1,456,532	(280,686,0	Actual expenditure.

Expenditure by Government on account of Public Works in Each Presidency or Province of British India, for each Year; not including State outlay on Guaranteed Works.

Years ended.		30 Apl.	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	31 Mar.	1867	1868	1869**	1870
Bengal.	3		514,917	510,000	518,900	640,364	545,000	723,200		766,647	793,950	1869**1,065,000 1,000,000	1870 1,247,929
North-West Pro- vinces.	9		610,000	630,000	600,686	617,648	684,538	783,108		701,131	668,402	1,000,000	805,680
Oude.	બર		250,000	190,000	172,170	220,000	207,253	185,781		170,272	210,925	242,500	233,052
Punjab.	32		510,000	540,000	510,000	552,037	565,000	590,024		704,616	789,906	930,000	750,453
Central Provinces.	3		ı	_ 	181,400	278,665	289,000	290,		255,	351	475,000	335,759
Nagpore.	43		000,00	85, 00	400	665	000	290,380		255,079	351,705	000	759
British Burma.	F		149,210	145,000	172,500	197,500	245,800	255,000		213,796	282,847	247,500	181,697
Straits Settlements.	લ		67,968	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,00.1	34,680		31,088	=	=	=
Hyderabad.	લ્ફ		82,459	54,100	009'99	92,678	90,000	113,562		107,245	82,781	70,000	54,183
Rajpostana	ಲ್ಲ		1	ı	ı	ı	11,367	55,899		47,258	96 643	125,000	116,476
Central India.	લ		1,800	17,500	28,678	37,811	12,075	75,378		71,588	310,461	390,000	312,980
Coorg.	£		١		ı	i	6,000	9,800		12,669	14,044	20,000	12,191
Mysore.	ધ્ય		1	1	1	I	1	ı		1	1	1	173,567
Madras.	વ		020,000	000,000	694,999	626,445	670,000	601,603		631,537	900,796	880,000	
Bom bay.	æ		505,000	525,000		1,104,350	1,090,486	1,540,703		1,424,995	1,365,429	1,595,000	1,388,008
Total.	eą.		505,000 3,371,354	525,000 3,396,600	578,978 3,564,911	626,445 1,104,350 4,407,493 105,276†	670,000 1,090,486 4,453,519	601,603 1,540,703 5,259,118		631,537 1,424,995 5,137,921	900,796 1,365,429 5,867,889	880,000 1,595,000 7,040,000	777,107 1,388,008 6,389,082
mounts expended, but cannot be shown separate for each Province.	ಈ		1	23,940	90,423+	105,276	19,844I	104,723		9,0458	14,270\$	1	1,485\$

* Unappropriated Grant at disposal of Government. † Ditto, and including Tools and Plants. † Tools and Plaents only fortift and Loss. † The figures for 1869 show the distribution of Grants for Public Works in the various Presidencies and Provinces.

It would be almost idle this year to give any detailed information of the principle upon which the several grants were made, since that principle was essentially the same as in the previous year, entirely abrogated by the new scheme of Financial Decentralization.

Madras.—In Madras the expenditure for two years was as follows:—

				1043.	1044.
				Rs.	Rs.
Communication		***		57,311	45,779
Buildings				1,12,855	1,08 958
Agricultural			***	7.135	3,943
Miscellaneous				14,119	8,214

Total ... 1,91,420 1,66,894
The outlay on palaces and pagodas was rupees 49,881; on the Ernacollum School, rupees 18,920; on Cutcherries and Jails, rupees 15,672; on the Residency, rupees 14,554; and on Traveller's Bungalows, rupees 9,990.

IRRIGATION.

Madras.—The estimates for the year for the irrigation and Canal Company amounted to rupees 1,01,55,360-9-2. These estimates provided for the construction of the main canal up to the end of the 10th Section in the 186th mile, and for the head works and anicuts across the Toombudra at Soon-kasala, one at Jootoor, the head of the 7th Section, one at Rajoly, the head of the 9th Section, and across the Penniar at the head of the 10th Section near Adimapully, and one across the same river at Somaisweram at its entry into the Nellore District, as well as for station buildings, and a few distribution works. There were sanctioned in 1869-70 estimates for—

Main supply		•		R	upees 9,24,300
Distribution		• 2	•••	•	,, 3,077
Revenue acco	ount	• •••	***		,, 11,087
					-

9.38,464

The total expenditure on all accounts during the year was rupees 19,57,705-6-11, namely:—

Construction, including special superintendence	and	Rs.	Α.	P.
sundries		13,36.415	13	11
General management		1,02 978		6
Executive establishment				8
Stores		~= ==		8
General plant in use on works		304		4
Store charges		27.213		10
Inefficient balance		1.55.520		3
Revenue account		5 667		10
Profit and Loss		200	1 7 6	- 0
Denogit or Sugnance egopunt				ő
Missallangons advances				
Bank of Madros for refunda	•••			5
Dank of Madras for Ferdings	•	1,486	2	б

Total ... 19,57,705 6 11

Bombay.—The Krishna Canal in Sattara was completed to the 32nd mile last year as far as the bridges, &c., were concerned. The trees, 20,000 in all, planted on the banks were this year reported to be growing well, and the Canal itself was nearly completed. The principal crops produced are said to be sugarcane. The Manye Tank and Canal were in progress, but were stopped in December last. The Ekrook Tank in Sholapore is reported to have made considerable progress during the year. The preliminary survey for a large tank and canal at Pamgoam in the Seena Valley was finished. The tank will have an area of nine square miles, and will contain 3,561,976,350 cubic feet. The Pashan reservoir, at Poona, and the Moota storeage lake and canal, progressed considerably during the year. In the latter upwards of two millions of cubic feet of masonry were executed. being at the rate of 9,500 cubic feet per working day. A number of works of a like character were engaged in, or prepared for by survey.

Bengal.—The following figures show the remunerative character of the expenditure of the Irrigation works in Orissa and Midnapore:—

1.	Land revenue in 1856-57	I	ks. 28,48,596
2.	Ditto in 1869-70	***	,, 28,42,930)
3.			,, 66,698
4.	Expenditure since 1857 on irrigation works. New works	• • •	,, 67,69,976)
5.	There is a supply of the suppl		,, 14,892
6.			,, 46,562
7.		•••	Nil.
8.	Receipts from irrigation included under public works	•••	,, 4,64,239
9.	Increased receipts of land revenue due to other causes	F . W	
	than irrigation	***	Nil.

The returns from Behar and Burdwan had not been received at the close of the year.

North-Western Provinces.—There was a considerable falling off during the year in the irrigation of inferior crops and the canal revenue which was estimated at rupees 30.29,617 in 1868-69, was assessed at rupees 25,70,815 in 1869-70. The diminution of revenue, however, was not in proportion to the diminution of irrigation. The amount in 1869-70, was only 16 per cent. less than that of 1868-69, although the area irrigated was 24 per cent. less. This result is deemed presumptive of the advantages of canal irrigation even in a year of plentiful rain.

Punjab.—The Bari Doab Canal was continued during the year to the completion of the Shahpore water course and considerable other work, including the re-opening of the works for the Kaisur and Subraon branch of the original project will be carried out. The canal income for the year 1869-70, exclusive of indirect revenue from "water advantage rates," was as follows:

Bari Doab Canal	Rs. 7.73,37 3
Finundation Canals	86,766 1.585
Western Jumna Canal	11,23,606
Total	19,85,335

Oude.—The only charge under the head of agriculture was for ordinary experiments made in a few districts to ascertain the cost, produce, and value, of certain irrigation projects. Six temporary canal chokis with out-offices were completed at selected stations in the upper portion of the canal; 7 trial wells were also dug. The wells are at about 2 miles apart; and, besides their original purpose, will provide drinking water for the working parties when first employed. Over 100 miles of the centre line of the canal were marked out on the ground, and 250 acres of jungle cleared along the line, and a large number of bench marks built. The expenditure up to date was rupees 1,65,000 on the project, which, when complete, will include 1,148 miles of main canal, 4,230 miles of main rajbuhas, and provide irrigation for over 12 million acres.

Central Provinces.—The Administration Report for the year foreshadows considerable difficulty with respect to the cost of irrigation in these Provinces, although a number of projects are indicated and preparations made for carrying them into effect. The following is an abstract of the field work put out of hands

since February 1869, is as follows:—

The Dham Pro	ject			Miles of	levels.
The Shere The Wurdah	·,,	•••		244	
The Kanhan, The Balaghat		•		670	
The Dec ,			•••	30	
The Peuch ,	•	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	18	

British Burma.—The completion of the great Henzadah embankment was reported. The total outlay was stated at rupees 8,06,000. Three sluices in the embankment were also finished. Out-offices to the following Inspection bungalows were completed:—Kyangyeen, Kanoung, Ahkyo, Shwe-gyeen, and Thambya-deing. The survey of the Nawoon and Leymyethna embankment was completed, and an estimate submitted to the Government of India. The estimate was sanctioned, but the sanction was nullified by the order holding the work in abeyance, until the information regarding the financial position and advantages of all the embankments had been ascertained and reported. A survey was made for

the Zaloon embankments and a project submitted. During the year, Colonel Stoddard was deputed to the Province to carry out a survey of the delta of the Irrawaddy, consequent upon the suggestions made by the Chief Engineer for embanking the eastern side of the river. A staff was placed under Colonel Stoddard and in February 1869, he began the survey. The work was, however, broken up in September 1869, owing to the financial difficulties of the Government, but it is stated that sufficient was accomplished to show the feasibility of many of the Chief Engineer's proposals.

Berar.—A sum of rupees 10,000 was provided this year for

Irrigation in Berar, but no works were carried on.

Mysore.—The order to levy an irrigation cess of an anna in the rupee on Inam lands irrigated from wells constructed at the cost of the Inamdars themselves, and in no way connected with Government works is somewhat disputed by the Inam Commissioner, and contrary to the opinion of the Survey Commissioner, and Superintendent Engineer of Irrigation. The cess, however, is held to be settled.

The extent of the land under irrigation is shown below:—

No. of Inams. Dry. Wet kaudis. Garden Total. Assessment Rs. 367 1,277 582 25 1,884 4,872

FORESTS.

Madras.—In this Presidency several new plantations were formed, and a large extent of land was enclosed for "Railway fuel reserves." The efforts of Government were directed also to checking the depredations which an increasing population and the spread of agriculture tend to bring about. The importance to the Revenue of the Madras Forests may be judged from the fact that the Madras Railway alone consumes 50,000 tons of wood a

year.

Bombay.—In this Presidency, excepting Sind, the gross receipts of the Forest Department, including realizations on account of previous years' outstandings, amounted to rupees 10,23,433-2-6, or an increase of rupees 68,905-15-0 on the previous year. The total disbursements, amounting to rupees 4,15,477-12-8, fell short of the entire expenditure of the preceding year by rupees 48,281-6-5, leaving a net revenue of rupees 6,09,955-5-10 for the year 1869-70. The value of the stock on hand at the close of the year was estimated at rupees 2,29,277, against rupees 2,60,207 at its beginning. The Administration Report states that during the year rupees 3,65,227-1-5, or more than half the entire net revenue of the Presidency (excluding Sind), was derived from the Canara Forests at a proportion-

ately less cost, amounting to nearly a third of the aggregate expenditure. There were during the year 642 convictions of forest offences; the fines levied amounted to rupees 7,689,-8-0; and the value of the property confiscated was estimated at rupees 2.898-7-11.

Bengal.—The inspection of the forests of Assam was continued during the year. It is stated that the Luckimpore forests occupy an area of more than 850 square miles, but that much of it was heavily worked by private companies; that the Naga Hills contain some of the most valuable forests in Assam, extending over an area of some 1,300 square miles; and that in Nowgong the forests are poor, and have been much injured by joom cultivation. In Sikkim the Government forests are all reserved and have been demarcated; the area amounting to about 704 square miles. In the Eastern and Western Dooars about 750 square miles of forest have been reserved and demarcated. Of these forests, only a portion of the whole, have an aggregate area of about 4,000 square miles.

North-Western Provinces.—The gross receipts for the year from forests were rupees 6,48,359, and the expenditure rupees 3,85,145—giving a net revenue of rupees 2,63,214, or rupees 60,768 in excess of the estimate, and nearly 40 per cent. in excess of the net revenue of the previous year. The value of timber in stock, also increased by nearly a lac during the year. The Doon Forests are still unremunerative, and corruption to a considerable extent has been suspected. The Kumaon and Gurhwal forests continue to give very satisfactory results. The net revenue was rupees 2,59,126. In minor produce, they show an increase from rupees 2,05,000 in the previous year to rupees 2,21,000 in this. The forests were again much damaged by fire.

Punjab.—The forests under the charge of the conservator in the Punjab comprise Government property and forests leased out in native states. The first class includes the forests of cedar and conifers of the Hazara district, those of the chil (Pinus longifolia), and deciduous trees of the Rawalpindi district, the forests of Kangra and Kooloo, and many others. The leased forests are those of Chamba, on the Rivers Chenab and Ravi, consisting chiefly of deodar, and the forests of Bassahir and Puri, in the valley of the Sutlej and its tributaries. Besides these there are the extensive fuel plantations along the lines of railway.

Oude.—The area under the Forest Department was increased by 6,150 acres in the Gondah and Kheree Districts which were made over for fuel reserves. Some of the original grantees have forfeited their grants by not acting up to the terms on which they took them, but since their resumption, some have un-

fortunately the report for the year states been re-let to zemindars and cultivators. Enquiries are being made into the nature of the interests thus created, and the grants will ultimately either be made over to the Forest Department, or be continued to the present cultivators on suitable leases.

The state-general receipts during the year were as follow:-

Financial Results. Sale of timber Miscellaneous		 Rs. 24,219 82,602		4	
Deduct expenditure	Total	1,06.821 1,05,167			
Leaving a balance of But the assets of the year, one commencement and close		1,654 assets an 43,553	d lia	bili	ties a

But the assets of the year, or the difference between the assets and liabilities at the commencement and close of the year, are greater by 43,553 13 0.

The net revenue therefore is 45,207 14 4.

Add surplus allowed by the Government of India ... 2,11,254 0 0

The financial result of eight years of operations will be a surplus of 2,57,461 14 4

Central Provinces.—It is reported that a great number of full grown trees died from the effects of the drought of 1868-69. In the small forest of Gurakota alone 5,973 trees thus perished, and of these a considerable number were brought in the depots. The survey and demarcation of the Sautpoora reserve in the Central Forest division have so far progressed as to admit of selected blocks being placed under a strict system of conservancy, and of others being opened in rotation to the public for the purchase. and removal of their various kinds of produce, not being timber of the reserved kinds. In the forests of the Western division. which cover an area of above 2,000 square miles, the work of demarcation is in progress, and this year a very useful map of the separate blocks was prepared. The work of demarcation of the forests in the Eastern division was also completed. The valuation survey of the teak forest of Panabaras, the one of most immediate importance, gave a proved stock of 55,300 trees on an area of 5,823 acres. A few logs were rafted down the Bagh Nuddee to convenient depots. In the Southern forest division the work of the year was confined to completing the valuation survey of the Aheree teak forests, and the standing timber is reported to amount to 344,384 teak and 82,368 ebony trees on an area of about 30 square miles, in two contiguous blocks. These two forests—the Panabaras and Aheree. -contain more mature timber of the most valuable Indian varieties than any in Central India.

In spite of a severe drought in the Northern forest division about 47,000 teak plants, of one, two, and three years' growth, were

progressing favourably, planted out on an area of some 75 acres. In the Central forest division the plantation, six acres in size, contains upwards of 5,000 teak seedlings, of from 1 to 6 feet in height; and preparations were being made for extending the plantation. The plantation in the Western forest division at Bankahurda, favourably situated in the valley of the Machna, and not far from the railway in the Nerbudda valley, contained some 18,000 teak plants on about 40 acres. The plants were of from one to four years' growth, the latter on an average standing 8 feet high. In the Hathibaree plantation of the Eastern forest division the destruction of young plants from the drought of the previous season was great, but at the close of the year there

were 52,000 plants alive.

Special arrangements were made during the year for completing the delivery of 50,000 sleepers from the Meikul sal forests for the construction of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and a staff of about 1,000 sawyers and 500 carpenters, the most skilled of whom were imported from the Delhi and Goorgaon districts, took the field, and began work with vigour. By the 31st March the whole number of sleepers required had been prepared, and 22,774 were delivered at Jubbulpore, the balance being in course of delivery after the year closed. The financial result of this undertaking will not be known till after the accounts are finally closed, but it is estimated that the cost per sleeper will not be much in excess of the amount, viz., rupees 5-12-1, paid by the Railway Company. Besides the above there were 11,448 sleepers delivered to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company from the forests of the Western Division in the Nerbudda valley, for which only part payment had been received before the year closed. A delivery of 410 logs of sal timber to the Public Works Department at Jubbulpore was also completed during the year.

The financial result of the year's transactions may be thus re-

redit— Cash Receipts {Reserved Forests {Unreserved do		Rs 66,885 3,14,899 3,04,854 3,33,26a
)ebit—	Total	11,19,906
Stock	•	3,25,701 2,4-,824 4,73,189

British Burma. - The receipts and expenditure in British

Burma in the Forest Department, as compared with the Budget estimates, were as follow:—

	Rs.	7,30,000 0 6 3,75,000 0 0
Surplus The actuals are :—	,,, ,,	3,55,000 0 0
Receipts	Rs.	9,84 875 11 4 4,19,607 8 6
Surplus	29	5,65,268 2 10

or rupees 2,10,268, in excess of the Budget estimate.

Berar.—A special Conservator for Berar was appointed during the year, and the Department was divided into two executive charges; the northern one comprising the forests in the districts of Ellichpore, Comrawuttee, and Akolah; the southern. those of Buldanah, Bassim, and Woon. The only reserved or State forests at present created are in the Ellichpore district, and cover an area of about 1,500 square miles. In these a more or less rigid system of conservancy is carried out. On the other hand, in the larger area of the unreserved forests which consist for the most part of coppice, and greatly influence the rainfall and climate of the province, no control is exercised over the cutting of wood by the people. The importance of the preservation and extension of the forests is fully recognised, however, and the Report expresses a hope that the opening-up of the Wurdah coal mines will before long second the efforts which are being made in this direction, and while supplying the want of fuel for domestic purposes, which is beginning to be felt in several parts of the province, will enable the forest officers to impose stricter rules of conservancy upon the unreserved districts.

Mysore.—There are 24 State Forests in Mysore covering an area of about 370 miles, and large quantities of sandal wood are exported to Bombay, where it is much used in manufactures. The Mysore quality of this wood is said to be better than that of Central India, and is certainly more in request. The profit on the year's transactions (20,000l.), though not so large as in pre-

vious years, was deemed satisfactory.

Coorg.—The whole of Coorg proper abounds with stately forests, bamboos of all their varieties composing a large part of woods. The jungles are difficult to traverse in many places; the rattan of various dimensions, and nearly of as good a quality as that brought from the eastern islands, together with the delicate reed, from which the Hindoos make their pens, with innumerable rare plants and creepers, frequently forming an almost impervious underwood.

CHAPTER XI. EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND ART.

THE following table shows the number of Schools and Colleges belonging to, aided, or maintained by Government in British India, with the Average Number of Pupils attending them, the Amount expended by Government, and the Gross Expenditure on account of Instruction:—

Years ended.	Number of Educational Institutions.	Average Attendance of Pupils.	Amount expended by Government.	Total Expendi- ture from all Sources.
30th April.			£	£
1861	14,322	333,078	285,869	369,883
1862 1863	13,219 15,159	350,762 396,1::6	248,330 274,470	284,076 402,643
1864	17,058	474,275	319,888	497,760
1865	17,813	447,983	406,967	644,615
1866 31st March.	19,463	592,794	445,635	746,163
1867	20,683	658,834	461,378	755,518
1868	21,549	675,392	537,604	896,833
1869	23,300	758,357	591,652	1,009,731
1870	24,274	789,125	637,463	1,070,685

Note.—The figures have been revised according to the latest information, which will account for their differing from last year's Abstract.

The three Universities.—Statement exhibiting the results of the University Examinations for Matriculation or Entrance.

	Caleu	tta.	Mad	lras.	Bom	bay.			
Colleges— Government Independent	19 22		1	6 3	5 1				
Total	4.1		1	9	1	3			
Years ended.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.			
30th April. 1861 1862 1863 1864 1865 1866	808 1,058 1,114 1,307 1,396 1,500	415 477 477 690 702 510	80 195 252 390 565 555	48 82 105 143 223 229	42 86 134 148 241 282	14 30 30 56 109 111			
1867 1868 1869 1870	1,350 1,507 1,734 1,730	629 814 892 817	895 1,069 1,320 1,200	306 333 324 401	440 539 640 839	93 163 250 142			
			Degi	ees.					
1858 to 1867 1868 1869 1870	977 777 713 917	255 384 401 470	179 388 532 679	104 141 213 268	567 148 137 181	27.6 57 67 62			

Note.—The Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay were incorporated in 1857 by Acts of Imperial Legislature, Nos. II., XXII., and XXVII All are based on the model of the University of London, without rigorous uniformity of details being insisted on.

Number of Schools and Attendance of Pupils, for each Presidency or Province of British India, in each of the undermentioned years.

Bengal.	Number of School and Colleges be longing to, main tained, or adde by Government	April.	31st March. 1867 1868
_	Abstract attendance of Pupils.	45888888888888888888888888888888888888	1,386
North-Western Fro- vinces.	Number of Schools and colleges be- louging to, main- tained, or aided by Government.	10,088 8,572 9,372 9,244 9,194 9,274 8,887 8,671 8,522 22 22 22 22 23 24 44 44 44	5 51,118 62,975 1 86,982 1 105,455
rn Fro-	Abstract Attendance of Pupils.	174,689 165,480 165,480 179,740 179,740 116,189 116,905 165,905 165,905	_
Punjab.	Number of Schools and Colleges be- longing to, main- tained, or aided by Government.	1,898 2,036 2,036 2,435 2,435 2,435 2,735 2,539 2,539 2,137 Bombay. 46,568 68,1 66,519 66,519 66,519 1,149 66,519 66,519 66,519 66,519	1,754 117,547 2,095 197,896 2,456 153,107 2,723 168,855
·9.	Abstract Attendance of Pupils.	85.8 442.1 442.1 65.3 86.6 7.6 8.7 8.7 8.7 8.7 8.7 8.7 8.7 8.7 8.7 8.7	547 896 355
Central r 10 vinces.	Number of Schools and Colleges be- longing to, main- tained, or aided by Government.	44 4444 g t	224 235 339
TO VIECOS.	Abstract Attendance of Pupils.	See note. \$354 13.834 \$954 13.834 \$1.500 \$1.50	9,327 12,207 14,862
	Number of Schools and Colleges be- longing to main- tained, or aided by Government.	38 92 110 386 625 642 642 717 117 117 117 117 117 117 117 117 11	144 0,074 10 6,935 46 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
	Abstract Attendance of pupils.	1. 656 6,5392 10,4467 11,960 22,4531 26,453 26,453 26,453 26,453 26,453 26,453 26,453 26,453 26,453 26,453 26,453	6,935 15,129 17,137
1	tumber of Schools and Colleges belonging to, maintained, or aided by Government.	144 207 171 171 183 207 207 209 207 212 178 189 189 41	46 68 50 nd Bengal w
	bstract Attend- ance of Pupils.	하는 이 경기를 하는 다 것 때 이번에 보고 가면 하셨다. 200	1,353 1,353 1,322 Il have the

Amount Expended by Government, and the Gross Expenditure for Instruction in Euch Presidency or Province of British India, as far as can be ascertained.

Ā	Beng	al.	North- Provin		Pun	jab.	Centra vine		Oud	е.	British ma	
Years ended.	Amount expended by Government.	Gross Expenditure.	Amount expended by Government.	Gross Expenditure.	Amount expended by Govern-ment.	Gross Expenditure.	Amount expended by Government.	Gross Expenditure.	Amount expended by Govern-ment.	Gross Expendi- ture.	Amount expended by Government.	Gross Expenditure.
30 April.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1861 1862 1863 1864 1865 1866	80,617 88,678 99,806 112,376 125,561 138,047	110,476 110,147 123,262 173,166 203,517 227,702	50,206 48,574 49,472 53,628 72,919 78,469	94,766 75,298 75,726 111,551 119,230	17,576 26,060 27,859 41,476	41,851 51,128 73,208 65,257 78,898 86,676		22,049 28,155 33,776	12,440	 6,012 17,394 21,424	* 1,610 * 1,690 * 3,250 * 3,848	
31 March. 1867 1868 1869 1870	138,576 165,943 175,499 184,246	229,069 274,212 295,150 316,509	77,400 96,283 97,226 106,978	123,179 149,274 181,563 189,015	59,681	94,918 $98,468$	18,468 21,738	45,216	18,678 21,779	41,193	* 4,748 * 7,432 *11,313 8,184	18,208 20,966 18,626

		Mad	ras.	Bombay.		Hyder Assig Distr	ned	Mysc	re.	Coo	rg.
										$\overline{}$	
3 0th A	pril.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1861	34, .	52,600	56,090	37,061	60,700				•••		
1862 186 3	:::	50,995 55,698	54,467 55,698	43,107 43,934	68,434 74,560	::.	1,517 Not				. :: <u>.</u>
1864		60,697	65.322	52,323	90,228		stated.				
1865 186 6	::: }	66,836 62,067	71,271)	70,974 87,007	120,402 171,430		2,282 3,444	::	9,329 9,875		1,816 978
31st M	arch.										
1867		61,607	73,216	91,668	151,831		8,424		10,374		1,216
1868 1869	••	71,047 85,765	84,300 105,602	86,783 84,694	167,074 175,642	16,322 20,605	17,700 23,979	+ 9,553	+12,106	•••	1,042 +1,126
1870		98,486	115,148	89,522	181,254	23,721	27,660	+12,259 $20,927$	+16,472 28,391	+1,191	1,355

^{*} Grants in aid.

Madras.—In this Province the total number of colleges and schools in connection with the Educational Department at the end of March 1870 was 3,134, and the number of pupils 105,455, or an increase of 713 schools, and 18,473 pupils, over the numbers of the pre-

⁺ Income exclusive of fees.

vious year. The number of aided schools, other than those under the Madras Education Act, has increased from 1,164 schools, with an attendance of 51,754 pupils, to 1,761 schools attended by 69,277 scholars. The number of schools under inspection, but unaided, has risen very slightly, the attendance being 21,453 against 20,475 for the previous year.

The following table shows the distribution of the schools with reference to the standard of instruction:

		Ools.	Scно	DLARS.
	1868-69.	1869 70.	1868-69.	1869-70.
Collegiate Schools Higher Class do. Middle Class do. Lower Class do. Normal do. Professional do.	42 575 1,772	16 47 601 2,453 13 4	364 10,905 31,993 41,448 1,797 475	439 11,882 32.658 58.302 1,681 493
	2,421	3,134	86,982	1,05,455

The increase occurs almost entirely in schools of the lower class, owing to the extension of the system of results' grants.

Of the 105,456 pupils entered, 530 were Europeans; 3,943 East Indians; 12,156 Native Christians; 85,002 Hindoos, and 3,824 Mahomedans. Ryots of all races except Europeans and East Indians, increased, but Hindoos especially.

The numbers studying different languages are as follow:-

-	1				·		В	YS.			<u> </u>					GIRI	s.		٦
		English.	Tamil,	Telngu.	Hindustance.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Greek,	Latin.	Uriya.	Tul u.	English.	Tamil,	Telugu.	Malayalum.	Canarese.	Tulu.
	Jumber of 'upils ins- ructed in		51,890	27,492	766	9,486	3.953	114	480	16	420	1,234	226	2,652	5,236	1,269	647	245	26

The net expenditure from Imperial Funds was increased by rupees 1,17,768-7-2, or 15 per cent. The chief increase was under the head of Grants-in-aid. Salary grants rose from rupees 9,11,531-15-7 to rupees 2,60,316-'2-!; and results' grants from rupees 23,862-'3-5 to rupees 4,440-5-3. Furniture, book, and prize grants fell from rupees 40,098-9-2 in 1.68-69 to rupees 3,512-2-4 in 1869-70. The increase in salary grants amounted to rupees 48,784-12-6, notwithstanding that, in their Order of

the 17th September 1869, No. 304, Government directed that no fresh salary or other ordinary grants should be sanctioned; the restriction, however, was not made applicable to grants on the system of payment for results. Taking round numbers, the increase of salary grant was shared in the following manner among the several Educational Divisions; the 1st Division had rupees 6,182; the 2nd, rupees 1,907; the 3rd, rupees 26,323; the 4th, rupees 18,804; the 5th, rupees 1,715; and the 6th, rupees 2,571.

The total income of Government institutions from all sources, including fees and endowments, was rupees 4,81,379; and besides rupees 3,07,882 drawn from the State in grants-in-aid, private institutions received from fees rupees 2,45,115, and from all other sources, including endowments, subscriptions, and rates, rupees 4,72,068.

The following shows the Results of the Examinations for the year 1869-70.

	Nui	Number of	Nu.	Ауе	Edu	cated	in	R	eligio	a.		P	sse	1	Net
Nature of Examination.	Number of affiliated Colleges.		Number of Candidates registered.	Average Age.	Government Schools.	Private Schools.	Private Study.	Christians.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Others.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Net cost to State,
	1	2	3	4	· ·	5			6				7		8
Matriculation Entrance Examination First Examination in Arts B. A. Examination B. L. Examination B. L. Examination Preliminary Scientific Examination M. D. Examination B. C. E. Examination B. C. E. Examination	Nineteen.	1865.	64 6 105 3	20 7/12 2031/32 23 24 35	408 208 93 13 6	703 302 14 	139 47 11 6 92 3	176 63 11 18 6 	1,056 489 53 5 87 8	5		40 2 P	349 180 21 2 12 asse Not	13 3 1 d.	10,595
Total			1,998	·	676	1,019	298	278	1,694	28	-	94	564	17)

1,200 candidates were examined for the Matriculation test, and 401 were successful; in 1868-69, 1,320 were examined, but only 324 passed. Thus, though the numbers have fallen off, the proportion of successful candidates has increased. 220 students passed the F. A. Examination, against 154 in the previous year. The results of the B. A. Examination were not so good; in 1868-69, of fifty-three Examinees, forty were successful; but in 1869-70 only thirty-four out of fifty-nine passed.

A private student secured the Degree of Master of Laws in 1870. tained the Degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1858-59; another secured a License in Medicine two others passed for the Deof Bachelor of Medicine was obtained by one candidate these candidates were ex-stud-Beside the results entered in the Statement, a candidate oband Surgery in 1867.68; and The Degree of Master of Arts in 1×69, and by five in 1870; all ents of the Presidency College. Romarks. Master of The following Statement of Results of University Examinations from 1857 to 1870. 1868-69, gree and Bachelor of Laws No Examination. 4 Private Students. Passed. Examination. 23 From Government Institutions 240 a 25 1 1 2 2 Number of Candidates examined. Civil Engineering No Examination. From Private Institutions. 111111 : Bachelor of Examination, Passed. From Government Institutions 30. : : Number of Candidates examined. : Bachelor of Arts Examination. Examination. From Private Institutions Passed. 130 From Government Institutions 761 Number of Candidates examined. 4123412 198 Examination. From Private Institutions. First Arts Examination. Passed. 392 From Government Institution 2,037 Number of Candidates examined. 0 atriculation 191 From Private Institutions. Examination. Passed. From Government 1,145 Institutions. Number of Candidates examined. 6.747 :::::::: Years. 1866-67 ... 1867-68 ... 1868-69 ... : ; : : . : : : 1858-59 . 1859-60 . 1861-62 1862-63 1862-63 1863-64 1864-65 1864-65 857-58 4

Bombay.—The expenditure of the Educational Department in this Presidency is shown by the following table:—

On what account.	From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.	Total.
Direction and Subsidiar Charges Inspection and ditto. Instruction (including a Educational Expenditur	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Rs. A. P. 660 0 1 21,254 4 2	
not coming under the above heads)	e 7,19,271 2 3		16 14,670 9 0
Total .	8,95,224 14 1	9,17,313 10 11	18,12,538 9

The total sum, exclusive of balances which formed the administrable income of the Educational Department for the year was:—

			Rs.	Α.	P.	
Imperial Grant	***		8,95,224	14	1	
Fees	•••	•••	2,20,963	0	0	
Educational Rate or Cess		•••	6,66,973	1	11	
Funds of Native States		•••	1,06,847	8	6	
People's Subscriptions	•••		27,698	3	10	
Assignments of Municipal E	Funds		32,007	0	10	
Endowment Funds	***	•••	35,398	6	1	
Miscellaneous Receipts	•••		355	8	7	
	Total		19,85,467	11	10	
	Deduct Imperial Grant	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	0'01'004		ĩ	
	Towns The Post of Course 115	• • •	0,00,221	11		
1	Total Fund raised locally		10,90,242	13	9	

The following table gives the numbers matriculated from Government High Schools as compared with last year:—

Institution.				Matricu- lated in 1868.	Matricu- lated in 1869.
Elphinstone High	School			58	36
	itto			29	13
Ratnagiri di	tto			22	13
	tto	•••	•	19	
Ahmedabad di	tto		14.00	12	
Belgaum (Sirdars')	High School			5	
Dhoolia	ditto	•••		7	
Hydrabad	ditto	•••	***	2	
Kurrachee	ditto			3	
Rajcote (Kattiwar) ditto	•••		. 6	
Kolapore	ditto			4	
Ahmednuggur	ditto			1	
		To	tal	168	9

The Guzerat Provincial College and the Rajcote 1st Grade Anglo-Vernacular School also succeeded in passing one candidate each. The following is a corresponding Table for Aided Institutions:—

Institutions.	Number Ma- triculated in 1868.	Number Matriculated in 1869.
Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay General Assembly's Institution, Bombay Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent In-	11 4	3 2
stitution	9 2 4	6 1
St. Mary's Institution, Bombay Hydrabad Mission School	6 3 8	7
Bombay Scotish High School Kurrachee Mission School	 	3 1 1,
Total .	49	26

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

Matriculation Examination.—At this Examination, held in November last, 893 candidates were examined, and 142 passed.

Of these, 20 passed for their second language in Sanskrit, 1 in Latin, 4 in Portuguese, 45 in Marathi, 41 in Gujarathi, 6 in Canarese, and 1 in Sindhi; 95 candidates were Hindoos, 29 Parsees, 9 Portuguese, 4 Europeans, 2 Indo-Britons, 1 a Sindhi, 1 a Jew, and 1 a Mahomedan. For the First Examination in Arts there were 100 candidates, and 34 passed the examination. Of these, 25 were from Elphinstone College, and 9 from the Deccan College; 26 were Hindoos, 5 Parsees, 1 a European, 1 a Sindhi, and 1 a Mahomedan. Of the 100 candidates, 23 selected Sanskrit as their second language, 10 Latin, and 1 Arabic. In special subjects of the examination, 13 were examined in Butler's Sermons, 19 in Analytical Geometry, and 2 in Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.

For the Examination for the Degree of B. A., forty-six candidates were examined, and 20 passed, all in the Second Class; 14 Hindoos, and 6 Parsees. Of the candidates 13 were from the Eiphinstone College, 6 from the Deccan College, and 1 from the Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay; 6 selected Latin as their second language, 9 Sanskrit, 3 Marathi, and 2 Gujarathi.

Of selected subjects, 13 passed in Dynamics and Hydrostatics, 14 in Logic and Moral Philosophy, 11 in Analytical Geometry, 3 in Optics and Astronomy, 16 in Political Economy, and 3 in History. For the Degree of M. A. in Languages there were 3 canditates, of whom I passed the examination in English and Latin in the second Class—he was a Parsi from Elphinstone College. For the Degree of M. A. in History and Philosophy there was only one candidate, and he failed to pass the examination. For the Degree of M. A. in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy two candidates were examined, and one, a Hindoo from the Elphinstone College, passed in the Second Class. For the Degree of L. L. B. there were 16 candidates from the Government Law School, and 6 passed the examination, and were placed in the Second Division; two were Parsees and four Hindoos. For the Degree of L. M. there were 9 candidates from Grant College. of whom 5 passed the examination; 2 being Hindoos, 1 a Portuguese, 1 a European, and 1 a Mahomedan. One of them was placed in the First Division. For the First Examination in Civil Engineering there were 5 candidates from the Poona Civil Engineering College. Of these, 4 passed, and they were placed in the Second Division; two were Hindoos, 1 a Parsee, and 1 a Jew. For the Degree of L. C. E. there were 7 candidates, all Hindoos from the Poona Civil Engineering College, 3 of whom passed the examination, and were placed in the Second Division.

Bengal.—At the close of the year the number of Colleges and Schools in the Presidency was 4,189, an increase of 204 upon the previous year. The number of pupils was 1,70,713, an increase of 8,039.

The returns show that the number of teachers trained in the normal schools since their first establishment amounts to 2,601. The number contributed by each institution is shown below:—

Statement of Teachers who have obtained certificates from Normal Training Schools.

Names of Schools.		When established.		Number of teachers trained.	Names of Schools	e	When established		Number of teachers trained.
Calcutta		1855		224		Br	ought forw	ard	1,069
Hooghly		1856		276	Mymensing		1865		15
Dacca		1857		291	(hittagony		1869		1942 i 1946
Patna	•••			118	Burdwan	26.5	1863		289
Chupra		1865		37	Krishnaghur				
Gya	•••			33	Berhampor	re	1863		275
Purneah				7	Jessore	31.50	1863		230
Bhaugulpore				30	Midnapore		1865		166
Mezufferpore				29	Raishahye		1865		174
Gowhatti			•••	18	Dinajpore		1865		179
Pubna	•••	. 1865	•••	6	Rungpore		1865		208
		Carried over		1,069			Total		2,601

The following is a Return of Colleges and Schools receiving allowances from the State.

31st March 1870.	Number of in	stitutions.	Number of pupils		
Government Institutions.					
Colleges (general) Ditto (professional, including law depart-	11		986		
Medical College (vernacular departments)	11 2		947 826		
School of art	2		147		
Normal schools for masters Ditto for mistresses	27		48 1,514		
Schools for boys. English higher along	53 S		20 10,450		
Ditto, Vernacular middle class	206		851 11,854		
Schools for girls (native)	38		1,161 76		
Private Institutions under Inspection, receiving allowances under the Grant-in-aid Rules.		861		28,380	
Colleges (general) Normal schools for masters Ditto for mistresses	6 6		421 267		
Schools for boys, English higher class Ditto, ditto middle class	1 82 526		9,511 27,533		
Ditto, ditto lower class Schools for girls, Europeans and other foreign	601 213		28,256 6,929		
Ditto, natives	11 243	3 000	688 5,969		
Receiving allowances under other Rules.		1,680		79,582	
Normal schools for masters Schools for boys, English middle class Ditto, vernacular middle class Ditto, ditto lower class Schools for girls, Europeans and other foreign	3 60 148 1,884		115 1,699 6,508 53,558		
races	3 41	2,139	271 600	62,751	
Grand total		4,189	4821	02,781	

Calcutta University.—The number of candidates for the Entrance Examination was 1,730, against 1,734 in the preceding year, and 817 were successful. Of the entire number of candidates, Bengal contributed 1,436, and of these, 660 passed, 143 being placed in the first division, 361 in the second division, and the remaining 156 in the third division, or fewer by 26 candidates, and the number passed fewer by 74, than in the previous year. 20 more, however, passed this year in the first division. and 14 more in the second division than in 1868-69. The successful candidates from Government schools were 325, an increase of 10 on the number of last year. 221 passed from aided, and 105 from unaided, schools; the remainder consisted of 5 school masters and 4 private students. 564 of those who passed the Entrance Examination were Hindoos, 23 Mahomedans, 22 Christians, and 51 entered themselves as Brahmists and Deists.

In 1868 the right hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, through His Excellency the late Viceroy, placed at the disposal of the University the sum of rupees 2,000, with a request that it might be expended in the award of four prizes of rupees 500 each at the Entrance Examination 1869; one prize to be given to the best student of the year from each of the four following provinces:—Bengal, North-West Provinces, the Punjab and Oudh, and the Central Provinces. These prizes were awarded to the students named below:—

Bengal ... Tara Prasanna Sen, Howrah School.
North-West Provinces ... Bhagawan Das, Bareilly College.
The Punjab Golam Muhammad, Umritsur School.
Oudh and Central Provinces, Nanak Chand, Canning College, Lucknow.

Out of the 160 junior scholarships annually awarded on the results of the Entrance Examination, Government schools gained 125, aided schools 20, and unaided schools 15. Of the successful candidates, 150 elected to hold their scholarships at Government colleges, 9 at aided colleges, and one at an unaided institution.

For the First Examination in Arts there were 520 candidates, against 423 in the preceeding year. Of these 225 passed, 276 failed, and 19 were absent from the examination. Of the rejected candidates 207 failed in English, 149 in the second language, 136 in history, 149 in mathematics, and 77 in philosophy. The number of candidates from Bengal was 462, of whom 207 were declared successful, being 34 in excess of the number passed in 1868; 20 were placed in the first division. 73 in the second, and 114 in the third. 147 came from Government colleges, 52 from aided colleges, and 4 from independent institutions, while 4 were school masters. In creed, 162 described themselves as Hindoos, 2 as Mahomedans, 10 as Christians, and 33 as Brahmists and Deists. Of the 40 senior scholarships which are annually awarded on the results of the First Arts Examination to under-graduate students in Bengal, 39 were gained by pupils from Government colleges, and one by a pupil from an aided college. For the degree of B. A. there were 210 candidates, of whom 98 passed, 110 failed, and 2 were absent. Of the passed candidates, 16 were placed in the first division, 46 in the second, and 36 in the third. Of the "plucked" candidates, 42 failed in English, 38 in the second language, 38 in history, 89 in mathematics and natural philosophy, 37 in mental and moral philosophy, and 19 in the optional subjects. In the present year, 198 of the candidates were from Bengal, of whom 90 passed, 15 in the first division, 40 in the second, and 35 in the third; 57 were students from Government colleges, 26 from aided colleges, and 7 were school masters. A classification of the successful candidates according to creed shows that 72 were Hindoos, 16 were Brahmists or Deists, 1 was a Mahomedan, and 1 a Christian.

There were 21 candidates for Honours in Arts: 19 passed, one being placed in the first class, 11 in the second, and 7 in the third; 5 passed in English, 7 in history, 1 in mathematics. 5 in mental and moral philosophy, and 1 in natural and physical science. Of the 19 successful candidates, 18 belonged to Bengal, of whom 12 were graduates of the Presidency College, 3 of the Krishnaghur College, one of the Hooghly College, one of the Cathedral Mission College, and one of St. Xavier's College. For the ordinary M. A. degree there were 11 candidates. of whom 5 were successful. Of these, 4 were graduates of Bengal. one of the Hooghly College, one of the Dacca College, one of the General Assembly's College, and one a school master. The Prem Chand studentship was this year gained by Gauri Sunkar De. M. A., of the Presidency College. The investments on account of this endowment fund now amount to rupees 2,13,500, in 5 per cent. Government securities.

At the B. L. examination there were 87 candidates, of whom 11 passed in the first division and 61 in the second. For the License in Law there were 26 candidates, of whom 20 only were successful. For the First Examination in Medicine there were 60 candidates, of whom 13 passed in the first division and 33 in the Second division. At the second examination there were 8 candidates, of whom 6 passed, 3 being placed in the first division and 3 in the second. There was one candidate for the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering, who passed in the second division. For the License in Civil Engineering there were 7 candidates, of whom 4 passed in the second division. At the end of the year there were 986 students attending the Government colleges affiliated to the University against 923 in the preceding year.

During the year the Maharajah Sciudia presented rupees 2,000 to the Presidency College to found a silver medal for the student who passes highest in the First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University. In addition to this gift His Highness made the following donations for general purposes:—

	Rs.	
Presidency College		
	500	
Calcutta Madrasah	500	
(76) 보고 있는 19일 1. 12일 1. 12일 1. 12일	500	
Benevolent Institution	500	

The following gives a Statement of Expenditure in the Government Colleges for General Education:—

	Aldhaomh		Expendi	Expenditure in 1869-70.			Cost per ann um each stude nt.		
Government Col Genera		- 100 molle	Louis	From imperial funds.	From fees and endow- ments.	Total,	From imperial funds.	From fees and endow- ments.	Total.
Presidency College Sanskrit College Hooghly College Dacca College Erishnaghur, college Patna College Calcutta Madrasah Gowhatty School Cuttack School Chittagong School	 18		350 33. 129 119 108 58 62 2 9 17 9	Rs. 77,862 7,785 27,044 24,229 28,298 23,904 3,586 4,793 4,727 2,206	Rs. 43,992 1,970 37,457 7,626 6,115 3,503 3,757 14 345 638 620	Rs. 1,21,854 9,755 37,457 34,670 30,344 31,801 27,661 3,600 5,138 5,365 2,826	224 488 385 1,793 532 278	Rs. 125 59 290 64 66 60 61 7 38 37 69	Rs. 347 295 290 291 280 548 446 1,800 570 315
	Total]-	896	2,04,434	1,06,037	3,10,471	228	118	34

The total cost per head, which for 1868-69 was rupees 358, was this year reduced to rupees 346, and the charge to the State fell from rupees 239 to rupees 228.

The following is a Statement of Expenditure in the Aided Colleges. for general Education:—

	rolls	Expend	iture in	Cost per Annum of each student.			
Aided Colleges.—General.	Number on the rolls (Monthly average.)	From imperial funds.	From fees and endowments.	Total.	From imperial funds.	From fees and endowments.	Total.
Doveton College	28 74 81 126	Rs. 4,560 3,600 5,440 4,200 8,200 3,600	Rs. 12,504 14,172 16,855 16,327 25,334 12,777	Rs. 17,064 17,772 22,295 20,527 33,534 16,377	Rs. 456 128 73 52 65 97	Rs. 1,250 506 228 201 201 345	Rs. 1,706 634 301 253 260 442
Total	356	29,600	97,969	1,27,569	83	275	358

In the Medical College the number on the rolls at the end of the year was 193, against 141 in the preceding year. The cost per annum of each student was rupees 641. Of this, rupees 579 were from Imperial Funds and rupees 62 from Fees.

The cost of each student in the Civil Engineering Department of the Presidency College was rupees 304. Of this sum, rupees 237 were from Imperial Funds and rupees 67 from Fees and Fines.

The School of Art had an attendance of 48 as compared with 33 in the previous year. The cost of each student per annum was rupees 535; of which the State paid rupees 528 and the remaining seven were from Fess.

North Western Provinces.—The total cost of Education in these Provinces was rupees 18,90,140, or rupees 9-6-7 a head. Of this rupees 5-3-5 were paid by Government and the rest by Local Cess and Fees. The local income is made up as below:—

School cess, Fees in Government Colleges and Schools, " in Aided Schools, Funds for support of Aided Schools (to meet which grantsin-aid are given), General subscriptions,	Rs. As. P. 2,71,155 15 11 38,967 4 5 2,229 9 0 2,51,048 0 2 18,480 4 7
Estimated private funds for support of Indigenous Schools,	5,81,881 2 1 2,38,489 4 7
Total, Rs.	8,20,370 6 8

The number of pupils under instruction was 200,831, of whom 189,292 were boys and 10,719 girls. Taking the population of suitable age for instruction at 17 per cent. it is estimated that 5,106,719 children might be under education, and taking the boys at one half the youthful population the estimate gives one in thirteen as under instruction— $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. leaving $92\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the boy population uneducated. The number of pupils educated at the four colleges, exclusive of the School Departments, and the Sanscrit Department at Benares, is as follows:—

College.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.
Agra,		.8	1	3
Barielly, Benares, Ajmere,	13 8 3	11 14 	 	3
Total,	31	23	1	6

Of the 200,831 learners, about one-fourth (52,179) are brought up at indigenous schools which owe nothing to the Government, and do not come under the inspection of the department, and about half (102,358) at the village Circle or "Hulkabundee" schools, where the standard of learning is for the most part of an

elementary character. Allowing for 10,000 girls the remaining 10,000 are taught in schools established by private charity (mostly by the different missionary societies). Only about 30,000 receive what may properly be called a liberal education. Half of these learn English at the colleges and Zilla schools of the Government, and the private schools which receive grants-in-aid, and half receive a superior Vernacular education at the Tehselee schools.

Punjub.—The total number of educational institutions in the Punjab at the end of the year was 1,427 Government Institutions, 710 Grant-in-aid Institutions, and 3,997 Unaided Indigenous Schools. The following table shows the Income and Expenditure during four years:—

	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.
From Imperial Revenues	Rs. 5,92,605	Rs. 6,21,331	Rs. 6,67,315	Rs. 6,32,179
From Local Sources, viz.— (1). Educational Cess (2). Endowments (3). Subscriptions and donations (4). Fees	2,50,810 6,690 1,779 17,477	2,16,618 7,286 6,415 17,336	2,32,512 7,391 5,935 15,480	2,19,567 7,286 16,282 14,402
(5). Private contributions and receipts in grant-in-aid institutions	1,01,562	1,38,959	1,67 019	1,88,918
설팅 경영 등 생기는 사람들은 그런 것이 되었다. 그 경우 이 사람들이 되었다. 생기가 있다면 하는 경영을 하는 것이 되었다. 사람들이 되었다.	3,78,318	8,86,614	4,19,337	4,46,255
#####################################	9,70,923	10,07,945	10,86,652	10,78,494

The following Statement shows the Expenditure during the same Period:—

	1866-67.	1867-69.	1868-69.	1869-70.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Es.
Direction and its subsidiary charges	59,090	37,794	50,369	48,286
Inspection and do	78,364	79,612	87,378	95,873
Government Colleges and Schools	4,63,210	4,62,824	4,50,624	4,38,357
Buildings	46,602	14,483	36,041	23,383
Government contributions to				
grant-in-aid institutions	1,36,252	1,59,314	1,55,161	1,50,878
Private do. do	1,01,562	1,44,122	1,67,019	1,88,918
Central Book Depot	63,978	50,997	32,093	53,273
	9,49,058	9,49,176	9,84,685	9,98,918
of v	vhich—From	Imperial Rev		5,76,878 4,22,540

At the Calcutta University Examinations two out of three candidates from the Punjab passed for the degree of B. A.; nine out of eighteen passed the First Arts Examination, and 44 out of 98 passed the Entrance Examination. The degree of success obtained by the students of the Punjab as compared with students from the Bengal Presidency generally, is shown in the following table:—

	Precentage Passed.			
	В. А.	First Arts.	Entrance.	
Bengal Punjab	47·8 66·6	43·7 50·7	47·6 44·9	

Of the 44 successful candidates at the Entrance Examination 22 were from Government, and 22 from Grant-in-aid Institutions. Of schools of the higher class teaching up to the standard of the Calcutta University Matriculation Examination the number under Government control was reduced from seven to threeone at Lahore, one at Delhi, and one at Umritsur. Of private schools of the same high class there were nine, the same number as in the previous year; one is a Hill school for Europeans—the Bishop Cotton School at Simla—and the remainder, Anglo-Vernacular Mission Schools at Delhi, Umballa, Loodiana, Lahore. Umritsur, Jullundhur, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar. The average attendance fell from 1,562 to 1,469, chiefly it is said owing to sickness. Of middle class Government schools there were 22 district and 74 town schools, with an average attendance of 7,563. The "Aided Schools" are 40 in number, with an average attendance of 3,073. Four of them are for Europeans, the Lahore High School. and the Lawrence Asylum at Murree; 17 are Mission Schools: 3 serve as branches to the Government School at Dehli; two are Anglo-Vernacular Cantonment Schools: 9 are Town Schools: two are District Schools; and one a Regimental School.

Lower Class Schools.—The Government Schools of this class were 1.132 in number, of which 1,128 were Village Schools, supported by the Educational Cess Fund—a decrease of 334 as compared with the preceding year. The number of Private Schools of the lower class was 167, an increase of 4 as compared with last year; and the average attendance increased from 7,062 to 7,671. Of Government Female Schools there were 164; the attendance was 3,496. The number of Aided Female Schools was 433, and the average attendance 8,467. In nearly all these cases there was a falling off both in the number of schools and scholars, owing it is believed to the scarcity and sickness of the year. There are two European Girls' Schools of the Middle Class, and two of the lower class, also, exclusive of Jail schools, three Government and seven Aided Normal Schools. The Lahore Medical school consists of two departments,—the senior, for the training of Sub-Assistant Surgeons, instruction being conveyed in English, and the curriculum being 5 years; and the junior, for the

training of Native Doctors or Hospital Assistants, with a curriculum of 3 years, instruction being given through the medium of the Hindoostanee language. The institution is designed to afford education to 40 pupils of the English and 90 of the Hindoostanee Class; at the close of the year there were 40 in the former and 87 in the latter, so that the maximum complement was very nearly reached.

Oude.—The number of schools in Oude rose from 642 to 717. The average daily attendance rose from 22,551 to 26,603; the average number on the rolls from 28,168 to 33,117. The total expenditure rose from rupees 4,11,031 to rupees 4,37,650, which was charged as follows:—

To imperial revenue Rs. 2,17,782 Rs. 2,24,218 ,, educational cess ,, 1,05,789 ,, 1,18,120 ,, other sources ,, 88,361 ,, 95,312

Oude has but one College, the Canning College, founded by Talookdars, and now affiliated with the Calcutta University. All the students have matriculated at the Calcutta University and are studying for the First Arts and the B. A. Degree. The average daily attendance throughout the year was 21. In the Law Department there were eighteen students, seven of whom hoped to qualify for a Law degree at the conclusion of the course. In the Oriental Department there were 161 students, in six classes, reading Urdu, Persian, and Arabic, or Sanscrit and Hindi. In the English School there were 289 pupils in eight classes. In the highest of the classes the standard is the University Entrance Examination. In the first four, the study of Arabic and Sanscrit has been introduced with a view to securing a wider range in the choice of a second subject. The preparatory school, conducted on the monitorial system, contains 217 pupils.

Central Provinces.—The total expenditure in these Provinces during the year was rupees 4,90,767-10-0 (£49,076), of which sum rupees 2,41,483-4-3 (£24,148) were chargeable to the Imperial revenues, and the remainder was derived from the proceeds of the Educational cess of 2 per cent. of the land revenue, and from municipal and private funds. The 2 per cent. cess realised rupees 1,35,572 (£13,557). The total number of schools and scholars was:—

 1868 69.
 1869-70.

 Number of schools
 ... 1.694
 1,864

 Number of scholars
 ... 72,835
 77.798

 Average daily attendance
 ... 44 480
 47.986

The above figures show the number of schools, both Government and private. The total expenditure on middle class schools was rupees 98,646-14-9 (£9,865), of which Govern-

ment gave rupees 58,627-1-1, and Local Funds contributed rupees 40,019-13-8. Rupees 6,810 were received as school fees, a sum in itself small, but exceeding the receipts of the previous year by 9 per cent. In two years the fees have increased by 34 per cent, and farther improvement may be looked for. The number of lower class schools for boys has decreased from 656 to 647. The scholars number 35,515, compared with 34,306 in the previous year, though the daily attendance has fallen slightly. There are 134 girls' schools with 4,579 girls on the school books, and an average daily attendance of 2,379. Unaided schools for boys increased from 447 to 600, and the pupils from 8,342 to 12,089. There is one unaided school for girls, belonging to the Free Church Mission at Nagpore.

British Burma.—The Imperial Grant for Education, Science and Art was £11,530, of which only £8,184-16-0 was expended. The amount from private sources was £10,902. The total expenditure, therefore, was £18,620 for which 6,847 youths were educated, at the rate of about £3 per head per annum. There were 182 schools in all in British Burma under Government supervision, but of these only four were directly supported by the State. Considerable prominence is given in this year's Administration Report to Sir Arthur Phayre's scheme

to utilise the Buddhist schools already existing.

Berar.—The Educational Statistics in Berar during the year are held to be eminently satisfactory. They show an increase under all the various heads, and it is pleasant to see that although in the first formation of the educational department only Hindoo boys attended that now both Hindoos and Mahomedans and of both sexes are included in the returns. The following gives a very clear view of the subject:—

	1668.	1000	Tuesses	Increase.	Total expenditure.	
	1000.	1009.	Increase.	per cent.	1868.	1869.
Number of schools of all classes Number of scholars of all classes Average daily attendance	335 12,207 9,785	339 14,862 11,264	2,655 1,479	1 21 15	~~	\sim
Expenditure from general revenues Expenditure from municipal funds Expenditure from local cesses	Rs. 2,06,051 952 32,790	Rs. 2,57,210 1,161 38,232	209	Rs. 15 22 17	Rs. 2,39,793 £23,979	Rs. 2,76,60 3 £27,660

Mysore.—The expenditure for education during the year amounted to rupees 2,83,911, of which rupees 74,637 was from Local Funds and the rest from the Revenue. The following shows the number of pupils at the various schools during the year:—

	1868-69. Schools. Scholars.	1869-70. Schools. Scholars.		
Government Schools Sub-Talook Schools Grant-in-aid	89 4,839 146 5,088 74 5,202	98 5,527 239 5,837 78 5,773		
Total	309 15,129	415 17,137		

The statistics show that of these 15,066 were boys and 2,071 girls. This gives a proportion of four per thousand to the population. Classified by race there were 13,715 Hindoos, 1,999 Mahomedans, and 1,423 Europeans and Eurasians.

There are female schools at Bangalore, Chintamani, Srinivaspura, Magadi and Hassan. There is also an Engineer's School to train up a subordinate class of skilled mistries amongst natives. It has ten scholarships which are said to be eagerly sought after, and nine of the youths had come up to the standard.

The following Kanarese books and maps were published during the year:—

[편화] [11] [12] [12] [12] [12] [12] [12] [12			Copies.
Bhuvivarane, Geography	2.64		 5,000
Vagvidhayini, Grammar			 5,000
The Bhagabat Gita			 1,000
India Desha Charitre, History	of India		 5,000
England Desha Charitre, Histo	ry of Englar	ıd	 5,000
Large wall map of the World			 1,000

The demand for school books has steadily increased. The number of books brought in stock for the year was 63,333 at a cost of rupees 23,147. The sale proceeds amounted to rupees 19,235.

Coorg.—The sum alloted to Coorg for educational purposes was rupees 14,445, of which rupees 13,552-2-5 were expended. The Central School at Mercara is the chief educational institution, and has 142 students on the roll. The only middle school is the Anglo-vernacular School at Virajpete, which numbers 114 pupils. There are 25 "nad" or village schools, with 1,158 pupils, and one Girls' School which was lately established at Mercara. The private schools number 22 with an attendance of 337 Hindoo and 65 Christian pupils. The income from fees is said to amount to rupees 1,329, and the grants from Government to rupees 192. Taking the population at 1,20,000, the proportion of children under instruction to the population is 1 in 90.

CHAPTER XII. ARCHÆOLOGY.

Bombay and Sind.—Photographs were taken and plans and descriptive accounts made during the year of notable antiquities at Somnath, Girnar, Junagad, and other places in the Province. Major Gill was employed also to photograph the Caves at Ajunta for the Bombay Government. Restorations at Ahmedabad were begun late in 1867, and resulted in the partial restoration of the Harem and Sluice at Surkhej, and in the restoration at Shah Allum and in the completion of a balcony that remained unfinished in the Harem at Surkhej. Measures were taken to preserve the buildings at Beejapore, but no restorations were undertaken there.

Bengal.—In the previous year modellers were sent to Bhubuneswar, in Orissa, to take casts of objects of architectural interest. Six sets of these casts were prepared during the year at the Calcutta School of Arts. Besides this very little has been contributed to a knowledge of the archæology of Lower Bengal. At Rajgeer, in the Patna district, the Administration Report states there is a cave on the south side of the hill which rises to the right of a person entering the village. The chamber is cut in the solid rock, almost square, the longer side being that which runs parallel with the hill. The chamber contains a stone goddess, and is nearly 12 or 13 feet high. The cave is entirely artificial, and is believed to be of Buddhist origin.

Central Provinces.—The Administration Report states that the Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore visited the spot early in the year and sent the following account of the Durgavati ka choutra, or tomb of the Rani Durgavati, who fell in battle against the Moguls in the 16th century. ing Barela behind me, I crossed the Mundla road between Mejligawan and Piparia, and passing Hinotia and Barha, came to a point where the road turns sharp to the left up a narrow defile through the Nagar hills. From the entrance of the defile the Gond queen's palace of the Madan Mahal can be plainly seen, and the advantage which the gorge offers to a defending force marks it out as a place where a retreating army would naturally make a stand. About a quarter of a mile from its entrance the defile widens into a valley, and a pathway to the right leads straight to the choutra, the distance of which from the mouth to the defile is rather more than half a mile. The choutra itself is a rough monument of uncut stone and mortar, about 5 feet high and 25 feet square. An aged salu tree grows on the top, and bits of crystal and quartz, the offerings of passers by, are piled about it. Owing perhaps to the short time I had at my disposal, I was unable to gather any of the legends which others have mentioned as connected with the choutra. What were pointed out to me as Durgavati's war drums were rather insignificant blocks of stone, and I could not get the country people to admit that their echoes are still heard at night reverberating round the valley. I succeeded, however, in picking up four stanzas of a ballad. Judging from the word Cabuli, the song would seem to be a genuine relic of the period of the battle which they celebrate, for this word either points to a time when the invasion of Baber was fresh in men's minds, or at least indicates a period when the Mahomedans were regarded by the people of Gondwana as foreigners from the north rather than as the prevailing rulers of Delhi."

The following is a transliteration and translation of the original of the Hindi fragment:—

Chaudah sai madgast sudammat su Kabili panth son jang juri.

The battle was fought with the Cabuli (Asuf Khan), who had fourteen hundred powerful war elephants.

Jake sath hajar hatyo aswar tahan uth apuhi teg dhari. With a drawn sword the queen herself was in the thick of the fight surrounded by sixty thousand of the enemy's horsemen.

Jahan rundan ki dhar mund uthen tahan khelat deo sumuh hari.

The gods with Vishnu stood where the men had their heads severed from their bodies witnessing the sport.

Sur lok ju sej Dalpati ju charhiken ju vimanani an dhari Dalpati ji descended from his chariot and spread the couch of Paradise for her in the field of battle.

Mahabharat Salivahan ko bhayo su Garha Durgavati a si lari. The Rani Durgavati fought like Salivahan in the Mahabharat.

Some farther explorations of the stone circles and cairns were made during the year, but without any very satisfactory result. Several were opened at a small village called Khairwara, situated about 16 miles east of Arvel in the Wurdah district. Pottery and ashes were found in nearly all. Iron implements, hatchets, and rude ornaments were found in several, and in one a number of teeth, believed to be the back teeth of horses, were found. In a field in Balaghat a large number of bronze implements were also discovered, but their age and the purpose for which they were fashioned is a matter of doubt.

British Burma.—There is nothing in the Province of a specially archæological character, but the Administration Report for the year contains an admirable sketch of Burmese His-

tory, from the pen, we believe, of Mr. J. Talboys Wheeler, Secretary to the Government. This sketch is in itself an archæological

feature of the year.

Berar.—Mr. Lyall writes that the oldest relic of man's handiwork, now known in Berar is believed to be the plain Buddhist monastery cut out of the basalt rock close by the town of Pathur, Akolah district. It consists of two colonnades on massive rough-hewn pillars, with adyta inside; it has no images or carving of any kind. Probably several other such rock-dwellings exist: there is one near Manjiara in the Mel-Ghat; but no more are known to Europeans. Throughout Berar are a number of temples and religious habitations. more or less ruined, built of stones very carefully dressed and adjusted, the oldest, apparently, without any cement-all with very little of it—in the solid fashion of architects who distrusted the arch, and laid massive stone lintels over monolithic pillars. Some of these are of plain stones, and others elaborately carved; grotesque brackets often surmount the pillars: and the chambers are usually roofed by horizontal domes of the kind described in Fergusson's architecture. Inscriptions have been discovered on two of these buildings, but have not yet been deciphered. By far the finest specimen in Berar of this early Hindoo architecture is stated by Mr. Lyall to be the temple at Lunar, near the well-known salt lake of the same name. Mr. Lyall also notices in Mussalman architecture in the Buldanah district, two mosques one bearing date 1582 A. D., and a few specimens about the Ellichpore city; and the large mosque at Gawalgarh. Some projecting balcony windows on each side of the fine inner gateway of the Narnala fortress are referred to as affording the best sample of architectural details in a Mahomedan building to be met with in the province.

Very little progress in archæological research was made during the year. Of the remains of early Hindoo architecture which lie scattered over the province, specially over the hill country above the Ajantah Ghats, a few more specimens were photographed by Major Gill. The inscriptions on the temples at Barsee Taklee, and Pinjar, were copied, but not deciphered, because good impressions were not taken, and the characters have been much injured. The Barse Taklee inscriptions were sent to the Asiatic Societies of Bombay and Calcutta.

Mysore.—An interesting collection was made some time ago of photographs of the "Shasanams' or stone and copper tablets on which inscriptions in Sanskrit and old Kanarese existed, showing the eras in which the temples or other buildings had been erected, or in which grants of land, &c., had been assigned

for their maintenance. Sixty of these inscriptions were this year deciphered and rendered into modern Kanarese, from which translations into the English language were also made. Some of them bear date as far back as the year 1 of the Salivahana era, which corresponds with Anno Domini 78. Copies of the photographs have been lately submitted to the Government of India, for transmission to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and the translations were being carefully revised and printed, and would be accompanied by a descriptive memorandum.

NATIVE LITERATURE.

Madras.—During the year there were, beside Government Publications, 414 works registered under Act XXV. of 1867. The books were brought out at the undermentioned stations:—

8	tations.		English books.	Vernacular Books includ- ing all works partly in a Ver- nacular.	Total,
Madras Mangalore Tranquebar Tinnevelly Palamcottah Calicut Cochin Vizagapatam			65 2 	243 58 9 10 6 13 5	308 58 11 10 6 13 6 2
		Total	68	346	414

Ninety-five of the works treat of Christianity, and for the most part are tracts against Hindooism; sixty-eight are Hindoo or Mahomedan devotional works; sixty-nine are school books; thirty-one are placed under the head of fiction; thirty-three are poetical; twenty-three treat of law; nineteen are treatises on morality; eleven belong to history and biography; and the remainder are described as either scientific, dramatic, astrological, or miscellaneous. The majority of the publications are mere re-prints; and scarcely a dozen books of real interest, either original works or new translations, were brought out in the year under review. There are altogether fifty-three printing presses in the Presidency, about seven being conducted by Europeans; these include the Christian Knowledge Society's Press at Madras and the Basle Mission Press at Mangalore, both of which are very well managed, and execute a large amount of printing work.

Bombay.—The amount paid into the Treasury during the year on account of sale proceeds of books, including adjustments, was rupees 1,01,499-10-1.

Bengal.—A steady increase in the demand for books, maps,

and other school apparatus was reported.

North-Western Provinces.—The number of newspapers published in the North-Western Provinces, increased from 19 to 26 during the year. The aggregate circulation rose from 5,016 to 7,064 copies. Of these, 3,051 are taken by Government and 4,013 by non-official readers. The papers having the largest circulation are :-

		Circulat	ion.
		Native.	European.
Ab-i-Hyat Hind Dharm Prakash Nyar Akbar Allygurh Gazette Rohikhund Akhbar Shola Toor	Agra Agra Bijnour Aliygurh Moradabad Cawnpore	450 300 274 207 206 182	200 85 65 12 8

Of the 26 papers 15 are purely Oordoo, 8 purely Hindee, 1 is in Bengalee, and 2 are bilingual. On general and educational topics many interesting articles have appeared. Eight monthly magazines are now issued and three of them have been started within the year. Their total circulation is 1,804 copies, of which 584 are subscribed for by Native purchasers; six are Oordoo, one Sanscrit, and the eighth also (The Benares Pundit) is chiefly in Sanscrit, except when it contains Mr. Griffiths' admirable translations from the "Ramayana." The total number of publications registered in the year under the provisions of Act XXV. of 1867 was 564, against 468 in the previous year. Of these, 180 were books, 132 pamphlets, 208 periodicals, and 44 miscellaneous works. During the year 46 presses were at work.

Punjab.—During the year, 82,557 vernacular books, of the value of rupees 22,776, were lithographed at the Educational Press. The following new books were brought out :-Sanskrit Primer, Second Sanskrit Reader, Vayakarn Nanjari; and a translation of Dr. Ballantyne's introduction to Sanskrit Grammar. In Persian—Farsi ki Pahli Kitab, Farsi ki Dusri Kitab. In *Urdu*—Zubdat-ul-Hissab, Parts I. and II., revised by Mr. Pearson. In Arabic—Sullam-ul-Adab (Arabic Entrance Course of the Calcutta University), with translation and notes in Urdoo. At the close of the year, there were two English

and ten vernacular newspapers published in the Province. The number of books registered during the year under Act XV. of 1867 was 425, mostly second or third editions, translations, and compilations. Of these, 11 were English, 202 were Urdu, 52 were Persian, 22 were Arabic, 37 were Hindi, 11 were Sanskrit, 1 was Punjabi, 22 were Gurmukhi, 4 were Nagri, 9 were Push-

tu, and 54 were Polyglot.

Oude.—In addition to the Government Press, Lucknow has 20 presses, only one of which is solely English; two are English and Vernacular, and the rest all Vernacular. They mostly lithograph only the Persian character, though a few also lithograph Nagri and Arabic. The newspapers published were the Lucknow Times in English, bi-weekly; the Oudh Akhbar and Karnama in Urdu, weekly; the Sher Samri and Shams-ul Akhbar in Urdu, bi-monthly; the Kawakib Iswi or Christian Star in Urdu, monthly, and Gulshan-i-Kashmir in Urdu, half-yearly. At Seetapoor, the Ekalil-ul-Akhbar newspaper continues to be published by a native press.

British Burma.—During the year an additional newspaper having a bi-weekly issue was published; with this exception the publications are the same as they were in the previous year. The number of books published was small and almost the whole of them are of a religious nature written and published for missionary purposes; of current vernacular literature there is

none.

CHAPTER XIII. THE ARMY, MARINE, MEDIC. LAND ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS. STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

THE Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of India, subject to the Governor General, exercises direct control over Her Majesty's British and Native troops in all India except Madras (with Burma) and Bombay. The forces immediately under his Excellency are technically known as the Bengal Army. But besides that Army there is the Punjab Frontier Force of Natives, which is directly controlled by the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab; the Central India Horse and the Native Corps in feudatory territory, which are under the immediate orders of the Governor General alone. The Armies of Madras and Bombay, European and Native, are directly under the local Commander-in-Chief of each.

If to this we add the liberal pension list of the Native Army, amounting to more than half a million sterling annually, we form some idea of what various items go to swell the military expenditure of India.

The force maintained during 1870-71 was 6,545 British Officers, 60,425 British Non-Commissioned Officers and private soldiers, 122,122 Native soldiers, 14,187 Government horses, with 424 field guns. The estimated force for 1871-72 is -6,436 Officers, 60,445 British soldiers, 121,981 Native soldiers, 13,253 Government horses, with 394 field guns. In stating the number of guns, we exclude the 16 mortars of Heavy Field Batteries, which in some returns are included as field guns. Some reduction is anticipated in the Native Army, though the particulars of this had not at the time the Financial Statement was made been received from the Secretary of State. in 1869, Her Majesty's Government strongly impressed upon the Government of India the urgent necessity for a large reduction of military expenditure, and in the following October, proposals were made to the Secretary of State by which the European force was to be maintained in its rank and file, but certain important changes were suggested by which a large economy would be effected. Her Majesty's Government assented to reductions in the British Cavalry and Infantry, but not in the exact shape recommended. In consequence, we had, in 1870-71, a less force of European soldiers than in 1869-70, by ,1570, mainly in the Cavalry.

The following statement shows the strength of each arm of the forces in each Presidency during each of the undermentioned year:—

Statement showing the Strength of each Arm of Service of the Troops Employed in each Presidency of British India, during each of the under-mentioned years:—

	Bei	Bengal.	Ma	Madras.	Bon	Bombay.	Ľ	Total.	Be	Bengal.	Max	Madras.	Bor	Bombay.		Total.
ARM OF SERVICE.	Euro- peans.	Natives.	Euro- peans.	Natives.	Euro- peans.	Natives.	Euro- peans.	Natives.	l uro- peans.	Natives.	Euro- peans.	Natives.	Euro- peans.	Natives.	Euro- peans.	177
	_			On 1st May 186	ay 186							On 1st	May 1862.	162.		1
Staff and staff corps		Constit	nted by	Constituted by Royal Warrant dated 16th January 1861. No returns till 1862.	Warra	ut dat	ed 166	3	133		34.1		985		1 10	1 -
Engrs, Sappers, and Miners	134	c	2 234	234 2,619	190	566 558 1 604 19 895	19 895	3,96	187	1.5	9	2,401	171		546	1 00.0
		CAC		7,016				φο <u>.</u>	3		1,494			4,600	4,600 7,267	
Invalids and Veterans, Warrant Officers Medical Establishment	220	 	384			Includ	604 1ed in s		18. 18.		za, vau 10, 521 44, 342	44,09J	3,672 *420 ::	24,292	96,720	
Total Strength	51,791	86,620	18,257	18,257 63,727 14,246 34,325	14,246		84,294	184,672	216,74	39,210	16,421	55,687	39,210 16,421 55,687 13,841		31,016 78,174	
			0	On 1st May 1863.	ay 186	فيم						Ja lst	On 1st May 1864.	14.		
Staff and staff corps Engrs., Sappers, and Miners	بنبن	: 9	201	1,244	27.9		1,289			:"	313	-	271	573	1,268	
nd Foot	7, 51	6.0	3,759	1,734		1,071	14,019	2,884	7,044					624		
: :			9,146	9,145 41,540	9.149	23,289	10	100,76	33,026	33 128	1,298	40.805	1,128	99.539	59 650	
Invalids and Veterans, Warrant Officers Medical Establishment	3 172	: :	311	:	*436	Incha.	919 m (pel	#	141 of each	h arm of	4			:	825	
Cturneth	100	100	1	100	100		100	1			100 10	.	:	:		
*** ##8##51#C ###0*		oxo.	10,110	10010 10000 12,000 20,000 10,000	14,000)	00000	10,000		121,(10 49,253		42,958 15,585	50,131	50,131 14,095	27,991	74,961	
			0	On 1st May 1865	ay 186	ıć.						n lst l	On 1st May 1866.	G,		
		•		1,288	361 125	573	1,406		708		1	1,285	367	565	1,366	
Horse and Foot	-		3,719	818	2,796	539	539 18,672				40			526	-	
Logvalry	30,013	33,928	9.922	1,592	9.010	010 22,435	6.274	14,674	3,735	8,718	1,253	6,176	1,062	8,885		
and Veterans, Warrant Office Establishment	3. 17		. 663	•	* 374	 Inclu	Included in	ZŽ.	100 p	ch sirm	of ser	vice.		 	810	
Total Strength	42,128	43,796	16,002	42,128 43,796 16,002 46,693 13,750 27,826 71,880	18,750	27,826	71,880	118,315	38,992	118,315 38,992 43,394 14,184 46,435 13,638	14,184	46,435	13,638	27, 266	199	

Foregoing Statement,—(Continued.)

	AbM of Service,		Engin and Staff Corps Engineers, Sappers, and Miners Artillery, Horse and Prot Infantry Infantry Warraids and Veterans Warrant Officers Medical Establishment Total Strength		Staff and Staff Corps Bagineers, Sappers, and Miners Artillory, Horse and Foot Cavalry, Horse and Foot Infantry Invalids, and Veterans Warrant Officers Medical Establishment Total Strongth
	Europeans.		902 0,419 0,419 0,5347 0,5		913 6,6666 28,475 28,103 } 61
Bengal,	Natives.		1,120 8,719 84,517 		1,135 66 8,866 36,045
Ma	Europeans.	•	420 144 3,236 1,139 8,193 379 	00	419 130 3,380 1,090 7,651 269
Madras.	Natives.	n 1st M	1,278 1,030 6,180 37,563 	lst Ap	1,272 1,187 5,702 37,520 45,681
Bom	Europeans.	On 1st May 1867.	400 2,540 938 8,591 8,378 II	On 1st April 1869,	\$553 82 82,653 879 8,335 8,335 11 11 12,670
Bombay.	Natives.		677 1,722 677 4,625 609 12,195 8,889 5,424 22,232 44,815 849 Included in str 27,207 65,467		565 348 507 12,599 23,191 44,089 698 698 698 688 6
ů.	Europeans.		1,722 462 12,195 5,424 44,815 849 849 840 8467		1,685 343 12,599 5,444 44,089 698 ed in stre 64,858
Total.	Natives.		1,722 2,970 233 1,125 156 1,297 8,89 2,970 233 1,125 156 1,297 8,89 2,1292 4,815 94,312 24,928 36,289 7,164 37,573 849 849 849 8,297 8,700 8,6407 117,681 37,128 1,297 8,300 20,207 6,5407 117,681 37,128 1,207 8,500 1,00		419 255 1,635 2,972 112 1,060 421 248 1,87 2,972 112 1,106 421 2,88 1,81 2,98 1,81 2,918 1,81 2,918 1,81 2,918 1,81 2,918 1,81 2,918 1,81 2,918 1,81 2,918 1,81 2,918 1,81 2,918 1,81 2,918 1,81 2,918 1,918 2,918 1,918 2,918 1
Ben	Europeans.		958 5764 1125 3,179 8,271 24,928 36,289 83 f each arm of		924 112 6,574 2,453 27,989 54 6 each a
Bengal.	Natives.		1,125 1,125 8,271 36,289 	o	1,706 8,655 84,881 arm of a
Madras.	Europeans.	On 1st	428 156 3,094 1,021 7,164 37 287 8ervice.	On 1st April 1870.	421 133 3,280 1,068 8,503 245 service.
ras.	Natives.	On 1st April 1868.			1,312 1,118 5,736 37,578 9
Bon	Europeans.	1868.	411 98 2,507 853 10,381 * 377	- 17ZQ	
Bombay.	Natives.		578 538 3,969 22,365 	27,450 61,897	666 815 497 12.565 8,950 4,543 22,482 43,146 677
Ţ.	Europeans.		11,772 487 11,865 5,053 42,473 747	61,897	
Total.	Natives.		2,994 1,838 18,110 96,227	119,169	2,984 1,615 18,341

Note.-Bengal includes North-West Provinces and Punjab.

* Including unattached list.

COST OF THE ARMY.

The whole cost of the Army in India, British and Native, is about sixteen millions sterling a year, or a third of the revenue. The total charges under the various heads will be found below for the year ending 31st March 1870:—

		Year.			In India.	In England.	Total.
1856-57					10,858,963		
1857-58		••	•••		14,746,737	*****	
1858-59		•••	•••		21,000,000	3,750,000	24,750,000
1859-60	***	•••	•••	•••	20,909,307	3,750,000	24,659,000
1860-61	•••	•••	•••	•••	15,838,980	2,750,000	18,588,980
1861-62	•••	•••	•••	•••	13,681,900	2,539,802	16,221,702
1862-63	•••	•••	•••	• •	12,764,325	2,144,737	
1863-64	•••	***	•••	***	12,697,069	2,075,935	14.909,062
1864-65	***	•••	•••	••			14,773,004
1865-66	***		•••	•••	13,494,467	2,292,683	15,787,150
			•••	•••	14,360,338	2,432,968	16,793,306
1866-67	•••			•••	12,440,383	3,385,408	15,825,791
1867-68	•••		• • •	•••	12,898,169	8,499,828	16,397,997
1868-69	•••			•••	13,271,560	3,293,905	16,565.465
1869-70		•••			12,828,750	2,622,498	16,329,739
	Regula	ır Estimate		1.00		2 P. P. L. S. M. L. M.	
1870-71					12,622,800	2,635,900	16,300,000

		Govern- ment of India.	Madras	Bombay.	
ARMY.					
I Effective Services.		£	£	£	
Army and Garrison Staff		259,781	123,002	140.599	
Administrative Staff		99,810	45,651	53,492	
Regimental Pay and Allowances		3,829,654	1.481,027	1,351,792	
Commissariat		1,450,211	447,052	528,482	
Stud and Remount,		181.172	45,733	26,511	
Clothing		52.832	32,501	25,094	
Promise 12		208.534	51,906	93,050	
Martial Law		21,895	11,958	10,007	
		225,979	119.158	112,189	
Average Control of the second		247,239	128,810	168,053	
유지 않는데 의미에 있는 것 같아 되었다고 하는데 그리고 있는데 하다 하다.	- :::	12.148	4.687	4,917	
		29,704	2.858	8,192	
		31,186	61,806	56,519	
Sea Transport Miscellaneous	•••	71,686	168,266	160,872	
Miscellaneous Volunteer Corps II.—Non-Effective Services.		4,585	2,366	326	
Rewards		9,084	1.967	1.786	
Retired Officers		6,668	7.745	1.137	
Pensions to Officers		218,876	247.928	110.491	
Pensions to Widows and Orphans		4,773	4,386	2,399	
Civil Pensions and Gratuities		8,028	5,011	5,184	
	£	6,973,845	2,993,813	2,861,092	
		otal Army Ch	arges in Indi	a £	12,828,75
## 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	In Engl	and.			070 10
Stores Other Payments as in Home Accou	nts; viz		••	·	878,49
Effective services Non-Effective Services				. 1,432,601 . 1,189,897	
7					2,622,49
		Total Ar	my Charges.	£∫	16,329,73

The reduction made during the year succeeding the one at present under review was very considerable, but this of course will properly come under the year 1870-71.

HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

In the year 1869 cholera was widely spread and prevailed with great virulence. In the year's Sanitary Report Dr. Bryden gives a very able history of the progress of the epidemic, tracing it from place to place throughout India and showing its terrible effects both on the troops and on the civil population.

We have compiled the following table from the successive

Sanitary Reports.* The rates are per thousand :-

		Bengal.		igal.	Bon	bay.	Ma	dras.
Year		Strength.	Daily Sick.	Total Deaths.	Daily Sick.	Total Deaths.	Daily Sick.	l'otal Deaths.
1859				45.35				
1860		97,882	84	36.77		29.1	66.9	
1861		72,791	82	45.93		21.3	63.7	
1862		71,069	76	28-11		25.5	62.8	
1863		64,902	69	25.08	69-3	13.8	57.7	17.4
1864		63.284	62	21.10	59.3	15.9	66.7	18.6
1865		64,405	60	24.24	56.4	35.1	64.3	21.4
1866		59.941	58	20.11	59.5	12.7	68.1	21.9
1867		56,942	53	30.95	58.7	19.3	60.4	19.9
1868		52,232	52	20.11	49.7	13.9		20.66
1869	•••			42.89				

In the Bengal Presidency 16:46 per thousand of the total mortality of the year was due to cholera, or not much less than the total death rate of 1868, which was 20:11; out of an average number of 34,624 there were 1,485 deaths or a ratio of mortality equal to 42:89. Excluding the years 1859 and 1861, when the death rate was 45:35, and 45:93, the returns for 1869 are less favourable than any during the last eleven years. The following table shows the proportion in which the different diseases have contributed to the general fatal result.

^{*}The Sanitary Report for 1870 has not been issued in time for publication,

			Proportion of deaths out of every 100 deaths
Cholera	, ,		38.38
			11·52
			10.97
			8:82
			7.54
Phthisis Pulmonalis			4·92
Heart disease			3.70
Respiratory diseases			1.62
Delirium Tremens			148
Small pox	• • •	•46	1.08
Diarrhœa	•••	-32	-74
Atrophy and Anæmia	•••	.23	54
Spleen disease		.06	14
Wounds and Accidents	•••	•17	•40
Dropsy	•••	.09	$\cdot \overset{\mathtt{r}}{20}$
		1.96	4.58
Died out of hospital	•••	1.45	3.37
Total	• • •	42.89	100.00
	Dysentery Phthisis Pulmonalis Heart disease Heart diseases Sepiratory diseases Delirium Tremens Small pox Diarrhœa Atrophy and Anamia Spleen disease Wounds and Accidents Dropsy All other diseases Died out of hospital	Cholera of s Hepatitis Fevers Appolexy Dysentery Phthisis Pulmonalis Heart disease Respiratory diseases Delirium Tremens Small pox Diarrhea Atrophy and Anæmia Spleen disease Wounds and Accidents Dropsy All other diseases Died out of hospital	Hepatitis 4.94 Fevers 4.71 Appolexy 3.78 Dysentery 3.23 Phthisis Pulmonalis 2.11 Heart disease 1.59 Respiratory diseases 69 Delirium Tremens -64 Small pox 46 Diarrhœa -32 Atrophy and Anemia 23 Spleen disease -06 Wounds and Accidents -17 Dropsy -09 All other diseases 1.96 Died out of hospital 1.45

Placed in column according to their prevalence, the different forms of sickness stand in the following order:—

levers	rage strenyth. 750·3 200·3 98·3
/enereal disease Diarrhœa	200.3
Diarrhœa	00.9
langer and Illians	
bscess and order	94.6
Vounds and Accidents	91.7
Respiratory diseases	65-N
haumatism	
lepatitis	65.2
ysentery.	52.4
ye diseases	47·1
holera	26.1
	25 7
hthisis Pulmonalis	12.4
poplexy	7.5
Delirium Tremens	6.4
pleen disease	4.0
mall-pox	9.0
curvv	1.0
Il other causes	176.5
[25]	110.9
Total	1,729.5

Fevers and venereal affections as usual head the list. The relative prevalence of each disease is little altered from that of ordinary years, nor is the actual admission rate of the great mass of the diseases much increased. Cholera shows 25.7 compared with 2.7 in 1868, and fevers have advanced from 462 to 750, or nearly 300 per 1,000.

In the garrisons of Bengal the results were more favourable, the death rate being only about 32.58, and the number received into hospital was comparatively small. In the Central Indian group of stations out of every 1,000 British soldiers, 64.7 were daily on the sick list, and 64.47 died. At Agra the mortality was 16.76, but at Morar it was as high as 119.74. It was also high in the Punjab. The following shows the general return in the Bengal Presidency:—

Statement showing the general results of the Cholera Epidemic in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1869.

	Population.		No. of deaths from cholera.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000.
European Troops.				
Vien	34,624	889	570	16.46
Women	3,602	94	59	16.38
Children	5,688	142	108	18.99
Native Troops	58,017	615	376	6.48
Prisoners	61 000	913	387	6.24
General Population.				
Bengal Proper		No Return	s available.	
Central Provinces	. 7,018,078		55,897	7.9
The Berars	0 071 011		10,947	5 2
N. W. Provinces	00 700 670		68,691	2.32
Oudh	33 300 005		23,134	2.06
Punjab	17 110 000		9,258	0.53
British Burma		No return	s received	

The total number of Married and Unmarried European Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers serving in the three Presidencies on the 1st of May 1869 was:—

	Establishment in India.	Married.	Unmarried.	Percentage of married to actual strength.
Staff Sergeants	907	574	224	71·92
Sergeants	2,984	1,305	1,503	146·47
Rank and File	56,799	4,648	50,001	8-50
Total of all Grades		6,527	51,729	11-20

In 1867, 68 per cent. of the total of married men exceeded 30, and 32 per cent. were under 30 years of age; of the unmarried 28 per cent. exceeded 30, and 72 per cent. were below this age.

In 1868, 66 per cent. of the total of married men are returned as over 30, and 34 per cent. as under 30; of the total of unmarried, 28 per cent. exceeded 30, and 72 per cent. were under 30 years of age.

In 1869, 68 per cent. of the total of married men exceeded 30, and 32 per cent. were under 30 years of age; of the total of unmarried 32 per cent. exceeded 30, and 68 per cent. were

under 30 years of age.

In the Age Tables for the three years, it is shown that the death-rate (exclusive of cholera) were as follow:—

In 1867, 25,790 men below 30 gave 318 deaths equal to 12 33 per 1,000. In 1868, 23,487 men below 30 gave 332 deaths equal to 14 14 per 1,000. In 1869, 24,511 men below 30 gave 482 deaths equal to 19 66 per 1,000.

In 1867, 10,557 men above 36 gave 285 deaths equal to 26.25 per 1,000. In 1868, 10,122 men above 30 gave 246 deaths equal to 24.30 per 1,000.

In 1869, 11,445 men above 30 gave 435 deaths equal to 38.01 per 1,000.

In the results for these years the great excess of the deathrate of men above 30 is apparent; and the married men being the older class may be expected to have an excess of mortality proportionate to their age taken as a class.

In 1867, 3.012 married men gave 110 deaths equal to 19.26 per 1,000, exclusive of cholera deaths.

In 1868, 3,351 married men gave 79 deaths equal to 23.58 per 1,000, exclusive of cholera deaths.

In 1869, 3,450 married men gave 117 deaths equal to 33.90 per 1,000, exclusive of cholera deaths.

of cholera deaths.

In 1867, 30,862 unmarried men gave 498 deaths equal to 16·10 per 1,000, exclusive of cholera deaths.

In 1868, 30.336 unmarried men gave 527 deaths equal to 17.37 per 1,000, ex-

clusive of cholera deaths.

In 1869, 30,728 unmarried men gave 817 deaths equal to 26.30 per 1,000, exclusive of cholera deaths.

NATIVE TROOPS.

The strength of the Regular Army serving under the Government of India amounted to 45,952 men, and out of these 938 died, or a ratio of 20.41 per 1000. Since 1861, when the statistics of native soldiers were first given in detail, the annual death-rate has never exceeded 20.31, and has averaged 17.7 per 1,000. The returns of 1869 are thus peculiarly unfavourable. Out of an average of 40,080 men 693 died, or a proportion of 17.29 per 1000. This is the highest death-rate of which there is any record. In 1861 it equalled 16.79, but this was the maximum; the average has been much under this figure, and in 1868 the ratio was only 1089.

In the Punjab Irregular Force, out of an average strength of 12,200, there were 230 deaths, or an equivalent of 18.85 per 1,000, a ratio considerably under that of the year previous, when it amounted to 26.72, but much above the average of the five

preceding years.

The Central India Irregular Force, the strength of which averaged 4,918, lost 52 men by death, or a proportion of 10.57 per 1,000, a result which contrasts favourably with the mortality of 18.09 per 1,000 in 1869, and which, chiefly in consequence of the unusual loss of that year, is under the average of the previous four years for which statistics have been recorded.

Aggregate of Sickness and Mortality among European and Native Troops employed in all British India in each of the under-mentioned Years.

Ye		Europ	ean Troo	ps.			Nativ	e Troops.		
Years ended 31st December.	Average Strength.	Admissions into Hospital in each Year.	Deaths from or dinary	Deaths by Cholers.	Invalided.	Average Strength.	Ad missions into Hospital in each Year.	Deaths from ordinary Causes.	Deaths by holers.	Invalided.
1861	72,791	125,442	1,329	1,079	2,306	113,890	106,855	1,200	289	6,561
1862	71,069	124,360	1,236	508	2,629	101,031	104.194	968	288	6,86
1863	64,902	105,139	1,085	231	2,367	97,612	106,323	1,085	181	2,848
1864	63,284	98,501	980	145	* 1.773	95,151	98.861	924	328	* 1,710
1865	64,405	102,619	1,246	339	2,804	94 386	116,666		454	2.108
1866	59,941	83,128	995	79	* 2,128	99,036	104,666	935	211	* 1,77
1867	54,647	73,178	885	447	2,653		112,258	972	174	2,29
1868	52,554	67,092	887	65	2,428	98,794	106.171	1,068	85	† 1.21
1869	55,671	81,929	1,250	580	-2,502	97,056	114,815	1,166	270	2,45
1870	1	•••		No retui	ns yet re	eceived.	•••			•••

^{*} Excusive of Madras, the returns not affording the information. † Exclusive of Bombay, ditto ditto ditto.

MADRAS

The average annual strength was 10,880; the admissions into hospitals were 13,694; the constantly sick 6526; the deaths in hospital 229; deaths out of hospital 26. The following table shows the proportion of sickness and mortality for a period of 12 years:—

	1 4		Ra	tio per mil	le of Streng	th.
	Years.	Strength.	Admis-	Des	ths.	
			sions.	In Hospital	Out of Hospital.	Total.
	1858-59 1859-60	15,482 16 921	1880·8 1028·01	42·3 15·9	6·4 2·5	48.7 18.4
Inspector-General's Re-	1860 1861	10,741 15,051	1699·4 1361·7	19·1 14·5	2.04 1.8	21·2 16·5
turns Indian Medical {	1862	13,920	1291-1	17.09	1.7	188
Department.	1863	12.586	1282.4	16.5	3.01	19.5
(1945년 : 1945년 : 1945년 : 1945년 : 1945년 : 1945년 : 1945년 : 1945년 : 1945년 : 1945년 : 1945년 : 1945년 : 1945년 : 1945년	1864	13,280	1521.08	16.5	3.6	20.1
444.646.646.646.666.666.666.666.666.666	1865	13,623	1426.4	19.5	2.9	22.5
	1866	11,498	1460-6	20.2	1.5	21.7
	1167	10,928	1358.2	15-74	2.37	18:11
Stational Returns <	1868	9,934	1388'3	16.30	3.02	19.32
	1869	10,880	12586	21.04	2.38	23.42

The Sanitary Commissioner for Madras states that soldiers' mortality in accordance with a well known law, increases with advancing age, and, although the results in the army are often modified by other conditions, such as bringing a large number of recruits to India at an early age, the general law in a series of years invariably asserts itself.

The following table shows the mortality of British soldiers according to length of residence in India.

	Deatl	is per mil Strength	le of
Period of residence.	1867.	1868.	18 69.
Deaths under 1 year of residence From 1 to 2 years	19·3 13·2 15·0	19.2 16.0 16.6	27 2 42 1 25 03
, 2 to 3 , , 3 to 4 ,	19.1	18 2 24 ·0 2 ·8	34 1 23·9 21·2
,, 6 to 7 ,,	8·6 17·6	5 5 19 1	3 6 18:3

NATIVE ARMY.

The strength of the Madras Native Army on the 1st January 1869 was 31,818, and on the 1st January 1870, 31,743, showing a diminution within the year of 75 men. The strength at the end of the year, according to the Adjutant-General's Return, was made up as follows:—Sappers and Miners, 1,309;

Artillery, 646; Cavalry, 1,371, and Infantry 28,417.

The native army was increased during the year by recruits 1,331, by transfers 214, joined from desertion 6, other causes 57; total increase 1,608. During the same period the native army lost by invaliding 823, by reduction of establishment 1, by summary dismissal 192, by Courts Martial 47, by desertion 44, by deaths 525, and by other causes 51. The total loss being 1,683 men. In the Stational Medical Returns the native troops belonging to the Madras Army, but serving in the Bengal or Bombay Presidencies, are not included; such troops, for the time being, form an integral portion of the Armies of the respective Presidencies in which they may be serving, and are accounted for in the Stational Returns of those Presidencies. The troops included in the Madras Stational Returns averaged in strength 25,598. The total admissions were 17,983; the average daily sick was 7523; deaths, in and out of Hospital 354, of which 261 were in and 93 out of Hospital.

BOMBAY-ARMY.

In a strength of 10,524 rank and file the death rate was 15.6 and invaliding 65.9 per 1000. On the 1st May 1868, 10.55 per cent. of all grades and all arms were married, and of the rank and file only 7.42 per cent. This latter ratio, however, shows

an increase of nearly 2 per cent, on the ratio of married men as existing on the 1st May 1864, in which year the subsistence money for a wife was raised from rupees 5 to rupees 8 a month. The mean strength of men serving with their Corps in the Bombay Presidency during 1868 was 9,691. Of these 49.7 were daily sick and 1147.9 were admitted to hospital. Miasmatic disease continued to cause nearly 50 per cent. of the total sickness. Venereal disease caused more than 20 per cent. of the total sickness in 1868, and 204 admissions to Hospital out of every 1.000 men were due to it. These figures indicate a small diminution in the prevalence of the affection, as compared with the preceding two years. Thirty-one per cent. of the sickness was due to fever. Affections of the intestinal canal occasioned 7.4 per cent. Drunkenness was the cause in 1868, as in the preceding year, of numerous admissions to Hospital, and the increase in both years was attributable to the same cause, the distribution of much bounty money. From the Temperance Return it appears that, out of an average number of 9,164 men in the Army, 1.7 per cent. were total abstainers, 87.1 were temperate, and 11.2 were intemperate. Among the 157 total abstainers were 7.6 per cent. daily sick, and no death in the year.

Among 7,979 temperate, were	3.7 per cent.	daily sick and a	death rate of 1.2	3
" 1,028 intemperate " 1,118 drinkers of malt-liquor only	5.3 ,,	. 11	,,)
7,889 drinkers of both mult-liquor	1.2 ,,		4	ំ
and spirits	9.A 11))	., 1	•

The mortality was 11.6 per 1000 and the invaliding 33.8 on a strength of 28.074 men. The daily sick was 39.7 and the admissions 1325.1. Fever was the cause of upwards of 45 per cent, of the total sickness. Bowel-affections and scurvy prevailed in a greater degree than in the two preceding years; the increase being attributable to exposure and imperfect nourishment in Abyssinia.

THE MARINE.

The Indian Navy was abolished in 1861. Since that time the Marine charges have been £681,864 in 1861-62, £740,239 in 1862-63, £562,291 in 1863-64, £580,382 in 1864-65, £561,004 in 1865-66, £568,873 in 1866-67, £956,539 in 1867-68 and £1,293,155 in 1869-70. The expenditure in the last year was thus divided, Government of India £45,341, Burma £58,059, Bengal £531,174, Punjab £27,610, Madras £7,255, and Bombay £264,605.

THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

Omitting Berar the cost of the Medical Service employed in civil duties has varied from £222,482 in 1861-62 to £443,074 in 1869-70. The charges to the different Provinces were:—

역 사이를 가게 되었다. 일본 경에 사이에 중점된 일본 사이를 된다. 하는 것 같아 있다.		£	£	£
Government of India-General and Political			461	
Oude			12,024	
Central Provinces			20,131	
Brit sh Burma			10,988	1966
Bengal		94,326		
Grants to private Medical Establishments		9,565		
사람들에게 작용되는 사람들은 사람들이 가슴을 살아 먹다.	10.0		103,891	
North-Western Provinces		50,502		
Grants for Medical purposes		128		
보통했다. [1] 그는 이 전 전 이 모든 모든 모든 이 이에 모든			50,630	
Punjah			40,732	
Madras	•••	•••	86,309	
Bombay and Sind	•••	117,213	1.1	
Grants to private Medical Establishments	•••	695		
			117,908	
				440.05
Total Medical Services		•••	£	443,07

THE ECCLESIASTICAL SERVICE.

The cost of the Ecclesiastical Establishment gradually rose from £146,286 in 1861-62 to £163,590 in 1868-69, but fell again in 1869-70 to £161,083. The items in 1869-70 are shown below:—

Sovernment of India—General and Political	9.905	
Inde	9.971	
entral Provinces	0 =00	
British Burma	£ 100	
len gal	The second secon	
North-Western Provinces	24,381	
mish	19,410	
fadraan waxan a fara a	23,437	
	38.222	
Sombay and Sind	33,598	

The Government of India provides chaplains for the troops and officials in the principal military and civil stations of India. The number of large stations having outgrown the strength of the ecclesiastical establishments, a quasi-voluntary system is in operation. Government gives grants-in-aid of the erection of station churches within certain limits, and makes small allowances to clergymen, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, not on the establishment, who supply cantonments and stations for which there are no chaplains. Roman Catholic priests are employed only for Roman Catholic soldiers and convicts. The establishment of chaplains are Episcopalian and Presbyte-

The former consists of 85 in Bengal, 40 in Madras and 28 in Bombay. The latter consists of S in Bengal, 4 in Madras and 4 in Bombay. Chaplains are divided into Senior and Ju-Those of the Church of England receive Rs. 500 a month as Juniors and Rs. 800 as Seniors. The Bishop of Calcutta is Metropolitan of India, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. Madras and Bombay have each a Bishop. In each diocese the only other dignitary is an Archdeacon appointed by the Bishop. Chaplains are selected by the Secretary of State. The relation of the Government of India to the religious endowments of Hindoos, Mahomedans, Buddhists and non-Christians generally, was defined by Act XX. of 1863. This Act provides that in the latter class of cases, the endowments shall be wholly free from Government interference, the manager remaining subject only to the usual control of the Civil Courts. In cases belonging to the former class Government is once for all, in the first instance to appoint a Committee to exercise all the powers hitherto exercised by Government, vacancies in the Committee being filled up by election. The earlier sections of the Act deal only with endowments to which the Regulations repealed by the Act relate, but section XXII. is of general application, and severs Government from all future connection with Religious Trusts in any part of India. The quantity of land and money in the possession of non-Christian religious bodies in India is very large.

CHAPTER XIV. TRADE, NAVIGATION AND EMIGRATION. THE FOREIGN TRADE FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD.

THE foreign trade of India stood at somewhat less than seven millions sterling in value, or £6,911,774, in 1813-14, the last year of the East India Company's monopoly. The trade doubled in the next twenty years during which the China monoply continued to exist. It stood at £14,342,280 in 1834-35. In the subsequent thirty years, or in 1865-66, it reached its highest point in value, £123,813,004. In 1866-67, from a fall in the inflated price of cotton, it stood at £95,440,109, and in 1869-70, it reached the healthy level of 100,395,055. In round numbers the foreign trade of India may be taken at above a hundred millions sterling in value, and the coasting trade at 25 millions, or about 126 millions sterling in all. The East India Company, though established in 1599, exported only 4,520 tons in 11 vessels to India, the South Sea and China in 1689. From 1795-96 to 1834-35 the trade was as follows:—

	Ships.	Tons.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1795-96 1805-06	170	57,696 82,814	£	£	£
1813-14 1823-24 1833-34	222 228 339 223	77,192 87,524 124 160 120,635	2,266,668 3,936,765 2,569,445 2,949,431	4,645,106 6,279,833 5,552,034 4,590,902	6,911,774 10,216,598 8,121,479 7,440,333

The following table presents an epitome of the trade from the abolition of the China monopoly to the close of 1869-70, showing its rapid growth:—

Foreign Trade of all India since it was made free.

	Ships	ĺm	Impo	rts, £	Expo	rts. £	Grand
Year.	ips En- ered.	Tonnage Entered.	Merchan- dise.	Merchan-dise.		Treasure.	Total.
1884 35			4,261,106	1,893,023	7,993,420	194,741	14,342,290
Average of 5 years end-ing 1888-39	1		4,970,618	2,345,335	11.071.529	251,069	70,000
Do 148 44	2 44 7 691 498 9 769 16			13.789.770	462.792	18,638,551 24,706,154	
Do. 48 49			9,136,126 3,073,249		15,675,044	1,320,504	29,204 928
Do. '53-54	2,794	896,941	11.058,538	4,792,802	19,023,095	994,030	35,868,463
Do. '58 59	4,596	1,518,754	15,577,392		24,924,770	922,701	52,700,01
Do. '63-64	5,820	2,091,290	23,971,452	17,091,315	42,146,589	1,022,697	84 232,053
1864-65	6,157	2,117,371	28,150,923	21,863,352	68,027,016	1,444.775	118,986,066
1865 66	5,865	1,958,168	29,599,228	26,557,301	65 491,123	2,165,352	123,8 3,004
1866-67	5,148	1.722,195	30,639,281	14.598,051	47,729,612	2,473.165	95,440,100
1867-68	5,632	2,049,478	37,902,560		49,836,755	1.641,338	101,038,621
1868-69	3,950	1,783,584	35,990,142		53,062,165	1,395.580	105,643,841
1869-70	4,053	1,739,402	32,927,520	13,955,807	52,471,375	1,042,353	100,395,055

The trade of British India in each year from 1834-35 to 1869-70 is seen in the following table:—

Real Value of the Total Imports and Exports of Merchandise and Treasure, from and to Foreign Ports, to and from the several Presidencies and Troinces in British India, in each of the New Official Years 1866-67 (Eleven Months), 1867-68, 1868-69, and 1869-70.

			Imports	rts.		Exports of L	Exports of Indian Produce and Foreign Merchandise.	and Foreign M	erchandise.
Presidencies	Presidencies and Provinces.	1866-67 (Ele- ven Months.)	1867-63.	1808-69.	1869-70.	1866-67 (Eleven Months.)	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.
Merchandise-		Bs.	Bs.	Bs	Bs.	Bs.	Bs.	Rs.	Bs.
Bengal Sind Madras		e i _ 0,	17,50,78,026 13,47,11,186 71,67,767 2,97,86,704	16,93,47,713 14,01,76,246 68,68,966 3,00,58,902	14,83,34,292 13,41,53.086 61,26,279 8,03,24,187	16.86,66,791 19,78,70,401 97,17,772 3,00,31,557	12,51,51,01,015 24,40,24,844 78,78,943 4,23,75,601	22,91,18,924 87,70,135 5,99,61,408	23,17,12,212 93,35,611 5,78,17,694 1,77,00,756
British Burma	Total	71,41,054 29,03,87,154	35,70,57,832	1,34,49,590	1,00,57,09±	41,85,99,941	50,87,40,563	1.0	52,47,13,756
Treasure— Bengal Bombay Sind Madras British Burma		6,18,06,529 6,23,17,622 61,239 76,55,214 5,28,440	4,31,36,219 6,68,21,980 55,000 70,95,781 6,44,760	4 39 08,288 9,62,10,098 68,623 1,09,87,443 3,85,092	4,06,26,529 8,19,88,549 65,840 1,05,40,592 8,36,562	83,42,763 1,22,25,930 25,648 34,07,931 3,12,754	33,28,028 1,14,07,615 14,260 7,40,500 2,29,059	43,93,745 82,44,370 56,600 11,79,000 82,082	15,66,731 57,33,177 1,24,196 29,06,062 93,362
	Total	13,23,69,044	11,77.53,740	15,15,59,544	13,95,48,072	2,43,15,031	1,57,19,462	1,39,55,797	1,04,23,528
Total of Merel sure— Rengal Bombay Sind Madrash Beritish Burma	Merchandise and Trea-	19 58,93,678 18,01,20,447 69,11,359 2,21,61220 76,69,494	21,82,14,245 20,15,33,166 72,42,767 8,68,82,485 1,09,38,909	21, 32, 56, 001 23, 63, 56, 344 69, 37, 589 4, 10, 46, 345 1, 38, 34, 682	19,49,60,821 21,6,,41,635 61,82,119 4,08,64,779 1,06,73,916	17,70,09.559 21,00,96,331 97,43,420 8.34,39,488 1,26,26,174	20 20,64,648 25,54,52,459 78,93,203 4,81,16,101 1,59,53,619	21,26,63,238 23,73,63,294 88,26,735 6,11,40,408 2,45,83,769	20,97,11,214 23,74,45,889 94,62,807 6,07,23,756 1,77,94,118
	Total	42,27,56,198	47,48,11,572	51,14.60,961	46,88,23,270	44 29,14,972	52,44,60,025	54,45,77,444	53,51,87,284

Real Value of the Total Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie, registered in each of the New Official Years 1866-67 (Eleven Months), 1867-68, 1868-69 and 1869-70.

	Countries, 186 (Bill mor	Fotal of Gold and Silver—	United Kingdom, including Suez, 77 France	Total 132
	1866-67. (Eleven months).	Bs.	1,11,59,040 71,58,138 74,660 17,02,845 13,43,24 10,56,32 1,05,66,39 1,05,66 1,	13 23 69 044
Imports	1867-68.	B3.	1,98,39,161 14,88,109 20,7,460 18,19,479 8,47,296 4,100 46,89,015 8,90,015 8,67,5541 8,96,765 8,10,52,867 2,77,87,895 1,24,650 4,10,52,867 2,77,87,895 1,24,650 4,10,52,867 2,77,87,895 1,24,650 4,10,52,867 2,77,87,895 1,24,650 4,10,52,867 2,77,87,895 1,24,650 4,10,52,867 2,77,87,895 1,24,650 4,10,52,867 2,77,87,895 1,24,650 4,10,52,867 2,77,87,895 1,24,650 4,10,52,867 2,77,87,895 1,24,650 4,10,52,867 2,77,87,895 1,24,650 4,10,52,867 2,77,87,895 1,24,650 4,10,52,897 2,77,87,895 1,24,650 4,10,52,897 2,77,87,895 1,24,650 4,10,52,897 2,77,87,895 1,24,650 4,10,52,897 2,77,87,895 1,24,650 4,10,52,897 2,77,87,895 1,24,650 4,10,52,897 2,77,807 2,77,807 2,77,807 2,77,807 2,77,807 2,77,807 2,77,807 2,77,807 2,77,807	11 77 53 740
rts,	1868-69.	B.S.	4,7617,565 9,09,575 3,00,575 3,00,855 10,01885 10,01885 4,1187 76,138 76,138 2,41,138 2,60,285 3,50,285 1,20,1,730 1,20,1,730 7,5,30,285	15 15 59 544
	1869-70.	B.	3,65,07,078 1,72,167 1,72,167 1,52,167 10,608 17,60,239 10,689 17,69,949 2,55,60,967 4,107,791 4,22,08,673 5,22,08,673	13 95 48 079
	1866-67. (Eleven months),	ä	1,43,49,100 2,93,500 2,93,500 2,93,500 12,81,073 74,95,500 8,74,285 98,025 98,020 20,400 18,040	2.43.15.031
Exports.	1867-68•	Bs.	13,55,183 10,00,000 2,03,542 41,63,945 15,10,296 8,73,865 1,500,500 65,00,375 1,500 8,18,604 1,007,607 70	1,57,19,462
rts.	1863-69.	Rs.	59,55,013 , 2,800 30,4+0 1,45,500 9,95,625 63,29,500 1,98,030 1,198,030	1,39,55,797
	1869-70,	Rs.	869 1,06 500 1,53,810 53,600 2,119,459 2,75,000 65,14,000 65,14,000 65,14,000 65,14,000 65,14,000 65,14,000 7,76,880 7,76,880	1,04,23,528

Value of Principal and other Articles of Imports from and

							Ii
Years.		Cotton Goods, inlending Twist and Yarn.	Apparel, Woollen, and Silk Goods.	Malt Liquors Spirits, Wines and Li- queurs.	Coal and Coke, and Machinery of all kinds.	Metals, Manufactured (except Bailway Ma- rerials) and Metals, Raw.	Bailway Materials and Stores.
1850-51 1831-52 1852-53 1853-54 1853-54 1854-55 1855-56 1856-57 1857-58 1858-59 1858-60 1860-61 1861-62 1862-63 1863-64 1863-64 1863-65 1863-67 1866-67 (Eleven Mor	aths)	£ 4,593,258 6,055,985 4,690,437 5,596,118 6,587,564 6,246,561 5,990,497 5,573,212 9,412,461 11,462,223 10,801,654 9,994,891 11,471,356 12,537,237 12,712,956 12,599,054 13,555,347 16,397,913 13,552,561	£ 487,067 482,861 409,811 431,987 459,919 416,456 448,014 618,713 784,892 794,772 584,790 658,273 760,753 1,121,126 1,428,553 1,097,297 923,515 947,286 1,079,788 904,604	\$\frac{\mathcal{S}}{398,724}\$\] \$398,724\$\] \$380,113\$\] \$36,113\$\] \$486,774\$\] \$57,756\$\] \$423,110\$\] \$467,314\$\] \$1,048,545\$\] \$1,017,678\$\] \$783,744,151\$\] \$1,094,755\$\] \$1,129,534\$\] \$1,129,547\$\	£ 75.369 70.770 80.694 130.925 182.808 530.045 306.644 593.773 7.8.661 991.435 1,112.112 870.987 752.059 872.266 866.409 1,024.284 1,062.951 1,885.874 1,459,145 1,084,858	£ 1,445,513 849,910 531,085 589,174 715,696 1,182,064 1,583,323 1,159,327 1,850,278 2,344,935 1,941,267 2,359,257 2,359,453 3,945,33 1,941,267 2,359,453 3,945,4689 3,954,689 3,954,689 3,944,691	£ 29,86 38,97 20,83 917,23 617,85 1,503,83 1,105,51 1,266,50 1,415,43 2,416,98 1,555,83 1,555,80 (olumn architecture)
							E
Years.	Coffee.	Cotton, Raw	Indigo.	Grain.	Hides and Skins,	Jute, Raw.	Saltpetre.
1850-51 1851-52 1852-53 1852-53 1853-54 1853-55 1854-55 1856-57 1856-57 1857-58 1859-60 1860-61 1861-62 1862-63 1862-63 1864-65 1864-65 1864-65 1864-67 (Eleven Months)	£ 61.483 55,429 61,029 47,598 38,265 68,410 69,913 47,162 57, 26 48,694 119,6-7 242,710 262,332 384,391 473,627 369,948 220,549	£ 2,059,717 1,171,279 2,525,186 1,947,777 1,684,143 2,384,624 3,492,200 3,296,698 5,547,090 9,563,595 17,729,598 33,826,646 55,646,564 23,522,104 14,653,509	£ 1,525,961 1,445,145 1,136,887 1,390,776 1,200,179 1,200,179 1,267,460 1,377,940 1,377,940 1,506,260 1,365,494 1,199,068 1,627,083 1,846,646 1,295,635 1,226,536 Cannot be distinguished.	£ 131,634 105,326 177,459 416,875 569,261 1,363,731 811,270 1,300,417 488,036 570,717 1,010,392 1,509,117 1,015,567 983,242 1,032,120 1,512,434 903,260	£ 197,208 185,693 210,717 240,253 37,98) 271,591 921,251 328,7-0 447,731 608,275 729,415 609,775 609,775 609,775 440,382 485,475	£ 191,069 168,974 101,879 170,982 184,582 285,777 201,122 251,275 491,588 260,544 346,364 489,761 721,736 1,448,836 1,448,836 1,46,841 1,261,713 729,953 634,190	£ 216,065,196,844,258,787,301,824,241,641,226,705,341,383,323,837,346,548,748,341,384,341,384,341,384,341,384,341,384,341,341,341,341,341,341,341,341,341,34
1868-69 1869-70	458,447 706,611 434,381	16,362,904 16,017,001 15,143,802	1,276,310 1,782,475 2,039,939	1,813,123 2,080,419 1,291,846	757,094 966,768 1,235,904	1,244,019 1,724,075 1,791,609	162,470 203,549 283,754

Exports to the United Kingdom at Ports in British India in 1850-51 to 1869-70.

ports.									d King- stores of the
70	Military Stores.	Salt.	Books and Stationery.		Other Articles.		Total Imports.	Total Exports.	Imports from the United King- dom of Government stores not included in any of the Columns of Imports.
Cannot gui	34,404 318,598 288,695 390,638 607,164 935,663 633,280 (,022,602 710,303 1,071,920 426,311 326,068 291,054 402,286 be distin- shed.	£ 76,966 52,369 99,369 33,803 54,873 83,700 17,581 115,903 (61,889 22,411 161,230 322,197 170,456 170,456 181,795	£ 148,50 118,71 113,60 145,30 145,30 155,19 138,88 148,74 139,35 179,42 205,36 216,15 214,16 278,47 328,02 289,94 313,77 229,55 335,97 334,07 332,2- mm.	22 66 66 67 67 68 67 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68	£ 71,946 86,247 19,751 19,751 143,020 198,581 143,020 198,581 15,137 109,207 164,946 107,2 17,556 140,480 17,556 10,419 154,556 19,779 19,779 19,779 19,779	9.2 7,2 8,3 9.6 10,8 11,2 11,7 16,9 20,4 17,6 21,1 21,9 22,4 21,4 25,9 27,7	£ 17,317 18,186 128,698 54,400 14,376 131,915 191,788 195,784 140,567 141,559 184,808 179,343 194,447,71 19,518 164,382 1	£, 104, 016 7,13×,888 8,428,20° 7,472,176 10,305,497 10,667,824 11,009,276 11,261,366,782 14,209,907 18,566,782 44,957,196 44,854,208 43,000,911 22,134,832 26,900,692 28,945,377 27,573,836	5 6.4/2 5 56,999 120,373 109,343 109,312 138,599 137,534 6 255,194 7 186,599 186,599 8 6,924 8 6,924 8 6,924 8 24,908 2 24,908 2 24,108 4 1,418 4 2,122
Ports.	Shawls.	Silk Raw.		Silk Goods.	Sugar and Su-	garcandy	Wool, Raw.	Other Articles.	Total Exports.
£ 185.181 398.039 264.149 238.359 538.490 819.087 44.588 591.712 1,313.215 1,062.215 734.647 1.293.096 1,506.267 1,512.034 1,121.2034	2 134.788 114.089 179.410 127.964 149.615 152.187 227.908 271.529 228.812 201.098 290.764 411.311 263.307 195.099 142.916 195.149 Cannot be distinguished.	\$ 609,4 630,5 664,4 578,2 460,6 649,5 621,6 667,7 650,6 718,5 914,6 542,7 686,6 802,8 922,6 626,4	54 22.38 22.307 23.307 23.307 23.307 23.309 3.309 24.309 3.3	£ 11,211 24,535 37,856 81,384 80,284 17,554 41,369 22,692 58,438 66,338 66,538 16,388 16,388 16,388 16,388 16,388 16,388 16,388 16,388 16,388 16,388 16,388 16,388	1.68 1,60 78 81 1,09 1,38 89 1,14 78 82 6 14 52 61 23 6	9,743 9,152 5,321 4,658 2,319 2,413 9,464 6,182 5,643 0,400 5,711 1,100 4,811 4,630 2,767 3,034 5,498	£ 65,524 100,605 171,169 204,812 206,817 271,487 308,917 353,137 353,1	£ 704,945 660,225 804,495 990,743 1,114,301 843,554 1,052,194 1,120,989 980,400 1,002,903 1,195,526 1,541,235 1,528,003 1,759,746 1,841,528 1,729,333 2,450,512	£ 8,104,016 7,188,888 8,428,298 7,724,178 7,472,061 10,305,497 10,667,824 11,009,270 11,261,369 14,209,907 18,566,783 27,544,155 44,957,196 46 854,208 48,000,911 22,134,832
1,248,124 844,740 957,847	61,534 60,782	1,084,4 892,4 1,113,7	99 8	16,458 32,606 76,005	30	3,163 4,652 1,404	608,842 641,203 395,400	1,815 8 5 2,637 204 2 557,386	26.900,692 28.945.371 27.578,888

Value of Principal and other Articles of Merchandise Imported from and Exported to the United Kingdom at Ports in Bengal in each year from 1850-51 to 1869-70.

						T.	Imports.					
	Yours.	Cotton Goods, Includ- ing Twist and Yarn.	Apparel, Woollen, and Silk Goods.	Malt Liquors, Spirits, Wines and Liquours.	Coal and Coke, and Machinery of all kinds.	Metals, Manulactured (except flailway Metals, terials) and Metals, tay.	Railway Materials and Stores.	Military Stores.	Salt.	Books and Station-	Other Articles.	Imports of Government Stores notingladed in any of the Columns of Imports.
		7	1	4	4	c)	£	9	3	F	ન્	4
15-09-1		2,881,972	317,596	172,869	47,146	651,530	 : :	4,266	376,965	75,134	372,848	2,980
1851-52	•	-		163,238	87,477	532,677	:	4.070	552,366	65,646	951.005	207 188
1852-53		2 18		119,793	34,297	294,687	:	11,959	298,862	65,244	978 919	39 68
1853-54		3,341,791		167,443	74,560	349.420	:	111,339	39,802	70.916	860,898	95.839
1854-55	•	-		174,044	92,535	588.147	:	62,513	109 606	72,610	593 831	116 674
1855-56		-		161,819	947,010	92/ 910	:	100.650	917.581	89.024	563,684	71,340
1857-58	•	-		100,001	849,479	5.96 792	:	218 592	215.903	77,918	1,051,204	85,305
1858-59		-		504.412	540,287	951, 007	: :	484,759	161,819	88,992	506,293	127,768
1859-60	•	_		560,736	818,309	1,404,405		256,710	122,389	126,258	689,903	205.919
1860-61			200	290,352	824,687	734,750	799,039	172,488	261,221	123,909	014,000	120 401
1861-62		_	11	307,996	585,427	749,870	7.6,350	56,421	246,697	116,299	616,619	91.087
1862-63				405,578	331, 134	804 550	296,102	41,032	522,171	100,100	749 171	97,113
1863-64				448,887	491,027	948,725	478,865	01,020	209,978	191,047	619 094	59 998
1864-65	:	9,773,290		416,997	259,067	1,017,703	116,470	94,429	239,140	170,021	862 623	20.00
į		7,236,990		489,591	220,496	980,912	455,981	108,865	220,901	110,402	500 285	176.800
Ě	MODITUS)	7,802,289		508,098	200,002	001,887	1,000,703	060.0	906,120	010 003	855 464	760.448
1867-65	:	10,005,006		473.013	481 947	1,470,551	557 274	Cannot be	620,369	164,595	800,803	Cannot b
		20000000		0.000	020 000	1 000 140	470 480	distin-	GEG 089	150.895	809.616	distin guished.
1909-10	•	010',00'0	101,000	7.0,020	202,010	1,020,140	OUT, TO) garagas	200,000)

Amount of Imports from and Exports to the United Kingdom at the Ports in each Presidency and in British India in each year from 1850-51 to 1869-70.

		Imports.	fs.				Exp	Exports.		
Years,	Bengal.	British Burma.	Bombay, including Sind.	Madras Pre- sidency.	Total.	Bengal.	British Bur-	Bombay, including Sind.	Madras Pre- sidency	Total.
		9	લ	43	43	ed	4	લ	•	F
850-51	5.274,930		2,866,009	690,083	8.831,023	4,937.471		2,406,557	770,151	8,114,179
			2.684,598	667,803	10,267.743	4,788.818	:	1,647,677 9,938,596	1 112,167	8,557,217
802-95 859-64	5 708 907		2,301,919	1.035 334	10.057.035	4,016,926	:	2,655,483	1,058,915	7,731,324
854-55		: :	3,489,505	190,898	9.853,616	4,481,466	•	2,395,424	807,051	7,636,941
	-	:	3,493 022	1,694 792	14 668,812	5,904,859	:	3,417,294	1 908 106	10,909,999
		:	4,219,371	1,862,460	16,739.897	4,906,966	:	4 436 000	1,230,400	10,669,848
[857-58 [858-50	11,162,507	•	6.729.720	1,804,2×7	19,759,189	5,071,953	::	4,929,514	1,013,349	11,014,816
859-60		:	7,779,220	9,243,974	26,503,899	4,787,426		5,220,532	1,253,417	11,261,375
	_		7,593,514	-	21,679,032	5,801,258		7,218,747	1,190,067	14,210,072
861-62		388,957	7,646,885	21	20 083,813	9,064,715	1,175,637	10,680,264	1,866,917	97 514 934
63	6.	426,471	7,653,854	1,888,033	19.976.197	0.454.798	003 331	29 080 150	5.513.054	44 971 263
1863-64	9,260,032	266,609	11,506,941	9 971 495	98 748 180	8.519.613	1.462,087	31,695,023	5,173,485	46,873,208
	-	539 845	10.507.739	2.448.114	94.919.617	8,734,762	1,732,718	27,069,827	5,860,333	43,397,640
oce er (Planon Months)	-	555 366	7 710 555	2 031 797	99,599 287	6,996.647	912,056	13,432,348	1,806,527	23,147,578
CHARGE MOVELLE	_	778.101	6,828,859		26,057,526	7,774,943	1,359,113	15,8 16,178	_	26,937,1
			8,757,502	2,284,151		8,932,022		13,986,478	4,001,788	•
869-70	. 13,518,376	•	6,862,253			9,077,166	•••	10,110,020	•	

Value of Principal and other Articles of Merchandise imported from in each year from

Years.		Cotton Goods, in- cluding Twist and Yarn.	Goods, and		of all	Vianufac-	Other Articles,
£		£	£	£	£	£	£
1850-51	•••		i ••• · '	*****		*****	
1851-52	•••	'			*****	•••	
1852-53	•		••••• '		ļ	•••	
1853 54	•••	↓ '	••••• '				
1854-55					•••		•••••
1855-56	•••		•••••		•••		
1856-57					• · · · ·		
1857-58			••••	1		· · · ·	
1858-59					•••••		••••
1859-00					*****		••• ••
1860 61		1 1	22.2.1	00.505	95.04-	70 -01	00.455
1861-62		221,152'		33,595	37.047		
1862-63		186,620			20,874		
1863 64		89,933		44,887	33,730		
1864-65		150,026	115,082	57,768	46,569		
1865-66		196,911	132,209	59,527	60,850	29,737	
1866 67(Eleven	Months)	242,988	107,613	53,835	53,106	40,772	
1867-68		355,059	116.132	65,436	119,141	57,886	64,447

Value of Principal and other Articles of Merchandise imported from Presidency, including Sind,

				Imp	orts.	ieg, includ	
Years.		Cotton goods. Including Twist and Yarn.	Apparel, Silk Goods, and Woollen Goods.	Malt Liquors Spirits, Wines and Liquors.	Coal and Coke, and Machinery of all kinds.	Metals, Manu factured (Ex- cept L'ailway Materials) and Metals Raw.	Railway Materials and Stores.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
1850-51		1.528,676	110,024	148,255	17,108		
1851~52		1,838.892	98,123	156.055	29,565	261,259	
1852.53		1,886,640	88,994	135.523	37,318		29 363
1853-54		2,022.525	111,472	123.172	30,902		33,975
1854 55		2,442.448	103,359	413,178	76.553		20,832
1855 56		1,939,829	82,286	285,950	67,671		123,117
1856-57		1.828 791	99,683	224,732	66 329		293,160
1857-58		1,771,198	170,668	196 648	204,856		
1858 59		3,488,190	213.616	405,517	158,830		
1859-60		3,906,300	234,761	342,654	161.500		
1860-61		3,704,950	134,509	352 029	257,428		832,707
1861-62		3,787,873	142,462	272 808	407,868		515,431
1862-63		3,253,384	194 859	494.374	375,508	1,407,591	676.790
1863-64		6,132,498	392,794	597, 301	322,026	1,458,388	576,502
1864-65		5,951,132	589,900	304,532	525,237	1,505,168	408 527
1865-66		4,598,258	281,651	382,998	703,134	1,321,021	615.493
1866-67 (11 mor	ths)	3,318,216	147,234	590,531	704,583	1,058,008	849,067
1867.68	•••	2,330,122	180,449	300,001	813,134		789.273
1868-69	•••	4,305,114	223,943	376,329	856,873		809,702
1869-70		3,133,325	149,079	327,646	652,537	1,379,436	516,145

and exported to the United Kingdom at Ports in British Burma 1850-51 to 1867-68.

			Exports	<u> </u>]	
Total.	Cotton, Raw.	Grain.	Oils.	Timber and Wood.	Other Articles.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	<u> </u>
		•••				••••
	••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•••		
	•••••				*	
	•••••	• • • • •		•••••		
•••	•••••			·	****	
••••••	•••••		•••••	•••••	• • • • •	*****
•••••	•••••			1		
	•••••	•••••		••••		
•••	***		• •••			~ · · · · ·
•••••		••••	••••	•••••		•••••
388.957	9,076	730,951	21.986	392.751	23 873	1,178 637
426,471	18 191	641,274	9.124	221,817	27 275	917.681
366 669	22 179	696,104	9.044	156 560	39.444	923.33
441.569	93.457	933,865	12,668	378.146	43.941	1,462,057
532,845	100,729	1,301,765	4,386	283,268	2.570	1,732.718
555 866	66 324	720,702	12	91,618	33,400	912,056
778,101	28,649	1.092,851	2	91,929	65 682	1,279,113

and exported to the United Kingdom at Ports in the Bombay in each year from 1850-51 to 1869-70.

		Exp	orts.			
Military Stores.	O her articles.	Cetton, Raw.	Seeds.	Shawls.	Wool, Raw.	Other Articles.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£
14,700	322 911	1,931,365	26,832	118 561	65 524	264 272
18,969	252,750	1,101,927	31,653	109.080	100 370	304.401
21.424	246 398	2,249,986	46,796	165.497	150 313	306 004
172,981	266,739	1,808,625	80,674	122.689	202 359	435.136
117,580	313,876	1,578 928	87.254	134,567	$205\ 135$	357.601
127,863	294.764	2,320,454	214,761	137,129	270.647	474,303
301,564	353,156	3,189,376	186,935	216.976	306,796	530,552
407 861	897,295	3 133 600	336,822	169.038	551,782	444 758
$29\ 342$	1,525,664	2.986,431	798 459	220,772	339,045	584.807
443 538	1,567,192	3,650,395	580,952	182,038	417,151	389.996
336 294	596,667	5,360,477	688 085	266,944	470,824	432,417
654,345	565,446	8,804,032	349,875	383,301	387,492	465,534
201,494	543 039	14,125.240	364.722	207.193	816,226	510,363
149,513	850,958	26 978,264	496,431	161,804	928 293	515,198
129,631	1,037.828	22,719.822	290,631	121,832	1,104,176	458,562
1 157,709	1.038.771	25,406,555	247,292	103,660	830,141	377.029
Cannot	1,000,366	11,861.836	181,571	76,238	737.902	279,369
be distin	762,099	14,172 069	121,842	87,259	608,670	316,338
guished.	736,384	12,623,376	164.404	43,937	668,132	486,629
	704,090	12,147,245	49,819	30,257	469,228	722,277

Value of Principal and other Articles of Merchandise Imported from in each year from

YEARS.	Cotton Goods, including Twist and Yarn.	Woollen Goods.	Malt Liquors, Spirits and Wines.	Metals, Manufactured (exceptailway Materials) and Metals Raw.
	£ 200,610	£ 59,448	77,600	97.466
850 51	182,610	67,419	77,960	55,974
851 52 .	186,075	72,250	74,797	39,543
1852.53 .	174,432	81,240	85,720	53,412
1853.54 .	231 802	89,508	99,552	$\begin{array}{r} 126,896 \\ 42,784 \end{array}$
	213,532	76.595	110,487	107 685
TOOC CO	$\begin{array}{c c} \dots & 214.585 \\ 198.030 \end{array}$	86,653	46,477	$ \begin{array}{c} 107,685 \\ 64,762 \end{array} $
1856 57	223 820	133,187	47,693	138.916
1857.58	414,504	141.068	138 616	113,879
1858 59	516 004	128,178	114.288	130,988
1859 60	612.522	107.696	141,363	153,182
1860 61	476 943	111,376	139,752	108,243
1861 62	079 771	107,976	151,600	220,304
1862 63	550 529	137,123	164,045	202,309
1863-64	662 799	142,988	161 858	194,908
1864 65	670 797	137,820	197,418	101,000
1865 66				163,838
1866 67	ths) 1,012,171	110,492	206,276	220,426
(Eleven Mon	(ns) 1,012,094	134,168	208,805	225,192
1867-68 1868-69	1,181,439	156,964	178,832	

YEARS-	Coffee.	Cotton, Raw.	Indigo.	Hides and Skins
852.53 1853.54 1854.55 1854.55 1855.56 1856.57 1857.58 1858.69 1859.60 1860.61 1861.62	9,568 10,298 8,041 7,717 14,956 18,132 10,687 33,742 38,793 91,148 211,170 219,150 315,745 387,413 326,409 189,918	# 116,342 61,540 191,872 1 3 999 104,491 261,080 161,148 90,694 236 320 186,001 712 958 2,162,717 3,870,749 3,700,408 4,623,925 840 559 1,118,065 1,937,486	£ 235,925 162,757 329,616 285,411 209,936 451,784 851,076 270,166 326,862 387,075 228,407 380,365 498,239 362,262 322,249 297,135 115,779 388,183 507,917	£ 7,328 15 009 7,951 17 030 29,282 40.806 56,612 113,760 96 373 100 592 118,257 101 954 114,691 141,949 145,102 138,903 175,678 243,710 238,344

and Exported to the United Kingdom at Ports in the Madras Presidency 1850-51 to 1868-69.

Railway Materials and Stores.	Military Stores.	Other Articles.	Total.
£	£	£	£
	945	168,427	586,496
	1.040	182,579	571 047
	1,021	177 912	539 955
	34 278	163,560	650,012
	108,602	154.254	792,339
224,116	129,174	183 490	981 231
324 692	136.250	151,727	1,051.514
	209.210	303 201	981.873
	169,179	269.957	1,272,240
	322,354	389,449	1.585,052
265,535	201,521	181,005	1 640 633
272,054	360 528	190.014	1.703.849
92,618	193,785	1,195,221	1,203,214
211,439	121.711	211.907	1,617.058
157,467	106,994	247,011	1.681,426
344 364	137,539	258.171	1,941 017
145 443)	245.827	1,884,047
296,937	Cannot be distinguished {	380,484	2,209,914
200,000	1 1	1 777777	-,,
191,934		349,790	2,284,151
191,934	Sugar and Sugarcandy.		
191,934 prts.		Other Articles.	2,284,151
191,984 ports.	Sugar and Sugarcandy.	Other Articles.	2,284,151 Total.
191,934 Orts. Oils £ 17,598 17,019	Sugar and Sugarcandy.	Other Articles.	2,284,151 Total. £ 760,151
191,984 Orts. Cols £ 17 598 17 019 29,581	Sugar and Sugarcandy. £ 199,681 264 093 228,346	### Style="background-color: blue;"> Other Articles.	£ 760,151 709 444
£ 17 598 17 019 29,581 44 974	Sugar and Sugarcandy. £ 199,681 264 098 228,346 305,982	### State	£ 760,151 709 444 1,111,867
191,934 Orts. Oils £ 17 593 17 019 29,581 44 974 46 095	Sugar and Sugarcandy. £ 199,681 264 098 228,346 305,982 145,825	### Standard	£ 760,151 709 444 1,111,867 10,58,918 713,520
191,934 Orts. Oils £ 17 593 17 019 29,581 44 974 46 095 83,424	Sugar and Sugarcandy. 2 199,681 264 093 228,846 305,982 145,825 279,897	### Standard	£ 760,151 709 444 1,111,867 1,058,918 713,526 983,364
£ 17 598 17 019 29,531 44 974 46 095 83,424 87,690	\$\frac{\mathbf{\mathbf{g}}}{199,681}\$ 264 093 228,346 305,982 145,825 279 897 355,118	### Style="background-color: blue;"> Other Articles.	£ 760,151 709 444 1,111,867 1,058,918 713,526 983,36 1,294,276
£ 17 598 17 019 29,531 44 974 46 095 83,424 87,690 56 354	\$\frac{\mathcal{E}}{199,6\$1} \\ 264,093 \\ 228,346 \\ 305,982 \\ 145,825 \\ 279,897 \\ 355,118 \\ 381,116	### Style="background-color: blue;" Style: blue;" Style: blue;" Style: blue;" Style: blue;" Style:	2,284,151 Total. £ 760,151 709 444 1,111,867 1,058,918 713,520 983,364 1,294,277 1,226 417
### 191,934	Sugar and Sugarcandy. £ 199,681 264 093 228,346 305,982 145,825 279,897 355,118 381,116 211,187	### Standard	£ 760,151 709 444 1,111,867 1,058,915 713,520 983,864 1,294,275 1,226 417 1,008 349
191,934 Orts. Oils £ 17 593 17 019 29,581 44 974 46 095 83,424 87,690 56 354 46,982 42 082	Sugar and Sugarcandy. 2 199,681 264 093 228,846 305,982 145,825 279,897 355,118 381,116 211,187 243,916	S49,790 Other Articles. £ 165,177 179,458 314,253 283,428 170,174 262,497 214,571 283,186 202,509 204,633	£ 760,151 709 444 1,111,867 1,058,915 983,364 1,294,275 1,206 417 1,008 346 1,258,411
191,934 Corts. Cols £ 17 598 17 019 29,581 44 974 46 095 83,424 87,690 56 354 46,982 42,082 114,309	Sugar and Sugarcandy. 28 199,681 264 093 228,846 305,982 145,825 279,897 355,118 381,116 211,187 243,916 258,411	### Style="background-color: blue;"> ### Style="	£ 760,151 709 444 1,111,867 1,058,915 713,526 983,364 1,294,275 1,226 417 1,008 348 1,253,411 1,189,915
f 191,984 f 17 598 17 019 29,581 44 974 46 982 33,424 87,690 56 354 46,982 42,082 114,309 99,414	\$\frac{\mathcal{E}}{199,681}\$ 264 093 228,346 305,982 145,825 279 897 355,118 381 116 211,187 243,916 253,411 213,846	### Style="background-color: blue;"> ### Style="	£ 760,151 709 444 1,111,867 1,058,915 713,526 983,364 1,294,277 1,008 346 1,258,411 1,189,915 1,938,317
### 191,934 Dorts.	Sugar and Sugarcandy. £ 199,681 264 093 228,346 305,982 145,825 279,897 355,118 331,116 211,187 248,916 253,411 218,846 141,709	### Styles	£ 760,151 709 444 1,111,867 1,058,915 713,520 983,864 1,294,276 1,226,417 1,008 349 1,258,411 1,189,915 1,989,317 3,585,302
191,934 ports. Onls £ 17 593 17 019 29,581 44 974 46 095 83,424 87,690 56 354 46,982 42,082 114,309 99,411 194,065 811,096	Sugar and Sugarcandy. 28 199,681 264 093 228,846 305,982 145,825 279,897 355,118 331,116 211,187 243,916 253,411 213,846 141,709 182,296	## Style="background-color: blue;"> ## Style="background-color: bl	£ 760,151 709 444 1,111,867 1,058,915 7983,364 1,294,277 1,206 417 1,189,916 1,258,411 1,189,916 1,938,317 3,585,303 5,513,052
### 191,934 Figure	Sugar and Sugarcandy. 28 199,681 264,093 228,846 305,982 145,825 279,897 355,118 331,116 211,187 243,916 253,411 213,846 141,709 182,296 220,719	### Other Articles. Continue	£ 760,151 709 444 1,111,867 1,058,915 713,520 983,364 1,294,275 1,226 417 1,008,317 1,289,915 1,383,317 3,585,302 5,165,985
f. 191,934 Corts. Cols f. 17 593 17 019 29,531 44 974 46 095 33,424 37,690 56 354 46,982 42,082 114,309 99,414 194,065 311,096 112,062 38,199	\$\frac{\mathbf{g}}{199,681}\$ 264 093 228,346 305,982 145,825 279,897 355,118 381,116 211,187 243,916 253,411 213,846 141,709 182,296 220,719 116,007	### Continuation of the co	2,284,151 Total. £ 760,151 709 444 1,111,867 1,058,915 713,526 983,364 1,294,275 1,226 417 1,008 342 1,258,411 1,189,915 1,933,317 3,585,302 5,516,5 985 5,165 985 5,860 332
### 191,934 Figure	Sugar and Sugarcandy. 28 199,681 264,093 228,846 305,982 145,825 279,897 355,118 331,116 211,187 243,916 253,411 213,846 141,709 182,296 220,719	### Other Articles. Continue	£, 760, 151, 709, 444, 1,111, 867, 1,208, 3,41, 1,226, 417, 1,008, 3,41, 1,189, 918, 1,283, 3,11, 3,585, 3,05,5,18, 0,55

INLAND TRADE AND EMIGRATION.

The following table shows the number of Emigrants embarked from each Presidency of British India to various destinations during each of the undermentioned years:—

	Fears ended	20th April	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	31st March.	1867	1868	1869	1870
	nded.	pril.	•	:	:	:	:	•	roh.		:		•
	Mauritius.		5,418	6,936	2,284	1,822	898'9	15,115		478	313	1,237	1,499
	Natal.		1,453	•	:	:	401	:		•	•	•	•
FROM	Réunion.		:	5,333	864	291	1,627	•		ŧ	:	:	:
FROM BENGAL.	British Guiana.		:	:	2,967	2,643	8,139	2,842		4,509	3,001	5,014	6,685
Ŀ	West In-		7,669	10,331	1,710	1,433	1,450			5,188	1,840	4,023	
	Total.		7,669 14,533	22,600	7,825	6,189	13,485	2,006 19,963		10,175	5,154	10,274	3,859 12,043
	Mauritius.		4,252	5,768	4,121	2,707	2,327	2,631		1,853	:	730	1,203
FROX	Port Natal.		984	:	:	1,362	*3,621	*2,424		*2,765	:	:	:
FROM MADRAS.	British Gui- ana.		:	:	i	:	748	740		5,128	:	:	:
tAS.	West In-		1,243	1,636	544	:	425	338		2,59	41,426	+2,354	+2,028
	Total.		6,479	6,804	4,665	4,069	7,124	7,133		12,341	1,426	3,084	3,231
rzii	Mauritius.		860	۔ اے	# # #	≝, —	936	683					
FROM BOMBAY.	West Indies. Natal.	X - T	tion to these	an .	tinued durin	riod.	None	F		No returns	•		£
ř.	Total		٠.	•	during this		986	683	-				
옵 	Mauritius.		860 10,530	12,704	6,405	4,529	10,131	19,429		9,333	313	1,967	2,702
TOTAL FROM BRITISH INDIA.	Reunion and Natal.		2,487	5,833	864	1,653	5,652	2,424		2.765			:
ROM BRI	British Gui- ana.		:	:	2,967	2,643	3,887	3,582		9,637	3,001	5,014	6,685
ТІВН	West In-		8,905	11,367	2,254	1,433	1,875	2,344		7,783	3,266	6,377	5,887
otal Emi	Number of grants.		21,872	29,404	12,490	10,258	21,545	27.779		22,5	6,580	13,358	15,274

* Including Réunion in these years,

† To French colonies only,

During the past year considerable changes took place in the Inland Customs Department. The Punjab Salt Customs were amalgamated with the Inland Customs; and the charge of half the Sambhur Lake was assumed by the Inland Customs Department; the experiment of permitting the manufacture, under license, of earth salts within the line was tried on a considerable scale at Malowna in Oudh, and Karor in the North-Western Provinces; the Nagpore loop-line was abolished; the Raipore Division greatly reinforced; and the whole establishment so re-cast as to effect a very large saving without any diminution of efficiency.

Punjub.—The total value of imports during the year increased, and the exports decreased as shown in the following table:—

	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.
1868 69	£ 2.569 477 3.138,757	£ 2,699,044 2,348,825	£ 5.268,522 5,487,582
		1 -,,	4,101.002

The decrease was confined to the trade with Rajpootana and Central India, Cashmere, and Bengal, and was to a great extent counterbalanced by the increase of exports elsewhere. Compared with 1868-69 there was a very large decrease in the imports of sugar, oil-seeds, and grains. On the other hand, there was a very large increase in the imports of salt and rice, and a considerable increase in those of cotton, prints, cotton cloths, and flour. There was a large increase in the export of sugar and wool, and a decrease in that of dyes, ghee, oil-seeds, rice, and sugar. The officials of the Maharaja of Cashmere continued to co-operate cordially with Dr. Cayley in opening out the Changchinmo route for traders between Yarkund and the Punjab. There was an increasing demand for indigo, and the green tea of Kangra, which sells in Yarkund, at from 8s. to 14s. per lb. The Palumpore fair was established in 1867. The one opened on the 1st November 1869, and continued through the month, was therefore the third. The total number of traders present was 420, of whom 200 were from Yarkund and Ladakh, 190 from the hilly regions of Spitti, Lahoul, Kooloo, Mandi, and Kangra, and the remainder from the plains of the Punjab. The value of the goods brought for sale was estimated at £31,400 and the value of the sales at £20,500. The first Peshawur fair was opened on the 1st December 1869, under great disadvantages, owing to the sickly season, and continued for 40 days. The traders who attended were, with few exceptions, Cabulees and Peshawarees. The gross value of the articles brought for sale was estimated at £50,000, and of those sold at £31,800. The fair was sufficiently successful to give encouragement for the future.

Central Provinces.—The statistics of the Central Provinces show considerable progress, but the increase was chiefly in the large imports of grain caused by famine, and in unusually large imports of sugar, owing to the opening of the line at Jubbulpore. The following figures show that there was also a revival of the export trade in silk and country cloth. The value of the last sprang from £347,562 to £904,470, and exceeded even that of cotton or European piece goods. The bulk of the trade is still with Western India, and increases steadily.

				Tons.	Value.
imports		.	:::	151,618 85,426	4,086 222 3,058,243
Exports	•••			237,044 209,089	7,144,465 6,795,263
1868-69 Increase				27,955	349,202

Oude.—The estimated value of the Imports and Exports of this Province was—

The principal exports are agricultural produce. Of grain of all kinds 4,973,910 maunds were sent out of the Province; of oil seeds 2,369,681 maunds. The imports of cotton amounted to 312,031 maunds against 43,795 maunds exported.

Lower Provinces of Bengal.—The ports of the Lower Provinces are Calcutta, Chittagong, Balasore, Cuttack and Pooree. Calcutta monopolises nearly the whole of the sea-borne trade. The Customs duties of Chittagong, however, realised £102,811, or nearly £11,000 more than in 1868-69, but the trade of the other ports was insignificant.

The following table shows the Imports and Exports:-

Imports and Exports: 1868-69 1869-70	£ 51,182,095 47,511,598	Net Customs Revenue : 1868-69 1869-70	£ 3,524,302 3,560,055	
Decresse	3,670,497	Increase	35,753	

British Burma.—In the sea borne trade of this Province there was, as will be seen elsewhere, a considerable falling off. The Inland trade stood as follows:—

Inland Trade: Exported to Upper Burma and Shan States	1,232,407	1,283 588	
Imported from do Total Inland	2,114,504	905,308 2,188,896	

It is estimated that over 25,000 native boats were employed on the Irrawaddy alone during the year; besides which the steamers of the Indus flotilla made 33, and those of the King of Burma 18 trips. In November 1869 the first British steam-vessel, the "Colonel Fytche" passed beyond Mandalay, the capital of the King of Burma, and proceeded to Bhamo, the station on the eastern bank of the Irrawaddy, from whence the caravans proceeding to Western China usually took their departure, when the trade routes were open. It carried the newly-appointed Assistant Political Agent, and a party of merchants from Rangoon with a small consignment of goods to test the market.

Berar.—The only article on which Berar pays duty is salt, and on that the Revenue increased from £30,029 in 1868-69 to £31,600 in 1869-70, and this increase occurred in spite of a reduction of the rate of duty from 3 shillings to 2 shillings and 4 pence per maund. The difference is ascribed to the people having to rely more exclusively on legal supplies. Four fairs were held during the year, and altogether about 409,951 persons were present. The property brought for sale was estimated at £192,754, and consisted chiefly of English piece-goods; country manufactures, about three-fourths of which were sold.

Mysore.—The value of exports for the year is estimated at £1,211,660. There was a decrease in the export of areca-nut, coffee, paddy (rice in husk), rice, tobacco, betel leaves, and hides. Piece goods, coarse cloths, silk, ragi, tamarinds, and fresh cocoa-nuts, show a considerable increase. The imports were valued at £2,368,353, or nearly £100,000 in excess of the preceding year. There was a large decrease in piece goods, salt (sea), and potatoes; in chillies, cocoa-nuts (dry), cotton thread, grain, indigo, pepper, tobacco, turmeric, and silk cloths, there was also a falling off. On the other hand, there was a considerable increase in the importations of cotton, earth-salt, and betel leaves to a lesser extent of iron, rice, and sugar.

Coorg.—The chief export of Coorg is coffee and the bulk of it

is shipped for England at the port of Mangalore. According to the register kept at the toll-gate at the foot of the ghat leading to that port, 5,984 kandis, or 1,496 tons of coffee were sent to Mangalore. This represented a value of £89,760. The produce of South Coorg is taken down the Periambadi ghat to the port of Tellicherry, and some of the coffee grown in the eastern portion is sent to Madras through Bangalore. The native coffee is said to be bought up and sent to the ports in the Persian Gulf and to Arabia. Rice and sandalwood are also exported in large quantities. Cardamoms, oranges, tobacco, teak, blackwood and poon spars for masts form the other chief exports. The chief imports are dry grains, vegetables, sheep and poultry from Mysore, and oil from the western coast. Large quantities of European liquor are also imported. No system of registering the trade of Coorg has yet been adopted.

CHAPTER XV.

RAILWAYS.

THE progress of Railways during the year 1870-71 which follows our report of last year is marked by the completion of Lord Dalhousie's system of trunk lines. The three Presidency towns are now united, and Calcutta brought within 21 days of London. Mr. Julian Danvers says:-The three presidency towns are united, and the north-west frontier has been brought into railway communication with the southern portion of the Commencing at Negapatam, the most southern peninsula. terminus of the present Madras system, and proceeding by Bombay, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, and Lahore, to Moultan, on the Indus, a continuous length of about 2,800 miles of railway has been formed. The extension line of the Eastern Bengal Railway, which terminates at Goalundo, at the confluence of the Ganges and Brahmapootra rivers, was opened by the Viceroy on the last day of the year. It will form a valuable addition to the original line, as much of the up-country traffic which formerly went on these rivers will now flow to the railway. Since the end of last year the chord line of the East Indian Railway has also been opened for traffic. A saving of 65 miles in the journeys from Calcutta to the North-West and to Bombay is effected by this route, and great facilities are given for making the coal of the districts through which the line passes available for this and other railways in Upper India.

The year was marked by a long and warm dispute with respect to the alteration of the standard gauges. The narrow gauge has now been adopted, and several new lines are to be at once constructed on the principle.

The position in which the several companies now stand with respect to the Government right of purchase is shown here:—

Dates when the right of purchase can first be exercised by Government in the case of the several guaranteed Indian railways:—

East Indian, mair line ... 15th February 1879. " Jubbulpore line .. 21st April 1883 ••• ... Great Indian Peninsula ... 17th August 1899. ... 1st April 1907. ... Madras ... Bombay, Baroda and Central India 1st May 1905. Scinde, Punjab and Delhi 1st January 1885. 30th July 1883. Eastern Bengal ... Great Southern of India ... 1st January 1889, ... 2nd August 1887. Oude and Rohilkund 1st March 1890. Carnatic

The revenue derived from the Railways during the year ending 31st December 1870 amounted to £2,846,600, or about £340,000 in excess of the previous year. The gross receipts in 1870 were £6,213,865, as compared with £5,709,382 in 1869, and the expenses £3,367,261 and £3,203,171 respectively. The

amount paid by the Government for guaranteed interest during the corresponding period was in excess of the net receipts by £1,366,000, entailing to that extent a charge upon the revenues of the country. Of this, however, a sum of £500,000 may be taken as having been paid upon capital not yet representing open or productive lines. The gross receipts from passenger traffic in 1870 were £1,924,378, being £187,210 in excess of 1869, when the receipts were £1,737,168. Those from goods traffic were £4,149,978 in 1870, and £3,808,767 in 1869. Miscellaneous receipts were £139,509 and £163,447 respectively.

The number of locomotives and rolling stock belonging to each company and employed to carry on the traffic we have des-

cribed is given in the following table.

	Locomotives.		Passenger Carriages.		Trucks and Wagons,		of Ve- lst De-	
Bailway Company.	Former Num- ber.	Adāed in 1870.	Total Number, 31st Dec. 1870.	Former Num- her.	Added in 1871.	Former Number,	Added in 1870.	Total Number hicles on 31 cember 1870.
East Indian Great Indian Peninsula Madras Record Con	537 264 109	* 60 15	535 324 124	901 1,079 279	22 184 31	6,562 5,892 3,152	284 473 91	7,769 7,628 3,553
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	63 119 17 43 6 4	9 33 4 4	72 152 21 43 10 4	183 384 41 124 33 37	101 22 1	2,874 2,389 270 640 89 43	193 10 4	3,057 3,067 311 796 127 80
Total	1,162	123	1,285	3,061	361	21,911	1,055	26,388

^{*} Two locomotives were condemned as worn out.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE TELEGRAPH AND POST OFFICE.

THE number of Miles of Government Telegraph Lines and Stations open in British India, the expenses incurred on account of construction, working, and maintenance of the same in each year since 1861 will be seen from the following:—

			Expenditure	•		Receip	ts from	
Years ended.	Number of Kiles.	Cost of Construc- tion,	On account of working and Maintenance.	In England for Stores, Freight, &c.	Total Expenditure.		Service Wessages. Govern- ment and Depart- mental.	Total Receipts
0041-1		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
30th April 1861	11.093	33,397	140,533	25,599	199,529	51,358	12,024	63,382
1862	11.093	72,389	170,348	95,870	338,607	55,057	13,598	68,655
1863	11.350	38,449	131,697	100.410	270,556	64,868	10,837	75,705
1864	11,783	67,451	136,556	195,838	400,845	78,118	13,415	91,533
1865	13,269	113,411	153,450	44,384	311.245	80,338	12,387	92,725
1866	13,390	48,067	163,392	41,732	253,191	101,306	11,638	112,944
31st March.						18 - 18 A	1 3 4 7 4	
1867	13,371	92,167	138,182	159,560	389,909	93,527	12,060	105,587
1863	13,705	128,491	198,552	86,540	413,583	95,632	18,867	114,499
1869	14,014	196,336	2 2,554	130,541	529,431	106,964	13,923	120,887

The Report of Mr. Monteath, Post Master General of India, refers to various changes made by the Postal Department during the year. Some of them, however, were superseded by later arrangements made during the year in which we write, and especially by an important alteration with respect to the transmission of Indian newspapers to places within India. This will be properly recorded in the Annals of next year. The following table shows the return:—

Year.	Paid,	Unpaid.	Service.	Registered.	Total.
1868-69	38,904,155	24,612,666	4,017,709	1,356.702	68,891,232
1869-70	44,668,194	26,594,484	4,117,424	1,487,816	76,867,918
Increase Increase percentage	5,764,039	1,981.818	99,715	131,114	7,976,686
	14:81	8:01	2·48	9.66	11:57

Total number of Letters and Newspapers sent through the Post Offices of each Presidency or Province of British India, during each of the undermentioned Years.

Presidency or Province.		NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA N	Years (ended	Years (ended 30th April).				Years (endec	Years (ended 31st March),	
	1861.	1862,	1863,	1864.	1865,	1866.	1867.	1868,	1869.	1870.
	Number of Covers.	Number of Covers.	Number of Covers.	Number of Number of Number of Number of Number of Number of Number of Number of Number of Number of Overs. Covers. Covers. Covers. Covers. Covers. Covers.	Number of Covers.	Number of Covers.	Number of Covers.	Mumber of covers.	Number of overs.	Number of Covers.
Bengal Bandras Bandras North-West Provinces Sind Sind Gontral Provinces Butish Surma	8,937,423 12,875,436 16,709,741 * +	9.357.518 8,732,297 10,645,100 12,094,231 5,348,387 + 4		9,729,618 9,734,709 8,805,678 11,482,461 12,882,789 12,390,673 13,065,577 6,126,994 6,465,594 included under Purjab in	11,167,741 9,172,172 14,198,763 14,148,361 6,882,907 these years, 476,702	12,614,453 9,732,145 14,395,039 15,535,524 7,568,105 7 488,838	11,950,962 9,598,559 12,516,454 14,227,435 8,496,235 1,682,352 460,819	13,822,252 10,829,753 18,165,672 15,652,848 10,001,172 1,991,075	15.286.422 11.917,657 17.123.690 16,986,561 10,631,585 2,142,106	17,888,632 12,890,229 19,045,682 18,276,503 10,237,434 2,093,300 2,410,531 690,646
Total.	47,077,410	46,565,888		48,804,654 51,556,502	55,986,646	59,931,904	58,882,816	67,978,365	74,664,817	83,032,957

by the Postal Authorities. Endeavours were recently made in this direction by the better organisation of The proportion of covers returned to the senders is reported to have increased. Notwithstanding this improvement in the working of the Dead Letter Offices, much amendment still is looked for and promised the Dead Letter Office in Calcutta and by the creation of a separate Dead Letter Office at Kurrachee.

The total number of highway robberies of mails was 31 against 33 in the previous year. The great bulk of the highway robbenies occurred in Rajpootana and Central India, and probably resulted in some degree from the severe pressure of the famine in those parts of the country.

Note.—Exclusive of Books and Parcels.

* Included under North-West Provinces for this year.

[†] Included partly under Bengal and partly under North-West Frovinces for the earlier years, † Included under Bengal for this year.

The following shows the number of letters returned to sender and the letters undisposable:—

		Number.		Propor t	tion of ea o the who	ch class ole.
	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869 70.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.
Letters returned to senders Letters undis	723,266	880,933	971,405	40 65	42.66	44:61
posable	1,055,982	1,184,201	1,205,920	59 35	57 34	55.39
Total	1,779,248	2,065,134	2,177,325	100	100	100

The Post Master General's Report contains the following:-

Statement showing the distance over which Mails were conveyed throughout India by Railway, Mail Cart, Horses, Runners and Boats, during the years 1868-69 and 1869-70.

Names o	f Postal C	ircles.	Rail	way.	Mail Car or Cam &		Runner	s or Boat ies.	s	e a.
			1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868 69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.
Bengal			787	787	308	440	7,909	8,203	2,837	2,837
Madras			862#	892	492§	371	6,549	6,655	•••	
Bombay			1,161	1,231	1,000	987	7,085	6,723	2,445	567
North-W	estern Pr	ovinces	578	548	1,494	1,452	6,286	6,400		
Punjab			529	553	2,002	1,023	3,629	2,978	7	
British :	Burma		•••				1,038	1,338	824	324
Central	Provinces		317	317	164	164	2,477	2,477		
Sind				105		896	••	724	•	1,885
	Total		4,234	4,4834	5,460	5,833	34,973	85,498	5,613	5,613

CHAPTER XVII.

BRITISH FEUDATORY INDIA.

THE Feudatory portion of India under the British Government consists of 153 States, administered by their own Chiefs, with varying powers amounting in a few cases to the power of life and death, but advised and controlled by English officials, military and civil. This territory is being gradually surveyed topographically. A census of the population has been taken only in a few States which have recently come under the direct administration of English officials, during the minority of the chiefs. The latest return roughly estimates the area of British Feudatory India at 596,790 square miles and the popula-

tion at 48 millions, exclusive of Mysore and Berar.

British Feudatory India is supervised by the Foreign Department, which was organised by Warren Hastings in 1784 as the Secret and Political Department, and was changed in 1842 into its present form and name. Up to 1842 the Secret branch comprised generally all Government transactions connected with wars, negociations and missions. The Political branch comprised all ordinary correspondence with Residents and Agents in Native territory, managed territory and Non-Regulation Provinces. The Foreign branch comprised all transactions between the Government of India and Foreign European Powers. Now, every State to the south of the Himalayas is a feudatory of Her Majesty and does homage and pays tribute to her representative, the Viceroy. The Native States are no longer "Foreign." Native States are not guided by international law, but by the law which naturally exists between a paramount power and its feudatories. Foreign States with which the Government of India has treaty relations, are Independent Burma, Afghanistan, Persia, Oman, and Zanzibar. The Governor General is represented at Mandalay by a Political Agent who has consular jurisdiction over registered British subjects, similar to that conferred by the "capitulations" in Turkey and Egypt; at Bhamo there is an Assistant Political Agent. A Mahomedan gentleman acts as his Excellency's representative in Cabul. Of late the Persian embassy has been under the English Foreign Office. A Political Agent attends to English interests at Muscat and in the Persian Gulf, and another at Zanzibar on the East Coast of Africa. The Government of India protects, or exercises the influence of a superior over Munipore, Bhootan, Sikhim, Nepal and Beloochistan. At Munipore there is a Political Agent. The Commissioner of the Bhootan Dooars pays an annual allowance to Bhootan so long as the country is at peace; and he conducts our relations with the petty State of Sikhim. There is an English Resident, with physician and staff at Khatmandoo. An English officer represents the Government at Khelat.

COST OF ADMINISTERING THE FEUDATORY STATES IN 1869-70.

The 48 millions of people in the Feudatory States, and the 7 millions of Berar and Mysore, contribute nothing towards the general revenues of India. Their chiefs, who a e guaranteed against insurrection and are interfered with only when disloyal or hopeless tyrants, draw the whole revenues from these 55 millions. The "tributes and contributions from Native States" in 1869-70 amounted to as follow:—

Government of India.	Panjab. £
마리아를 보는 사람들은 선생님이 아르는 바로 보는 사람들은 🗚 🗀 🗀	Sokeith 1.100
Various Petty States 17,309	Mundee 10,000
Nizam's Government on account of	Kapoorthulla 10,1 0
Mahratta Chou e 10,811	
bhopal 18,182	Various Petty States 3,310
Various Petty States 22,630	
Chief of Kooree (Indore) 696	Mysore Government 245,000
Do. of Pubra (Indore) 150	Travancore ditto 79,613
Her Highness Shahjehan Begum (Sho-	Cochin ditto 18,000
pal) 360	Bombay and Sind.
His highness the Maharajah of My-	Subsidy from Cutch 23,369
sore 124	Kata war Tribute 56,075
North-Western Provinces.	Various Petty States 7,062
Jeypore 40,000	
Joudpore 21,300	
Odeypore 19.64:	Rajah Wuckutsingjee of Loonwarra,
Doongarpore 2,739	lst instalment 2,182
Banswarra 2,739	Rajah Bahadoor Phond Sawunt
Kotah 19, 36	bhonslay, Chief of Sawuntwaree 10,000
Boondee 16, 0	Ramrow Narayen, Chief of Ram-
Jhalawar 8,000	
Various Petty States 70	
Odeypore 7,71	Total £687,333

						£	£
Tail.	iment of Ind	aGeneral	and Poli	tical.			
2110	ates from the	under-menti	oned Sta	tes.			
Nizam's Governi	nent on acco	unt of Mahre	tta Choi	ite		21,622	
Various Petty Sta	ies					15,006	
		tributions.			1		
Holkar's State in	redemption	of Tribute	•••	•••	• • • •	107,168	
Bhopal	•••					8,182	
Various Petty St					***	24,296	
		essions to Na	tive Stat	es, dec.	11 av 14 1		
Jageerdar of Pah			•••	1.0	•••	33)	
Widow of the T	takeor of Ny	goa (Indore)			•••	313	
					-		186,917
		al Provinces	•				
Fributes from va	rious Petty :	States	•••	•••	•••	2,018	
	37 377						2,018
		estern Provi		Military Arti			
Trio	utes from the	under-menti	oned Sta	tes.		10.000	
Jeypore		***	•••	•••	•••	40,000	
Joudpore	•••	•••	•••		•••	,000	
Odeypore			•••		•••	22,601	
Doongerpore Banswara	•••		***			4,108	
Kotah		•••	•••			3,326	
Boondee	•••			•••	•	15,455	
Jhalwar					•••	16,0.0	
Various Petty S	oton	•••	•••	***	::	8,000 3,134	
various retty is		ntributions.	•••		•••	0,104	
Odeypore	- 00	mirto accous.				645	
Odello					•••	049	114 900
							114,269
		Com	ied forwa	7			303,20
		Carr	ierr ior # s	ira	***		ava,.

						£	£
			ught forw	ard			303,204
		Punjab.			101111		
	from the	under-men	tioned St	ates.			
lokeith			•••			1,650	
lundee		•••	1967			10,000	
Kupoorthalla					. 1	13,100	
humba		•••		•••		500	
Various Petty States	•••	•••	•••	•••		3,358	
					-		28,60
		ladras.					
	Peishkus	h and Sub	sidy.			a Mari se e	
lysore Government			•••			245,000	
Prayancore ditto						79.613	
Jochin ditto						22,00	
							31 6
		oay and Si					
		under-men	tion d St	ates.			
Subsidy from the Ku	itch Gove	rnment	•••			14,021	
Kattywar Tribute	•••		••	•••		5±,085	
Various Petty States		•••		•••		7,863	
		tributions.					
Jagheerdars, Southe				•••		7,288	
Nuzzuranne							
Rajah Wuckutsingje		warrah, 2n	d instalm	ent		2,182	
Ch ef of Sawuntware		•••				1,000	
Shimwasa Charry B	in Babac	harry Myd	lurgee Inc	ımdar of K	usbee		
Tasgaum						6	
Veedia Nursince B			uwasthan	Sunkesh	war		
Inamdar of Mowjey	z Hutuooi				••	61	
Veedia Nursinœ Bha						127	
Rajnæ, Mhar Suru	ijamdar	or Mowle	y Kullun	abee Talo	ora		
Tasgaum	• •		•••	•••	•••	35	
)-		86, 87
				s from Na		es £	765,126

COST OF ADMINISTERING THE FEUDATORY STATES SINCE 1861-62.

The tributes and contributions from Native States seemed to diminish in the eight years ending 1868-69, owing to the fact that the Maharajah Holkar is gradually capitalising his tribute:—

Year		Tribute.	Year.		Tribute.
1861-62	•••	782,724	1865-66		709 632
1862 63		28, 276	1866 67 (11	months)	629,245
1863-64		715,990	1867-68		689, 286
1864 65	(681,144	1868 69		687.363
			1869-70	•••	765,126

The Allowances and Assignments in detail in 1858-69, in India and England, amounted to £1,863,615 as compared with £1,778,358 in the previous year.

General Abstract Account of the Allowances end Assignments out of the Revenues, in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements, in the year ending 31st March 1870.

LOWANCES AND ASSIGNMENTS UNDER TREATIES AND ENGAGEMENTS.		
Government of India.—General and Political. Pension of Wajed Ally Shah, ex-King of Oude Proporton of Pension of Maharajah Dulleep Sing Pension to Ally Bahadoor, ex-Newab of Banda, including All w-	120,000	
ance to the Family of the late Zoolficar Ally Stipends and Extra Allewances, &c., to His Highness Prince Golam Mahomed, son of the late Tippoo Sultan	3,600	
Golam Mahomed, son of the late Tippeo Sultan	3,828	
Pensions to the Family of the ex-Rajah of Coorg	629 2.948	
Jompensation	1,567	
20,000 per annum	15,085	
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum	14,904	
Total Government of India—General and Political £		163,761
Territorial and Political Pensions.	House Library 1	
Newab Malka Jehan	5,400	
Political Pensions not exceeding as 20,000 per annum	825 29,430	
	30 962	
Maaffee Compensation	32	
Maaffee Compensation liscellaneous	5,725	
Total Onda		72,66
Central Provinces.	10,684	
anosjee Rao Bhonslah Rajah Bahadoor, and the widows of the		
late Ruler	9,000	
late Ruler Durreea Baee Sahiba	4,500	
Durreea Baee Sahiba	1,000	
Annunga Face Salina	4,500 3 571	
Parbut Rao Goojur	010	
Pensions exceeding Rs. 5,000, but not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per	010	
annum	7,824	
Pensions not exceeding 1.s. 5,000 per annum	28,728	
Total Central Provinces		70,417
Bengal Stipends and A lowances of the Nizamut.		
118 Highnesi Newah Nazim's Personal Allowance	78,255	
Her Highness vunnee Begum	13 794	
Her Highness Vunnee Begum Munnee and Buhoo Begum's Establishments yyud Azeem Ally Khan Raisoonnissa Begum (widow of Humayoonjah)	1,517	
Synd Azeem Ally Khan	5,682	
Raisoonnissa Begum (widow of Humayoonjah)	9,982	
Nawab Shumshe Jehan Begum (Consort of Furreedoonjah) Nawab Mulkzumaneesh Begum (second wife of ditto)	4,480	
Rensions exceeding Rs. 5,000 but not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per	4,480	
annum	9,038	
rensions exceeding Rs. 5,000 but not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum	24,462	
	740.000	
Cajah Bhoop Sing (Grandson of Rajah Kulyan Sing)	146,638	
Unno-chutter charges paid in uttack	2,550 660	
Unno-chatter charges paid in outtack Compensation to the Bhooteeahs for the resumption of the	~~~	
Pensions exceeding Rs. 5,000 but not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per	5,000	
Pansions not exceeding Dr. 5 000 per suppose	2,700 2,349	
Compensations.		
	13,259	
Compensation payable under Convention with the French Government in lieu of Salt formerly supplied to them	45,750	
Compensations Sayer.	9.009	
	3,983	
	49,733	
Total Bengal &		209,63

Foregoing Statement, -(Continued.)

Artouringen	n laara	F	rought for	ward			516,471
ALLOWANCES AN	D ASSIG	ern Frov	inco-	n uecь.			
Territorial							
Ishireepersad Narain S						10,000	
Pensions exceeding Rs.	5.000 a	nd not e	exceeding	Rs. 20,000	per		
annum each						8,948	
Rajah Bulwant Sing	•••					2,600	
Pensions granted on th	e resum	ption of	Maafee To	enures	•••	12, 12	
Political Pensions unde	r Rs. 5,00	10 per an	num	•••	•••	18,409	
Ex-Rajah of Coorg	:	•••	•••		•••	3,012	
	3 01.		11			55,392	
Pensions	and One	aritable P	llowances			4,139	
Charitable Pensions no Pensions and Charitabl	exceedi	ng its. 20	don Ba 5	anan a	annm	8,762	
Leusions and Charleson	6 2111011	auces un	tter Its, o.	,000 Der en			
	Saran Ca	mpensat	ion			12,991	
Rajah Mohender Sing	cayer co	mpensac				2.410	
Miscellaneous Compens	ation nn	der Bs. 5	.000 per a	nnuin		5.552	
			•		-	5.000	
Commutation Pensions		•••	•••			7,962	
		1.1	_	1010 5 5 5		23	76,288
			estern Pro	vinces	£ -		
建筑的设设设置设置 [2] [3]	Pu	njab.	1 Danadas				
Terr	itorial a		cal Pension			1,400	
Rajah Bukht Ally	***	•••	***	•••		1,040	
Murdan Sing	•••		•••			917	
Rajah Fyztullub Khan Rajah Jeswant Sing		•••				786	
Rajah Jeswant Sing Sirdar Saleh Mahomed	Khan		•••			857	
Mohun Loll	IXHau					600	
Var Vahomed Khan		•••				171	
Sirdar Sooltan Sceunde	r	•••	•••			600	
WILLS FIREIT DAY	•••		•••	•••		9.5 650	
Ajoodiah Pershad		***			- •••	Geo	
Pensions under Rs. 50	00 per ai	mum gra	nted on th	e resumpu	on	26,606	
of Maafee Tenures		# • ·				16,013	
Political Pensions unde	r Ks. 5,0	oo per an	num				
D		wita bla	llowance			50,595	
Dangion of Mirgo Ellah	oo Ruv					500	
Pension of Rance Kisse	n Kopr	of the lat	e Rajah B	ullub Ghur		500	
Pension of Kon. Khosh	al Singh			•••		450	
Charitable Allowances	under R	s. 5,000 p	er annum			28,434	
40786999999999	ayer Cor	npensatio	m.			29,884	
Allowances to Rajahs	and oth	ners, in	lieu of C	ustoms, Tr	nusit	0.510	
Duties. &c., abolished	•••	•••	•••		•••	2,518	
						12,837	
Commutation of Pensic	rs	***	•••	•••	•••	12,000	
속 없이 되었다. 이 네트			Total P	uniab	£ _		95,884
		-	10001 1				29,001
	3.7	ADRAS					
	DIT	LURAS					
	Τn	niore.			24 PH 3		
Allowances to the Rela	tives. Se	ervants. &	c., of His	Highness	the	31.041	
late Rajah of Tanjore	, includi	ng comm	utation of	P distons o	.0	771	
Allowances to the Fan	illy of th	ie late Ri	ijah Frete	mp Sing	L		
						31,812	
	Masu	lipatam.		rlinatam			
Stipends to the Family	of the I	ate Naws	ed of Masi	mpamm	. • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	3,562	
	0.3.3	Districts					
Stipends and Extra Al	Leded	Districts	Families of	the late !	Hyder		
Ally Khan and Tippo	o Sulten	aveluei	ve of nav	ments ma	de in		AGE 1476
Bengal	O PERTURALLY	, exclusi	or pay			8,217	16-74-50
~~~&#* ···</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Name  </td><td>AND THE WORK</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>The second of the second</td><td></td><td>C</td><td>l forward</td><td></td><td>38,791</td><td>688,09</td></tr></tbody></table>							

Foregoing Statement, -(Continued).

Madras,—continued.	T	688,093
Brought forward	•••	000,000
Compensations, Pensions and Charitable Allowances.		
Pagoda and Mosque Allowances, and Compensations in lieu of re-	3 114,164	
sumed hands, Onices and Trivingos, including con-	4,896	
Pensions and Charitable Allowances	3,664	
Pagoda and Mosque Allowances	29,890	
Allowances to Zemindars, Jageerdars, and Enamdars, &c	149,691	
Payment of the Debts of Prince Azim Jah Bahadoor		
Charges for a House for Ditto	10,000	
Carnatic.	010 005	
Territorial and Political Pensions.	312,305	
Pensions, &c., to the Families and Dependants of the late Newabs,		
and to the Carnatic Family and Dependants, &c	58,931	
Stipends, &c., to Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor	34,023	
Payment to the French Government at Pondicherry, on ac-		0.494948
count of the Arrack Farm in the French Pettah at Masulipatam	355	
Kurnal,	93,309	
Stipends to the Family and Dependents of the Newab of Kurnal	10,123	
의 규칙하다 제 기가 취임 중에 많아 그렇게 그렇게 그렇게 되는데 모든 모든 이 모든		
Total Madras £	••	454,328
Bombay and Sind.		
Pensions to the Family and Dependants of the late Newab of		
Surat	10,000	
Newab Mahomed Ally Khan Bahadoor	5.058	
Sugoona Baeesaheb Maharaj	6,000	
Pertab Rao Goojur	1,200	
Various rensions and Allowances above Rs. 5,000 and under		
Rs. 10.000 per annum	8,838	
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum, including commu		
tations	38,672	
Enamdars and Surrunjamdars	421,351	
Sayer and miscellaneous Compensations	11,450	
Sultan Sudil Mahsin of Lahei	1.412	
Allowances, &c., to the ex-Ameers of Sind and others	25,595	
Commutation of fractional parts of Enams	950	
Chietna Rao Wittul	2,202	
Dewasthan and Wurshasum Allowances	168,754	
Deducation of Uncledows Dands &	376	
Redemption of Mackaars Bonds, &c.,	910	En# 0=0
Total Bombay and Sind		701,858
Total Allowances and Assignments out of the Revenues, &c. in		-9.1
India		
In England.		1,844,279
Payments as in Home Accounts		
rayments as in nome Accounts	시 시 시 시 시 시 시 시 시 시 시 시 시 시 시 시 시 시 시	19,336
"장마다 아내는 1000년 100년 1일 전 100년 이 전 전 100년 100년 100년 100년 100년 100년 100년		
Total Allowances and Assignments out of the Revenues, &c	£	1,863,615

### THE 153 FEUDATORILS PATENT.

In 1858, when the Mutiny swept away the Emperor of Delhi and the East India Company, the Chiefs of India found themselves brought face to face with their Sovereign, Queen Victoria. Neither they nor we at first realised all that the change involved. Dimly groping after a definition of his new position, the late Maharajah of Putiala sought for the recognition of himself and his house as an Indian noble of the English Empire. Above all rewards for his great services in those days, he asked perpetuity for his house and honours. Sir John Lawrence, just made Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, worked out the Chief's idea into a recognition of the right of adoption on the failure of natural heirs. Lord Canning, after a reference to Her Majesty's Government, wrote that despatch dated the 30th April 1860, in which he decreed what Hindoo law had never absolutely ordained—that adoption to a raj should always be recognized by the Paramount Power, subject to the two conditions of loyalty to the Crown and fidelity to all engagements with the British Government.

The following is a complete list of the Feudatories and pensioners. The names of Mussulmans are in italics.

State of the control	~~	the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property o	uns are in realics.	not en	
Feudatory.		Place.	Feudatory	1	Place.
			Kishengurh hief		Rajpootana.
			Kolhapore Rajah	•••	Kolhapore.
			Koomharsen Chief		Punjab.
			Koonhiar Chief		Punjab.
			Kotah Chief		Rajpootana.
Baonee Nawab	•••		Kothur Chief		Punjab.
Beejah Chief	•	Punjab.	Kothee Jagheerdar		undlecund.
Behree Jagheerdar	•	Bundlecund.	Kunnya Dhana Jagheer	raar	Bundleeund.
		dundlecund.	Kuppoorthulia Rajah		Punjab.
			Kutch ( hief		Guzerat.
		Benares.	Logassie Jagheerdar		Bundlecund.
Beronda Rajah		bundlecund.	Loharoo Nawab		Punjab.
		Punjah.	Makraie ( hief		Central Provinces:
Bhopal Begun		Central India.	Maleir Kotla Nawab		Panjab.
		Kattiwan	woodhole Chief	•••	Southern Vahrat-
Bhujjee Chief		Punjab. Punjab.	Mundee Chief		ta Country.
					Punjab.
Bijawur Rajah		Rajpootana. Bundlecund.	Wungul Chief Wyhere Chief	•••	Punjab.
Bijna Chief		Bundlecund.	Wylong Chief		Bundlecund.
Bikaneer Maharajah			Mysore Maharajah		Punjab.
Boondee Rajah	••	Rajpootana.	Nabha Bajah		Mysore.
Bulsun Chief	•••	Rajpootana. Punjab.	Nagode Chief		Punjab.
bunganpully Jagheerdar		Madras.	Nahun Chief		Bundlecund,
Bussahir Chief		Punjab.	Nalagurh Chief		Punjab.
Bustar Rajah		Central Provinces.	Nimbalkur Jagheerdar	of	Punjab.
Callinjer Chobeys, six		Bundlecund.	Pulton		Satara.
Cambay Nawab		Bombay.	Nizam		Hyderab d.
Chirkaree Rajah	•	Central India.	Nowanuggur Chief		Kattiwar.
Chumba Chief	•••	Punjab.	Nyagaon Rebai Jagheerd	9.7	Pundleaund
Chutterpore Rajah		Bundlecund.	Oodeypore Maharajah		Rajpootana;
Cochin Rajah		Cochin.	Paharee Chief		Bundlecund.
Cooch Behar Rajah	***	Assam.	Palunpore Dewan		Bombay.
Cuttack Tributary Chie			Putowdee Nawah		Punjab.
Sixteen		Orissa.	Pertabgurh Rajah		Rajpootana.
Darren Chief		Central India.	Poodoocotta Chief		Madras.
Dhamee hicf		Punjab	Punnah Raja		Bundlecund.
		Central India.	Punt Prithee Nidlice		Satara.
Dholepore Rana		Rajpootana.	Punt Sucheo		Satara
Dhoorwye hief		Bundlecund.	Puttiala Maharajah		Punjab.
Dhoorwye - nief Dhurmpore Chief		Surat.	Putwu dhuns, Five		Southern Mahratta
Donjuna Nawab	٠.,	Punjab.		10.40	Country,
Doongurpore Chief		Rajpootana.	Radhunpore Nawab	37.7	Bombay.
Dufflay Jagheerdar of Jhut	t	Satara.	Rajpeepla Chief		Rewa Kanta.
! urkote Chief	٠.	Punjab.	Ramdroog Chief		Southern Mahratta
Duttia Rajah	• •	Bundlecund.		. N. 1	Country:
Edur ( hief		Guzerat.	Rampore Nawab		Rohilcund.
Furreedkote Rajah		Punjab.	Rewah Raja		Bundlecund.
Gerowlee Jagheerdar		Bundlecund.	Sawunt Waree Chief		Sawant Wares,
Ghurwal Rajah	٠.,	N. W. Provinces.	Serohi Chief		Rajpootana.
Gourihar Jagheerdar	٠.	. Bundlecund.	Shapoora Rajah		N. W Frovinces:
Guikwar	٠.	. Baroda.	Sindia Maharajah		Central India.
Holkar			Sirdar Shumshere	Sing	
Jessulmere Chief		. Rajpootana.	Sindhanwal		Punjab.
Jeypore Maharajah	٠.	. Rajpostana.	Sohawul hief		Bundlecund.
Jhallawar Rana	٠.	Satara.	Sooket Chief		Punjab.
Jheend Rajah		Punjab.	Sucheen Nawab		Kombay.
Jignee Jagheerdar		Bundlecund.	Sumbthur Raja	7-10-1	Bundleeund.
Joobel Chief	••	Punjah.	Sundoor Chief	A SHOW	Madras.
Joonagurh Nawab		Bombay.	Suree a thief		Punjab.
Joudhpore Chief	••	Rajpootana.	Tehree Chief		Bundlecund.
Jowra Nawub		Central India.	Tej Sing		Bundleeund.
Jussoo Jagheerdar		Bundlecund.	Touk Nawab		Raipootana.
Karonde Rajah		Central Provinces.			Bundlecund.
Kashmere Laharajah	•••	Punjab.	Travancore Maharajah		Travancore.
Keonthul Chief		Punjab.	Turoch Chief		Punjab.
Kerowiee Chief	•••	Rajpootana.	Ulwur Chief		Rajpootana.
Khulsea Chief		Punjab.	The section of the second		

The salutes given to these Feudatories and to nobles in equal or subsidiary alliance, vary from 21 to 9 guns, as settled by the Queen in Council on 26th June 1867. Leaving out Mysore, till the Maharajah is pronounced fit to rule, and Berar

which we administer for the Nizam, these nobles govern a population and area larger than those of France and Belgium. Their troops far outnumber our Sepoy army; their ordnance, even that part of it which is serviceable, is equal in number to ours. Their wealth is enormous and their revenues are personal, for rarely does the money return to the people in the shape of expenditure on administration.

The statistics of these States and of the 31 States administered by their own Chiefs will be found in the following complete list of Feudatories and pensioners. Names of Mussulmans appear in italics and those of pensioners have an Asterisk:—

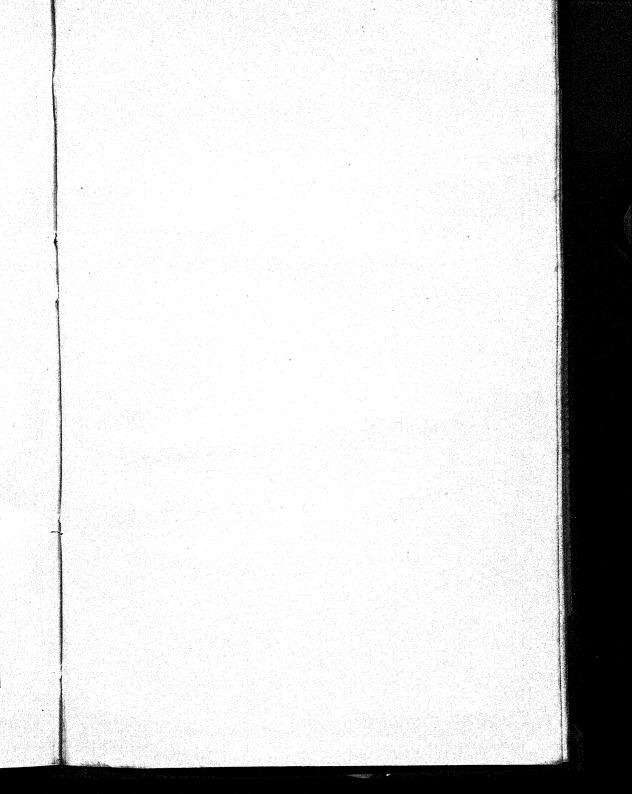
Under the Government of India.

Feudatory.	Place or Family.	Square Miles.	Popula- tion.	Annual Income.
				£
Maharajah of Oodeypore or Mey-		11,614	1,161,140	485,000
Maharajah of Jeypore		15,250	1,900,000	500,000
Maharajah of Joudhpore or Marwar		35,672	1,783,000	350,000
Maharao of Boondee	1	2,291	224,000	50,000
Maharao of Kotah		5.000	450,000	250,000
Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar		2,500	226,000	150,000
Nawab of Tonk		640	131,000	153,378
Maharajah of Kerowlee	<b>i</b>	1,873	188,000	30,000
Maharajah of Kishengurh	Rajpootna.	720	100,000	22,570
Maharana of Dholepore		1,250	192,382	109,437
Maharajah of Bhurtpore		1,974 3,300	743,710 1,000,000	273,692
Maharao Rajah of Ulwur	1	17,676	539,000	200,000
Maharajah of Bikaneer		12,252	73,760	60,000 9,167
The Maha Rawul of Jessulmere		3,020	55,000	20,338
Rio of Serohee		1,000	100,006	12,600
The Rawul of Doongurpore		1,500	150,000	12,600
The Rawul of Banswarra		1,460	150,000	26,240
Rajah of Pertabgurh	1		2,500,000	1,110,910
Maharajah Sindhia Maharajah Holkar		8,318	576,000	520,000
Dagum of Dlan 1	Central India.	6,764	663,656	240,000
Database tobase	Central India.	2,091	125,000	57,126
Object of Danne		256	25,000	25,900
XT A T		872	85,456	65,524
Rajah of Rutlam	1	500	94,839	54,257
Rajah of Sillana		103	88,978	21,900
Rajah of Seetamhow		ATTURN TO BE		
Chief of Punth Peeploda	Mediatized chiefs			
of Peeploda	of Western Malwa.			
Thakoors of Jawasca, Nowbarra,				
Sheogurh, Dabree, Bichrode, Kalookhera, Nurum, Lalgurh,		127 3		
Malooknera, Nurum, Lalgurh,				
Peeplia, Nowgong, Dutanu, Ag-				
raoda, Dhoolatia, Biloda, Burdia. Chief of Johut	K			
Mataronn	National section of	E A Websel	7,000	80)
77 1				20
Dust none 1				12
,, Ali Rajpore				6
,, Jhabooa	Bhopawur Agency.	1,500	60,000	10.00
" Neemkhera or Tirla	Mediatized Chiefs.	1,000	00,000	18,00
, Chota Burkhera or Sore				
p re				
" Mota Burkhera				
", Kalee Bouree				
Carried over				
Carried over		139,396	13,392,861	4,802,81

Feudatory,		Place or Family.		Miles.	Population.	Annual In- come.
Brought forward				139,396	13,392,861	4,832,819
Chakoor of Mooltan		i s			1	1
,, Kachee Boroda			Agency, Ve-		1 4 1 2	
" Bukthgurh			tized Chiefs.			
., Eaisola or Dhotia		()			1	let be a con-
Rajah of Nuram	•••	I)				
Phakoor of Bhadoura Khaltoun	••• 1	Gwal	ior Agency,		Fig. States	Para
Sirsee	•••	M	ediatized			Mary September 1
Rajah of Ragoogurh			Chiefs.			
, Foroda	•••	11/2019				
Thakoor of Burra	••	DEbo	ol Agener	3,000	90 611	8,45
Chief of Purwance Clief of Barudpoora	•••	р. вне	el Ageney.	,,,,,,	26,611	٠,٠٠
Innume on Danin	•••					1000
" Rajgurh Ghurree or Bh				Programme and the		1.5 %
Kheree, Sillanee		Nin	nar Agency,			Post in
Bukthgurh	•••	1 G	uaranteed	1		la Marya
Chandgurh Jamtee			Chiefs.	far a second	The second	In the gre
" Jamtee Chota Kusrawud	•••			1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Thakoor of Pitharee		14		1		150,65
Baglee					P. 1864 Years	Asset 1
"Karodia						Taraya a
, Tonk	•••	1			40000	
Patharea Dhungong		11				
	: · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	11		Latinating		
i liace	<i>:</i> :	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	lore Central			
Mayne	•••		icy, Mediatiz-			
Dhaura		11 e	ed Chiefs.	Times o	<b>L</b> eadings	Part of the
., Kunjara	•	11		1200		1 - 10
Ragoogurh Kaytha	•••			1	Artist, and	
Khuisee		7 T T		kings:		
Jhalaria	•••	11:		162		
Poonghat	• • • • •			80		4 75 89
Chiefs of Koorai		1		68		7,50
Mahamadanrh	•••		h a		4,000	7
,, Basowda		1 . 1	1.		5,000	-
., Rajghur	•••	1	$\Gamma^{-1}$ , $\Gamma^{-1}$	1		1 4 5
Nursinguth	• • • •		1	1.5		1
" Khilcheepore	•••		Para di Para			1-20
" Larawut Patharee	•••	1 1 1	1			
Agra Burkhera			1			
Dubla Dheer	•••		ı 🥰			d Karana
" Dhuna Khereo	•••	$\perp \perp$	Mediatized Chiefs	Maria :		Just of
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* Nizamut of Bengal		•••	Moorshedabad			158,203
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Nawab of Rampore	•••	•••	Rohilkund	890	484 691	100,000
<b>M</b> aharajah of Benare	es	•••	Benares		200,000	
Rajah of Gurwhal	•••	•••	Himalayas	4,500	300,000	10,000
Rijah of Shahpoora	•••		Ajmere		100,000	25,000
Rajah of Tehree	***	•••	Kumaon	1	200,000	8,000
<b>.</b>			Punjab.		Las Person	
Bhawulpore	***	•••	Mooltan	2,483	364,582	144,317
Jhumba	***	•••	Himalayas	3,216	120,000	16,40
Pataodee	•••	•••	Goorgaon		6,600	9,200
Jummoo and Kashm		***	Kashmeer	25,000	1,500,000	640,000
Putialà	•••	•••	Cis-Sutlej	5,412	1,586,000	400,000
reend	***	•••	do	1,236	311,000	70,000
Nabha	•••	•••	do	863	276,000	70,000
Kalsia	•••	•••	do	155	62,000	13,000
Matir Kotla	•••	•••	do	165	46,200	20,000
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Σupurthala	***	•••	Trans-Sutlej	598	212,721	57,70
Mundee	•••	•••	do	1,080	139,259	30,000
Suket	•••	•••	do	420	44,552	8.000
Sarmur (Nahan)	•••	•••	Harasa Maria	1)	75,595	10 000
Kahlur (Bilaspore)		•••		H	66,848	7.00
Hindur (Nalagur)	•••	•••			49,678	6,000
Bussahir	•••	•••		11	45,025	7,00
Keonthul	•••	•••		11	18,083	3,000
laghul				li .	22,305	3,500
Jubbul			High tell desired	11	17,262	1,80
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Koothar	•••		Simla Hill States.	5,000	3,990	50
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23912997	10.00	•••		H .	4,892	60
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Rajah of Bansda	Surat		19,000 15 000	6,10
Rajah of Dhurumpore	Surat Jowar	300	8,000	9,00 2,59
Rajah of Jowar ** * Descendants of Nawab of Bro ch	Jowar			
Nawab of Cambay	Cambay	350 4,399	175,000 1,710,404	35,00
The Guickwar 418 separate jurisdictions in Katty- war, of which the principal are	Baroda	1,500	-,,-,,-,-	6.0,000
Joonaghur, Nowanughur, Ehow- nuggur, Jufferabad, Wadwan and Rajkots	Katiywar	21,000 6,500	1,475,685 409,522	865,27 150,00
Pahlunpore Agency containing				
pore, Warye, Terwara and 7		6,041	321,645	64,09
Hindoo States Maheekanta (The Rajah of Edur				
is the only powerful Chief)		4,000 4,500	311,046	5 ,40 27,50
Rajah of Rajpeepla	])	1,600		7,50
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Rajah of Loonawara		900		4,20 2,20
Chief of Sonthe		254	19,092	4,00
The Babee of Balasinore 55 Petty Chiefs with a revenue of				10.00
Khyrpore		5,000	105,000	19,00
	Under Madras			
* Brigari Arim Tah	Carnatic	I	<b>C</b>	
* Prince Azim Jah Maharajah of Travancore	Travancore	6,653	1,262,646	30,00 518,89
Raiah of Cochin	Cochin	1,131	399,060	110,54
Rajah of Poodoocottah Jaghirdar of Bunganpully	Poodoocottah	1,037 500	268.750 35,200	32,41
Rajah Sundoor	Bellery	145	13,446	16,61
Jeypore and Hill Zemindars  Ali Rajuh	Northern Circars Cannanore and Southern Laca-	13,041	391,230	
	tive Islands	9,446	1,000	2,00
Grand Total		577,557	43,883,159	12,933,48



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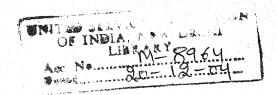
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